THE

# CALCUTTA

# UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

# 1882-83.

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# I.

# Calcutta University Calendar, 1882-83.

## MAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | |
| 2 | T | |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | M | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | M | |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | W | Empress' Birthday. |
| 25 | T | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | Hindu Holiday. |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | M | L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examination begins. |
| 30 | T | |
| 31 | W | |

## JUNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | Meeting of Syndicate |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | F | |

| JULY | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | M | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | M | University of Bombay founded, 1857. |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | M | |
| 25 | T | |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | F | |
| 29 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 30 | S | |
| 31 | M | |

| AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | W | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | F | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | M | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | W | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | F | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | T | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | M | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | W | |
| 24 | T | |
| 25 | F | |
| 26 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 27 | S | |
| 28 | M | |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | W | |
| 31 | T | |

| SEPTEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | M | Hindu Holiday. |
| 5 | T | University of Madras founded, 1857. |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | M | |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | T | |
| 29 | F | |
| 30 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |

| OCTOBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | M | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | M | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | W | Hindu Holiday. |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | F | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | T | |
| 18 | W | Durga Puja Hindu Holidays begin. |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | F | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | T | |
| 25 | W | |
| 26 | T | [Examinations. |
| 27 | F | Last day of application for Entrance and F. A. |
| 28 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | M | |
| 31 | T | |

## NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W | |
| 2 | T | |
| 3 | F | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | M | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | W | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | F | Hindu Holiday. |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | M | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | W | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | F | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | Hindu Holiday. |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 26 | S | |
| 27 | M | Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin. |
| 28 | T | |
| 29 | W | |
| 30 | T | |

| DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | Last day of application for B. A. and B. I. |
| 2 | S | Examination. |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | M | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | M | Christmas Holidays begin. |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | T | [Examination. |
| 29 | F | Last day of application for Honour and M. A. |
| 30 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 31 | S | |

## JANUARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | New Year's Day B. A. and B. L. Examination |
| 2 | T | begin. |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | M | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | M | Meeting of B. A. Examiners. |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | W | University of Calcutta founded, 1857. |
| 25 | T | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | M | Honours, M. A. and Studentship Examinations |
| 30 | T | begin. |
| 31 | W | |

## FEBRUARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | M | Examinations in Medicine begin Hindu Holiday. |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | W | |

## MARCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | M | |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | Convocation for conferring Degrees |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | W | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | F | Hindu Holiday. |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | S | |
| 26 | M | |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | F | |
| 31 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |

## APRIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | M | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | M | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | W | |
| 12 | T | Hindu Holiday. |
| 13 | F | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | T | |
| 18 | W | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | F | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | T | |
| 25 | W | |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | Annual Meeting of the Senate. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | M | |

*Extract from the "Gazette of India," dated 11th March 1882.*

# ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Medicine having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, are published for general information.

For the Regulations for the First Examination in Arts, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for Honours in Arts, and for the degree of M.A., the following Regulations have been substituted, with effect, as regards the First Examination in Arts, from the 1st of January 1884, and as regards the B. A. and M. A. Examinations, from the 1st of January 1885.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year), and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hughli, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year), the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, and the number of papers in each shall be as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I.—English | ... | ... Two papers |
| II.—A Second Language | | ... „ „ |
| III.—Mathematics | ... | ... „ „ |
| IV.—Elementary Physics | | ... „ „ |
| V.—History | ... | ... One paper. |
| VI.—Logic | | |

## I & II.—Languages.*

The Second language shall be one of the following languages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Arabic. |
| Latin. | Persian. |
| Sanskrit. | Pali. |
| Hebrew. | |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

## III.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Arithematic.*

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

(*c*) *Plane Geometry.*—Simple problems in the geometry of the straight line, triangle, and circle, treated according to modern methods. The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(*d*) *Trigonometry.*—Methods of measuring angles.
Trigonometrical ratios, and the simple relations connecting them.
Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles.
Trigonometrical transformations.
Solution of triangles.
Properties of triangles.
Area of a circle.

(*e*) *Logarithms.*—The properties of logarithms.
Logarithmic series.
The use of logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

## IV.—Elementary Physics.

(*a*) *General Ideas*—
Units of measurement, and definitions of mass, force, motion.
Laws of motion.
Work and energy,—measurement of each.
Chief forces of nature.
General properties of solids, liquids, and gases.

* The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation.
Pressure of fluids and gases: measurement of pressure.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Specific gravity and its determination.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.

(*b*) *Heat*—
Laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Measurement of temperature.
Maximum density of water.
Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.
Influence of change of pressure on the boiling point and melting point.
Regelation.
Laws of pressure of gases.
Elastic force of vapour; dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
Phenomena of combustion.
Steam engines.

(*c*) *Light*—
Laws of transmission of light and of its intensity.
Shadows.
Images produced by small apertures.
Photometry.
Reflection of light.
Refraction of light.
Images by reflection and refraction, and their position.
Critical angle.
Properties of prisms and lenses.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Decomposition of light.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—
Electrical attractions and repulsions.
Properties of conductors and non-conductors.
Electrical induction.
Electrical force and density.
Electrical distribution on conductors.
Power of points.
Ramsden's and Armstrong's electrical machines.
Condenser; electrophorus; Leyden jar.
Electric discharges.
Atmospheric electricity.

(*e*) *Dynamic Electricity*—
Voltaic pile, its modifications.
Effects of the current.

Electro-dynamics.
Electro-magnetism.
Voltaic induction.
Thermo-electricity.

### V.—History.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

### VI.—Logic.

Deductive Logic.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Any candidate may be examined either for a pass or for honours in any branch. A candidate who desires to be examined for honours in any branch, must take up instead of the pass subject the corresponding honour subject. A candidate who obtains honours in any branch will be considered to have also passed in that branch. Should a candidate not have deserved honours in any branch the examiners shall be authorized to declare that he has passed in that branch, if they consider that his attainments come up to the pass standard.

4. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

to be examined for honours, he shall state in his application the subject or subjects in which he desires to be so examined.

5. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

6. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained honours in each branch, arranged in two divisions, both in order of merit. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses marked A and B :—

A.*

| *Pass Subjects.* | *Corresponding Honour Subjects.* |
|---|---|
| I.—English. | I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature. |
| II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i. e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems. | II.—In addition to the pass course, the History of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic *or* (*b*) Natural Theology. |

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

And one of the following—

| | |
|---|---|
| III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. course). | III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar and either a second course in the classical language or a second classical language. |
| IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome. Elements of Political Economy. | IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews. |
| V.—Mathematics as in the B Course. | V.—Mathematics as in the B Honour Course. |

## B.*

| *Pass Subjects.* | *Corresponding Honour Subjects.* |
|---|---|
| I.—English. | I.—In addition to the pass course, a course of prose works on scientific subjects. |
| II.—Mathematics.<br>Statics.<br>Dynamics.<br>Hydrostatics. | II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined below. |

And one of the following—

| | |
|---|---|
| III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined below. | III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method. |
| IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined below. | IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method. |
| V.—Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined below. | V.—Physiology, Botany and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method. |
| VI.—Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined below. | VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method. |

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

## Definition of Subjects.

### *II.—Mathematics.*

The pass subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Statics*—
- Parallelogram and triangle of forces.
- Resultant of parallel forces.
- Couples.
- Moments.
- Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.
- Centre of parallel forces.
- Centre of gravity, or centroids.
- Friction.
- Simple cases of tension of strings.
- Levers; pulley; wheel and axle; inclined plane; screw.
- Virtual velocities.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—
- Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy.
- Laws of motion.
- Uniform of motion.
- Uniformly accelerated motion—
  - (1) In a straight line.
  - (2) In a parabola.
  - (3) In a circle.
- Simple cases of impact.

(*c*) *Hydrostatics*—
- The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.
- Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.
- Centre of pressure.
- Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.
- Metacentre.
- Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
- Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.
- Measurement of heights by the barometer.
- Mixture of gases.
- Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

The Honour subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Analytical Plane Geometry.*
- Rectangular and polar co-ordinates.
- Transformation of co-ordinates.
- The straight line.

The circle.
The parabola.
The ellipse.
The hyperbola.
The general equation of the second degree.

(*b*) *Differential Calculus.*

Definition of differential co-efficients.
Differentiation of functions of a single variable.
Successive differentiation.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, and their simpler applications.
Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.
Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.
Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.
Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.
Tracing of curves.

(*c*) *Integral Calculus.*

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.
Integration of rational fractions.
Integration by formulæ of reduction.
Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

## III, IV.—Physics and Chemistry.

The elements of Physics shall include the following considered with special reference to Chemistry :—

(*a*) *Heat*—

Heat of combustion, absolute thermal effects and pyrometric thermal effects of chemical combination, theory of flame, theories of the source of light in luminous flames.

(*b*) *Light*—

Reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectrum analysis, chemistry of light, photography, fluorescence, double refraction and polarization, saccharimeters.

(*c*) *Magnetism*—

Magnetism, magnetic polarity, natural and artificial magnets, diamagnetism.

(*d*) *Electricity*—

Two kinds of electricity, insulators and conductors; sources of electricity, electricity developed by chemical action, voltaic electricity, various batteries, electrolysis, laws of electrolysis, electroplating, electro-gilding.

Physics shall include—

(*a*) *General Ideas*—

1.—Wave motion :—
Measurement of simple or harmonic wave motions.
Combination of wave motions.
Resolution of complex wave motions into simple or harmonic wave motions.

2.—Potential :—
Definition of potential.
Calculation of potential in simple cases.
Determination of force from potential.
Fundamental propositions respecting lines of force, equipotential surfaces, and tubes of force.

3.—Elasticity :—
Definition of elasticity.
Measurement of elasticity in the cases of solids, liquids and gases.
Distinction between, and determination of, elasticity of constant temperature and of constant entropy for gases.

(*b*) *Heat*—
In addition to a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than that required for the First Arts Examination and a greater power of working problems on heat, an elementary knowledge of the principles of thermo-dynamics will be required.

(*c*) *Light*—
In this subject, more difficult questions in the determination of foci, focal lengths, &c., will be required than for the First Arts Examination. Also the following :—
Spherical aberration.
Dispersion.
The formation of rainbows.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—
This subject must now be taken up in connection with potential.

(*e*) *Sound*—
The laws of the production and propagation of sound determined experimentally.
Intensity, pitch, and quality of sounds.
The velocity of sound in air and other media : Doppler's principle.
Reflection and refraction of sound.
Measurement of sound vibrations and wave lengths of air.
Resonance.
Interference of sound waves. Beats.
Harmonic tones ; their generation and function in sound.

Longitudinal vibration of rods and of columns of air.
Transverse vibration of strings.
Formation of Chladni's figures.
Vibrations of tuning-forks and bells.
Nature of musical sounds.
Vocal organs of man.

(*f*) *Dynamical Electricity*—
Voltaic batteries as sources of electric currents.
Action of currents on magnetic needles. Galvanometers.
Thermo-electric currents.
Definition and measurement of electric force, conductivity, resistance, and current.
Ohm's law, and its simpler applications.
Laws of action of currents on currents, and their simpler applications.
Solenoids. Ampére's theory of magnetism.
Electro-magnets.
Mechanical, chemical, and heating effects of currents. Electrolysis.
Induced currents, their modes of generation and laws of action.
Ruhmkorff's coil.
Electro-magnetic currents.
Electro-magnetic machines; the more important details of the working of telegraphs.
Theories of electricity.

(*g*) *Magnetism*—
Properties of permanent and artificial magnets.
Magnetic induction.
Phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.
Determination of declination, dip, and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth.
The compass needle.
Methods of magnetisation.
Determination of magnetic laws of action by the torsion balance.
Magnetic Potential.

(*h*) *Polarization of Light*—
Undulatory theory of light.
Reflection and refraction of light.
Prismatic analysis of light.
Achromatism.
Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.
Interference of light.
Diffraction of light.
Measurements of wave lengths of light.
Colours of thin plates.
Double refraction.

Polarization of light by reflection, refraction, and double refraction.
Interference of polarized light as shown by double refracting crystals. Polariscopes.
Elliptic and circular polarization.
Rotary polarization.

The Elements of Chemistry shall include:—

(*a*) The following general considerations:—
Definition of Chemistry; differences between chemical action and the action of the physical forces; simple and compound matter; different modes of chemical action; combining weights, volume weights; principles of chemical nomenclature, symbolic notation, graphic notation; chemical equations; atoms and molecules; general knowledge of atomicity of elements; simple and compound radicals; classification of elements.

(*b*) A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metallic elements, of their allotropic modifications, and of their principal and best known compounds:—
Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.
Oxygen (and ozone).
Boron.
Carbon, silicon.
Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic.
Sulphur.

(*c*) A general knowledge of:—
The distinctions between non-metals and metals.
Acids, bases, and salts.
The constitution of salts.
The principles of crystallography.

(*d*) A knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties, and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—
Sodium, potassium, ammonium, silver.
Calcium (glass manufacture, &c.), magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury.
Gold.
Lead, tin, platinum, aluminium (porcelain, pottery, &c.).
Antimony, bismuth.
Chromium, manganese, iron.

Chemistry shall include, in addition to a fuller knowledge of the subjects specified under the head Elements of Chemistry—

Inorganic Chemistry—

(*a*) General considerations:—
Laws of chemical combination, equivalents, atomic weights, physical and chemical relations of atomic

weights, specific or atomic volumes, a more complete knowledge of the subject of atomicity; or quantivalence, artiads, perissads, &c.; variations of atomicity; absolute, latent, and active atomicity; relation between atomic weight and quantivalence, chemical affinity, influence of pressure on chemical action relations of heat to chemical affinity, &c., physical properties of metals, chemical relations of metals alloys, general characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals theory of normal, acid and basic salts, isomorphism the principles of qualitative analysis.

(*b*) Study of the following elements:—
Selenium, tellurium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, barium strontium, the earth metals, cadmium, indium, gallium titanium, vanadium, uranium, tungsten, molybdinum nickel, cobalt, and the platinum metals.

(*c*) A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in the art and manufactures.

(*d*) A knowledge of metallurgical operations, such as are employed in the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, mercury, silver, and aluminium.

### Organic Chemistry—

(*a*) The following general considerations:—
Definition of organic bodies, synthesis from inorganic materials, decompositions and transformations of organic compounds, analysis of organic bodies.
Determination of the specific gravity of gases and vapours.
Determination of empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ; theory of types, classification of organic compounds, organic series, constitutional formulæ of organic compounds.

(*b*) Isomerism, metamerism, and polymerism, physical properties of organic compounds.
A knowledge of some few typical compounds in each of the different classes of organic compounds.

### V. Physiology shall include:—

(1) A course of practical instruction in Elementary Biology.
(2) General Physiology.
(3) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.
(4) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata.

### Botany shall include:—

(*a*) The morphology and histology of flowering plants; the general principles of their classification on the systems of Linnæus

and de Candolle, with a detailed acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonaceæ. | Apocyneæ. |
| Menispermaceæ. | Asclepiadaceæ. |
| Nymphæaceæ. | Convolvulaceæ. |
| Papaveraceæ. | Solanaceæ. |
| Cruciferæ. | Borragineæ. |
| Malvaceæ. | Acanthaceæ. |
| Sterculiaceæ. | Verbenaceæ. |
| Tiliaceæ. | Labiatæ. |
| Aurantiaceæ. | Amarantaceæ. |
| Ampelideæ. | Urticaceæ. |
| Anacardiaceæ. | Euphorbiaceæ. |
| Leguminosæ. | Palmeæ. |
| Myrtaceæ. | Aroideæ. |
| Combretaceæ. | Commelynaceæ. |
| Cucurbitaceæ. | Orchidaceæ. |
| Umbelliferæ. | Scitamineæ. |
| Rubiaceæ. | Cyperaceæ. |
| Compositæ. | Gramineæ. |

(*b*) A general acquaintance with the morphology, histology and classification of cryptogams.

(*c*) Vegetable physiology.

Zoology shall include:—

Embryonic development and comparative anatomy of the principal orders of animals, ordinal classification of the animal kingdom, and generic classification of one selected order of Vertebrata and one of Invertebrata, to be notified beforehand. The geographical distribution and habitats of animals. The species of the mammals of India, omitting the micro-mammalia, *viz.*, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Chiroptera; and the Indian genera of one order of Reptilia and one of Aves, to be previously notified.

## VI. Geology shall include:—

The classification, structure, and formation of rocks. The evidence of past changes afforded by their present condition, and a practical acquaintance with their mineral characteristics, to be tested by specimens. The generic determination of the most characteristic fossil forms, and the indication of age and habitat which they afford. A practical knowledge of fossil forms, to be tested by specimens. A general knowledge of the geology of Great Britain and Western Europe, and a more detailed knowledge of the geology of India. An acquaintance with geological maps, to be tested by the construction of a geological section from a given map.

Mineralogy shall include :—

(*a*) General characteristics of minerals.

(*b*) Crystallography of the structure of minerals, fundamental forms of crystals, cleavage, secondary forms, compound crystals, dimorphism, irregularities of crystals, measuring angles of crystals, massive minerals, columnar structure, lamellar and granular structure, pseudomorphous crystals.

(*c*) Physical properties of minerals; lustre, colour, diaphaneity, refractions and polarization, phosphorescence, electricity and magnetism, specific gravity, hardness, state of aggregation, fracture, taste, odour.

(*p*) Chemical properties of minerals; action of acids, &c., on minerals; blow-pipe re-actions of minerals.

(*e*) Classification of minerals.

(*f*) Description and recognition of the more important minerals and rocks or mineral aggregates.

(*g*) Chemical composition and formulæ of minerals.

Physical Geography shall include :—

The form and density of the earth, and modes of ascertaining them. The distribution and characteristic geographical phenomena of land and water. Climate and its determining causes. The inorganic physical geography of India. Meteorology

## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination may be examined for the degree of M. A. in one or more of the following branches :

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be examined unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the branch or branches in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

5. The Examination in languages shall be in English for candidates whose vernacular is not English, or in any one of the following classical languages, *viz.*, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Pali.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on comparative grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the Language professed by him.

The Examination in English shall include the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

The Examination in the classical languages shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

6. The Examination in History* shall be in the following subjects:—

(*a*) The History of England (including Scotland, Ireland and the British Colonies and Dependencies) to the accession of Queen Victoria.

(*b*) The Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) A selected period of History—Indian or European, Ancient, Mediæval, or Modern—to be studied with reference to original sources.

(*d*) Political Philosophy, General Jurisprudence, and International Law.

(*e*) Political Economy and Economic History.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject included in the foregoing course.

7. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects:—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

Ethics.
Natural Theology, or the Evidences of Christianity.

The above subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.*

8. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Algebra.
(2) Plane Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
(6) Differential Calculus.
(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variations.
(8) Differential Equations.
(9) Statics.
(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
(12) Geometrical Optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
(15) Newton's Principia, sections I to III.
(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

9. Candidates in Natural and Physical Science shall be allowed to select alternatively two out of the following group of subjects :—

(A) Chemistry.
(B) Electricity and Magnetism.
(C) Heat and the elements of Molecular Physics.

Or two out of the following group :—

(D) Botany.
(E) Physiology and Zoology.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy.

(A) The course in chemistry shall be both theoretical and practical. In the practical Examination candidates ought to shew a good knowledge of chemical manipulation and ought to be able to qualitatively analyse complex inorganic substances. They should also be acquainted with the principles of quantitative analysis.*

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

(B) The course in Electricity and Magnetism shall include questions presupposing a moderate acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations. The candidate shall be required to show that he has a competent practical knowledge of the instruments and apparatus employed in Magnetism and Electricity, and to execute experiments in the presence of the Examiner.*

(C) The course in Heat shall include questions presupposing acquaintance with the principles and methods of the Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations. The candidate should also show himself thoroughly acquainted with the various instruments and apparatus employed in Heat, and should be prepared to perform measurements and experiments in the presence of the Examiner.*

(D) Botany* shall include the following:—

(*a*) General and special Morphology and Physiology.

(*b*) Systematic Botany.

(*c*) Palæobotany.

(*d*) Practical knowledge of indigenous Indian plants, and identification of specimens of them by Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Clarke's edition).

(E) Zoology* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (*b*) Distribution and (*c*) Evolution.

(F) Geology and Mineralogy* shall include the subjects of (*a*) Stratigraphical Geology, (*b*) Palæontology, (*c*) Mineralogy, (*d*) Crystallography, (*e*) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for the degree of M. A., the Syndicate shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive with his degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

12. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

In paragraph 15 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine the word "two" has been substituted for the word "three," so that the paragraph will henceforth run as follows:—

"Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this degree, &c."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 4th March 1882.*

Government of India, Central Printing Office—No. 3 R. C. D.—23-3-82.—700.

*Extract from the "Gazette of India" dated 17th June*, 1882.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate may determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for two years and six months after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for Admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

### I. MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic.* The whole.

*Algebra.*

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation), Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

### *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

### *Trigonometry.*

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. DeMoivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

### *Mensuration.*

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

### *Analytical Geometry.*

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

### *Statics.*

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments, Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity. Friction, Simple cases of tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and axle, Inclined plane, Screw.

### *Dynamics.*

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion, Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of Impact.

## II. Natural Science.

### *Chemistry.*

Inorganic Chemistry, The metals and non-metals.

### *Physics.*

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the elements of Telegraphy.

## III. Engineering Construction.

*Materials* Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys

## IV. Geodesy.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy. (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned)

* Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

## V. Drawing.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate, shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B :—

*A.—(Civil Engineering.)*

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

## I. Mathematics.

### *Differential Calculus.*

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima, values of functions of one variable.

### *Integral Calculus.*

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an Integral.

### *Hydrostatics.*

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump. Condenser pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hygrometers.

## II, Natural Science.

*Geology.* (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

*Mineralogy.* The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

*Metallurgy.* The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver, and Gold.

## III. Engineering Construction.

*Practice of Building* Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry Foundations, Walls, Floors and roofs of Buildings, Construction of masonry, Wooden and iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

*Hydraulic Engineering.* Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes The movements of water in Canals and Rivers, Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstructions, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

*Applied Mechanics.* Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of Beams, Resistance to torsion, The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

*Mechanism.* Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

*Steam-Engine.* Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

## IV. Drawing.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

### *B.—(Mechanical Engineering.)*

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.
III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

## I. Mathematics.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

## II. Engineering Construction.

*Practice of Building.* As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

*Applied Mechanics.* As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

*Steam-Engine.* The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines. The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

*Hydraulic Engineering.* Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

## III. Machinery.

*Mechanism and Machine design.* Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion. Mode

of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves and Cocks.

*Workshop Appliances.* Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

*Designs.* Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

### IV. Drawing.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional Subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass.

### *Optional Subjects.*

I. Mathematics.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }

II. Natural Science.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. Engineering Construction.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

IV. Geodesy, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

### *Branch A.*

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

### *Branch B.*

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.

Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

*Optional.*

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this Examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an Institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any under-graduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupess.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further Examination.

G. BELLETT,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 15th June*, 1882.

# II.

# ACT OF INCORPORATION.

## ACT NO. II OF 1857.

*Passed on the 24th January.*

*An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College in Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name

shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice, within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio, and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

*Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general object and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all other persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Meditine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council,

Annual Accounts.

to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

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## ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

*Passed on the 6th October.*

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*An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts, II, XXII, and XXVII of* 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

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## ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December* 1875.

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*An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination of those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree;

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

# III.

# BYE-LAWS.

## THE SENATE.

The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

## THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty.

## THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

## THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without pu lic inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

# IV.

# REGULATIONS.

## ARTS.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri, Maulmain and Akyab.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Bengali. |
| Latin. | Oorya. |
| Arabic. | Hindi. |
| Persian. | Urdu. |
| Hebrew. | Burmese. |
| Sanskrit. | Armenian. |
| | Pali. |

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic.*

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of the Square Root.

*Algebra.*

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

*Geometry and Mensuration.*

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Krishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

*(a)* Psychology.
*(b)* The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

### I.—Languages.*

English : and one of the following languages :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |
| | Pali. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

### II.—History.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

### III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

*Arithmetic.*

*Algebra.*

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

*Geometry.*

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

*Plane Trigonometry.*

As far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

V.

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the

* Including experimental illustrations.

† The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |
| | Pali. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

*Mechanics.*

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

*Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.*

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

*Astronomy.*

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

*or*

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

*or*

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Green's Short History of the English people.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods down to 1835,

*and*

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

*or*

Mill on Representative Government,

*or*

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ...
2. Plane Trigonometry ...
3. Analytical Conic sections ...

} as laid down in the Course for Honors.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ...
Thermotics ...
Optics ...
Magnetism ...
Electricity ...
} as in Ganot.

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

### General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

### Entrance Examinations of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

### F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subject prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for the subjects included in the second Mathematical paper in the F. A. Examination.

### B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. Female candidates shall also be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Political Economy for the Mathematical subjects in this examination.

The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

## HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academieal years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in Languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy.
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historial subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See* Appendix B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]
(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]
(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]
(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Technology.]

(e) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
History of Philosophy.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*) Natural Theology.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees; and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

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## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined

5. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

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## BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less then three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.
II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative authorities in India.
III. The Law relating to persons in their public and private Capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law.
IV. The Law of Property, including the laws, of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription, the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.
V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
VI. The Law of Crimes.
VII. The Law of Procedure including the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation.
VIII. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law in general use and application as modified by the Acts and Regulations.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—
I. One paper on subjects I, II and III.
II. One paper on subject IV.
III. One paper on subject V.
IV. One paper on subject VI, and a portion of VII, *viz.*, the Criminal Procedure.
V. One paper on the rest of subject VII, *viz.*, Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Limitation.
VI. One paper on subject VIII.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

## EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to

pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

(*i.*) The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to Endowments.
(*j.*) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

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## DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor ; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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## LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

### First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

*Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

*One Course of 20 Lectures.*

Botany.

*One Course.*

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8 Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular class, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of

* See Appendix B.

Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

## Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to t following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

*Two Courses of* 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

*One Course of* 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

*Two Courses of* 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

*One Course of* 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*;—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

Every candidate for admission to the Examination send his application, with a certificate in the form red in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen s before the date fixed for the commencement of the xamination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

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## BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

### First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

*Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

*Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.*

Botany.

*One Course of 40 Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

*One Course.*

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

* See Appendix B.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

*Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

*One Course of 40 Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

*Two Courses of 50 Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

*One Course of 25 Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on

payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

11. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

## HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

## DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined; or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859:

*English.*

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

*Mental and Moral Science.*

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

## LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3 Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

## I. Mathematics.

### *Arithmetic.*

### *Algebra.*

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

### *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions.
Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

### *Trigonometry.*

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

### *Mensuration.*

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

## II. Mechanical Philosophy.

### *Statics.*

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.
Mechanical Powers.
Friction.

### *Dynamics.*

General laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple Pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

### *Hydrostatics.*

Equilibrium of fluids.
[illegible]ific gravity.
Equ[illegible]n of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

*Hydrodynamics.*

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and resistance of fluids.

*Optics.*

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

*Chemistry.*

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers' Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

*Heat.*

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

*Mineralogy.*

Physical characteristics of Minerals.

*Physical Geography.*

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

*Materials.*

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

*Practice of Building.*

*Earthwork.*

*Construction of Roads.*

*Construction of Railroads.*

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

*Practice of Bridge-Building.*

*Carpentry.*

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

*Hydraulic Works.*

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

*Strength of Materials.*

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains, and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

*Stability of Structures.*

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

*Mechanism.*

Motion; Machines, advantage and uses of.
Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.
Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.
The Steam Engine in detail.
Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

*Designs.*

An original design for a work on given data, with report specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.
(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.
Topographical Survey of limited areas.
Practice of levelling.
Route Surveying and laying out curves.
(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
[illegible]works and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpe[illegible]y and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

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## HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

### I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

### II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

### III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

### IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.

Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

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## MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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## GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

# Appendix A.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School† at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

*The* 188

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Name.
Age on the 1st of January next.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c, &c.)
Where educated
Present position (*i. e. at school, or present occupation*).
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of schools, as having been in existence since the 1st March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c , &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

*The* 188 .}

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)

*Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.*

| Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied. | Period or Periods of continuous Study. | Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the † Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

*The* 18 .

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined :—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subject.

*Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.*

| Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied. | Period or Periods of continuous Study. | Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

† State whether in the A. or B. Course.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office order. Postage stamps will not be received.

## HONOUR EXAMINATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Arts, and I offer to be examined in
The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his Diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

*The* 18 .

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, Nation, Tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

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## M. A. EXAMINATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in
The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of entrance.
Date of Graduation in Arts
Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

## BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of Graduation.
Present occupation.
Religion.

## HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

## DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1* of the D. L. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

## LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

*First Examination.*

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

*The* 18 . }

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of entrance.
Present occupation.

## LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*Second Examination.*

APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*The* 18 . }

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of passing the First L. M. S.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

## BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

*First Examination.*

APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*The* 18 .}

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

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## BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

*Second Examination.*

APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 10 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*The* 18 .}

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of passing the First M. B. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

## DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

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## LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*The* 18 .}

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Present occupation.

---

## BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

*The* 18 .

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Present occupation.

## MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.*

## CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

*Entrance.*

I certify that aged passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18 .

*Registrar.*

*First Examination in Arts.*

I certify that passed the First Examination in Arts held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18 .

*Registrar.*

*Licence in Civil Engineering.*

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18 .

*Registrar.*

*Second Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.*

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18 . *Registrar.*

---

*First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.*

This is to certify that passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

*University of Calcutta,* *Registrar.*
*The* 18 .

---

*Bachelor in any Faculty.*

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

*Chancellor,*
*University of Calcutta,* *or Vice-Chancellor.*
*The* 18 .

---

*Doctor or Master in any Faculty.*

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

*Chancellor,*
*University of Calcutta,* *or Vice-Chancellor.*
*The* 18 .

---

*Master of Arts.*

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , the special branch in which he was examined having been .....

*Chancellor,*
*University of Calcutta,* *or Vice-Chancellor.*
*The* 18 .

---

*Honours.*

This is to certify that passed the Honour Examination in in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

*University of Calcutta,* *Registrar.*
*The* 18 .

## FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

*The* 18 .

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

### FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

*The* 18 .

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry*).
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics).

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the† Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

*The* 18 .

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—*

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined :—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subjects.

† State whether in the A. or B. Course.

* The fee must be paid by cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

# Appendix B.

## SUBJECTS.

**In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines thus (Chap. V—VIII) the reference is to be understood as inclusive.**

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### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1882.

#### ENGLISH.

Extracts from Lethbridge's Selections, viz., Johnson, Smollett, Burke, Sidney Smith, Scott, Heber, Irving, Napier, Dickens, Smiles, Newman, Helps, Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, Hunter, Wheeler, Palgrave.

#### GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Xenophon. | ... | ... Anabasis, Books I and II. |
| Homer. | ... | ... Iliad, Book I. |

#### LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ovid. | ... | ... Metamorphoseon Fabulæ,* I-XIV. |
| Cicero. | ... | ... De Amicitia. |

#### SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sanskritapath. | ... | ... Part II by Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna. |
| Upakramanika. | | |

#### ARABIC.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

#### PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iqd-i-gul. | ... | ... Pages 1 to 105. |
| Iqd-i-Manzum. | | |

#### HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

#### BENGALI.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

#### URDU.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

HINDI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Balkánda. |
| Rájniti. | ... | ... The first two Chapters. |

URIYA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Sundra Kánda. |
| Jiban Charita. | ... | ... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati. |
| Raghuvansa. | ... | ... The whole. |

ARMENIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| History of Armenia. | ... Books I—III. |

BURMESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zeneka. | |
| Dhamma Pada-ga-hta. | ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.) |

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1883.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Book of Golden Deeds. | ... (The portions to be read will be notified during the year.) |

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Xenophon. | ... | ... Anabasis, Books I and II. |
| Homer. | ... | ... Iliad, Book I. |

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cæsar. | ... | ... Commentarii de Bello Gallico, Book I. |

SANSKRIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sahitya-sangraha. | ... Rajanikanta Gupta. |

ARABIC.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iqd-i-gul. | ... | ... Pages 1 to 105. |
| Iqd-i-Manzum. | | |

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M Banerjea, D. L.

URDU.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

HINDI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Balkánda. |
| Rajniti. | ... | ... The first two chapters. |

URIYA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Sundrakánda. |
| Jiban Charita. | ... | ... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati. |
| Raghuvansa. | ... | ... The whole. |

ARMENIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| History of Armenia. | | ... Books I—III. |

BURMESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zeneka. | | |
| Dhamma Pada-ga-hta. | | ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.) |

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannajataka (36 pages of text).

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## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1884.

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Xenophon. | ... | ... Anabasis. Books I and II. |
| Homer. | ... | ... Iliad, Book I. |

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cornelius Nepos. | ... | ... Vitæ, (the whole). |

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sahitya-sangraha. | ... | ... Rajanikanta Gupta. |

ARABIC.

Selections from the Alif Laylah prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iqd-i-Gul. Iqd-i-Manzum. | *. | ... pages 1 to 105. |

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

†Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

URDU.

†Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
†Selections in Poetry by Mr Browning.

* Urdoo Guide Press.
† Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

HINDI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Balkánda. |
| Rájniti. | ... | ... The first two Chapters. |

URIYA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana. | ... | ... Sundrakanda. |
| Jiban Charita. | ... | ... Translation from Ishwarchandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati. |
| Raghuvansa. | ... | ... The whole. |

ARMENIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| History of Armenia. | ... Books I—III. |

BURMESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zeneka. | |
| Dhamma Padha-ga-hta. | ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1878. |

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannajataka (86 pages of text).

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

ENGLISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milton. | ... | ... L' Allegro and Il Penseroso. |
| Johnson. | ... | ... Vanity of Human Wishes. |
| Wordsworth. | ... | ... Selections by Turner, in Rivington's English School Classics edited by F. Storr. |
| Longfellow. | ... | ... Evangeline. |
| Collins. | ... | ... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers). |
| Rosamond Waite. | ... | ... The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies, edited by Creighton) |
| Black. | ... | ... Life of Goldsmith (Morley's English Men of Letters). |

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Herodotus. | ... | ... Book IV. |
| Euripides. | ... | ... Hecuba. |

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Catullus. | ... | ... Selections.* |
| Martial. | ... | ... Selections.* |
| Cicero. | ... | ... Orations against Catiline, III and IV. |

* Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raghuvansa. | ... | Books I—VIII. |
| Bhattikávya. | ... | Books I—V. |

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job. I—V.

PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sih nasar-i-Zahuri. ... | ... | First 25 pages. |
| Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil. | ... | Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi. ... | ... | Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah. ... | ... | Ditto. |

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

## BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sivanath Sastri. .. | ... | Nirbásitárviláp. |
| Akshay Kumar Dutt. | ... | Dharmaníti. |

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1883.

ENGLISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goldwin Smith. ... | ... | Life of Cowper (Morley's English Men of Letters). |
| Collins. ... ... | ... | Homer's Odyssey (Ancient Classics for English Readers). |
| Blackie. ... ... | ... | Self-Culture. |
| Stopford Brooke. ... | ... | Primer of English Literature, page 108 to the end, (Literature Primers edited by J. R. Green, M. A.) |
| Cowper. ... ... | ... | The Task, Books I and IV (Hales). |
| Gray. ... ... | ... | Poems. (Rivington's English School Classics). |
| Wordsworth. ... | ... | Excursion, Book I, The Wanderer. (Rivington's English School Classics). |

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Herodotus. ... | ... | Book IV. |
| Euripides. ... | ... | Hecuba. |

LATIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virgil. ... ... | ... Æneid, Book VI. |
| Cicero. ... ... | ... Orations against Catiline, III and IV. |

SANSKRIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raghuvansa. ... | ... Books I—VIII. |
| Bhattikavya. ... | ... Books I—V. |

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job. I—V.

PERSIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sih nasar-i-Zahuri. ... | ... First 25 pages. |
| Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil | ... Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi. ... | ... Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah. ... | ... Ditto. |

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

## BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sivanath Sastri. ... | ... Nirbásitarvilép. |
| Akshay Kumar Dutt. | ... Dharmaníti. |

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1884.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Milton. ... | ... Paradise Lost, Book I. |
| Scott. ... ... | ... Lady of the Lake. |
| Goldsmith. ... | ... The Traveller. |
| Dowden. ... ... | ... Life of Southey (Morley's English Men of Letters). |
| Creighton. ... | ... Life of Sir Walter Ralegh. |
| Sir Alexander Grant. | ... Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers). |
| Stopford Brooke. .. | ... Primer of English Literature, Chapters V and VI.* |

GREEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Herodotus. ... | ... Book IV. |
| Euripides. ... | ... Hecuba. |

LATIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virgil. ... | ... Æneid, Book VI. |
| Cicero. ... | ... Pro Archia and Pro Milone. |

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bánabhatta. | ... | ... Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvása V. |
| Kalidása. | .. | ... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV. |

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sih nasar-i-Zahuri. | ... | ... First 50 pages. |
| Ruquat i-Mirza Bedil. | | ... Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi. | ... | .. Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah. | .. | ... Ditto. |

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausbòll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausbóll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sivanath Sastri. | ... | ... Nirbásitarvilap. |
| Akshay Kumar Dutt. | | ... Dharmaníti. |

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition. | ... | Book I. omitting articles 12, 13 and 62—75. Book II, omitting articles 107—110. Book III, omitting articles 124—131.<br>Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252, 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.<br>Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377, 378, 381—393; 396, 397.<br>Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.<br>Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508. |

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Logic. | ... ... | Jevons's Elementary Lessons in Logic, Chaps. I—XXI. |

HISTORY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smith. | ... ... | Smaller History of Greece. |
| Creighton. | .. .. | Primer of Roman History. |

MATHEMATICS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Todhunter (5th Edition). | .. | Algebra, Chapters I—XXVIII; XXX—XXXVI; XXXVIII and XXXIX to the end of article 547. |

*Or any book covering the same ground.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson. | ... ... | Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books, I—V. |
| Wilson. | ... .. | Conic sections Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III. |
| Hamblin Smith. | .. .. | Trigonometry. |

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

ENGLISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakespeare. | ... ... | King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice. |
| Milton. | ... ... | Paradise Lost, Books III—VI. |
| Keats. | ... ... | Hyperion |
| Burke. | ... ... | Reflections on the French Revolution. |
| Morley. | ... ... | Life of Burke (English Men of Letters). |
| Church. | ... ... | Spenser (English Men of Letters). |
| Stopford Brooke. | ... ... | Primer of English Literature. |

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sophocles. | ... ... | Philoctetes. |
| Demosthenes. | ... ... | De Corona. |

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Virgil. | .. .. | Georgics, III and IV. |
| Cicero. | .. .. | Pro Cluentio. |
| Tacitus. | ... .. | Germania. |

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kumar Sambhava. | ... .. | Books I—VII. |
| Meghaduta. | | |
| Sakuntala. | ... ... | (Devanagari Recension.) |

HEBREW.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

ARABIC.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tarikh i-Yamani. .. | .. | As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees. |
| Hamasah, first 39 pages. | .. | |
| Mutanabbi. .. | .. | |

PERSIAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veqai Neamat Khan Ali. | .. | The first half. |
| Durra-i-Nadiri. .. | .. | 50 pages from page 181. |
| Qasaid Khaqani. .. | .. | First 50 pages. |
| Qasaid Bidar Chachi. | .. | Ditto. |

PALI.

Kacchayano (Senart's edition).
Abhidamma Sangaha.

## BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Karnarjuna Kavya first six Cantos, by Baladeva Palita.
Vahyavastursahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1884.

ENGLISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Myers. .. | .. | Wordsworth (Morley's English Men of Letters.) |
| Fowler. ... | .. | Locke (Morley's English Men of Letters.) |
| Locke. ... | .. | Conduct of the Understanding (edited by Fowler.) |

Arnold's Selections from the Spectator, pages 1—228.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakespeare. ... | .. | The Taming of the Shrew, King John, Coriolanus, (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer.) |
| Milton. ... | ... | Paradise Lost, Books VIII, IX, and X. |

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV, edited by Peter Peterson, M.A.

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sophocles. .. | ... | Philoctetes. |
| Demosthenes. .. | ... | De Corona. |

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horace. .. | .. | Odes, Books I and II. |
| Cicero. .. | .. | Pro Cluentio. |
| Tacitus. ... | .. | Germania. |

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kumar Sambhava. ... | ... | Books I—VII. |
| Meghaduta. | | |
| Sakuntala. ... | ... | (Devanagari Recension.) |

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

HEBREW.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

ARABIC.*

Tarikh-i-yamani. .. .. } As contained in Selections by
Hamasah, first 39 pages. .. } Colonel Lees.
Mutanabbi. ... ... }

PERSIAN.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali. ... The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri. .. ... 50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani. .. .. First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi. .. Ditto.

PALI.

Kacchayano (Senart's edition).
Abhidamma Sangaha.

## BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Kárnarjuna Kavya first six Cantos, by Baladeva Palita.
Vahyastursahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ENGLISH.

### PASS COURSE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shakespeare. | ... | ... | Hamlet, Henry V, Tempest. (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer). |
| Milton. | ... | ... | Samson Agonistes. |
| Tennyson. | ... | ... | Guinevere and The Passing of Arthur. |
| Palgrave. | .. | ... | Golden Treasury, Book III. |
| Milton. | ... | ... | Areopagitica. |
| Burke. | ... | ... | Thoughts on the causes of the Present Discontents |
| Macaulay. | ... | ... | Selections from the writings of, by Trevelyan. |

### HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)*

A

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marlowe. | ... | ... | Faustus. |
| Sidney. | ... | .. | Apology for Poetry. |
| Matthew Arnold. | ... | ... | Essays in Criticism. |
| Spenser. | ... | ... | Faery Queene, Book I. |

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earle. | ... | ... The Philology of the English Tongue. |
| Shaw. | ... | ... Outlines of English Literature. |

## B

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balfour Stewart. | .. | ... Conservation of Energy. |
| Sir J. Herschel. | ... | ... Natural Philosophy. |
| ,, | | ... Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects. |
| Huxley. | ... | ... Critiques and Addresses. |
| Kingsley. | ... | ... Glaucus. |
| ,, | ... | ... Scientific Lectures and Essays. |
| Tyndal | ... | ... Fragments of Science. |

### PASS COURSE.

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sophocles. | ... | ... Philoctetes<br>Electra. |
| Demosthenes. | ... | ... De Corona. |
| Æschines. | ... | ... In Ctesiphontem. |

### HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thucydides. | ... | ... Book II. |
| Euripides. | .. | ... Bacchœ |
| Plato. | ... | ... Phœdo. |

*Permanent Subject.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peile. | ... | ... Primer of Philology. |

LATIN.

### PASS COURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horace. | ... | ... Odes, Epodes. |
| Cicero. | ... | ... Pro Murena. |
| Tacitus. | ... | ... Histories, Books III, IV, V. |

### HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martial. | ... | ... Select Epigrams edited by Stephenson. |
| Cicero. | ... | ... De Officiis, I. |
| Virgil. | ... | ... Æneid, VII, VIII. |

*Permanent Subject.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peile. | ... | ... | Primer of Philology. |

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bánabhatta. | ... | ... | Kádambarí, Uttarabhágha, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattika kuto saya &c.*) |
| Bháravi. | ... | ... | Kirátárjuníya, Cantos I—IV. |

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bánabhatta. | ... | ... | Kádambarí, Uttarabhága, (the whole). |
| Bháravi. | .. | .. | Kirátárjurníya, Cantos XI—XIV. |
| Max Müller. | ... | ... | Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. I. |

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani.
Nafaha Tut.
Hamasah.
Mutanabbi.

} As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.

## HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)*

Makamat ul Hariri.
Tarikhi-i-Timuri. ... ... First half.
Hamasha. ... ... First 84 Pages.
Banut Suád.

### Persian.

## PASS COURSE.

Vekai Niamat Khan Ali. ... The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri. ... .. 50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid-i Khaqani. ... ... First 50 Pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi. ... Ditto.

## HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)*

Aklak-i-Jaláli.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz. ... ... First half, pages 1—125.

### Pali.

Text books have not been appointed.

## BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Karvarjana Kavya. ... ... First Six Cantos, by Baladeva Kumar Palit.

Vahyavastusahita Manavaprakritir Sambaudha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

### Mental and Moral Science.

## PASS COURSE.

Mansel. ... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine. ... ... Elements of Cognition.
Calderwood. ... ... Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain. ... ... Mental and Moral Science.

## HONOUR COURSE.

*(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)*

Ueberweg. ... ... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Ueberweg. ... ... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

*Or*

Flint. ... ... Theism.
Butler. ... ... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

### Mathematics.

#### PASS COURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. G. Willson. | ... | ... Elementary Mechanics. |
| Besant. | ... | ... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII. |

#### HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salmon. | ... | ... Conic sections (6th edition) Chaps. I—III. V—VIII to the end of article 116. X—XIII. |
| Williamson. | ... | ... Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII. |
| Todhunter. | ... | ... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII. |

Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

### History.

#### PASS COURSE.

##### History of England.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Green. | ... | ... Short History of the English People. |

##### History of India.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheeler. | ... | ... Short History of India. |
| Elphinstone. | ... | ... History of India, Books V—XI. |

##### Histories of Greece and Rome.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smith. | ... | ... Student's History of Greece. |
| Liddell. | .. | ... Student's History of Rome. |

##### Political Economy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fawcett. | ... | ... Manual of Political Economy. |

#### HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capes | ... | ... The Early Empire. |
| Capes. | ... | ... The Age of the Antonines. |
| Bagehot. | ... | ... The English Constitution. |
| Mill. | ... | ... Political Economy. |

### Physical Science.

#### PHYSICS.

*The full Course.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deschanel. | ... | ... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy. |
| Clerk Maxwell. | ... | ... Matter and Motion. |

*The Elements of Physics.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miller. | ... ... | Chemical Physics (part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, Sec. 2; Chap. V. sec. 2; Chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. |

CHEMISTRY.

*The full Course.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miller. | ... ... | Elements of Chemistry, Part II. |
| Armstrong. | ... ... | Organic Chemistry. |

*The Elements of Chemistry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fownes | ... ... | Inorganic Chemistry. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... ... | Principles of Science. |

PHYSIOLOGY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Huxley and Martin. | ... ... | Elementary Biology. |
| Kirkes. | ... ... | Handbook of Physiology. |
| Huxley. | ... ... | Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata. |
| Thomé. | ... ... | Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections). |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... .. | Principles of Science. |

BOTANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomé. | ... ... | Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet. |
| Henfrey. | ... ... | Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters. |
| Oliver. | ... ... | First Book of Indian Botany. |
| Sach. | .. ... | Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... ... | Principles of Science. |

ZOOLOGY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Huxley. | ... ... | Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata. |
| Huxley. | ... ... | Comparative anatomy of the Invertebrata. |
| Nicholson. | .. ... | Introductory Text book of Zoology. |
| Wallace. | ... ... | Geographical Distribution of animals. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jerdon. | ... | ... Mammals and Birds of India. |
| Theobald. | ... | ... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... | ... Principles of Science. |

GEOLOGY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lyell. | ... | ... Principles and Elements of Geology. |
| Geikie. | ... | ... Manual of Geology (Ed. 1882). |
| Nicholson. | ... | ... Palæontology. |
| Manual of the Geology of India. | | ... Introdcution and Chaps. V—X, XVI—XVIII. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... | ... Principles of Science. |

MINERALOGY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooke and Miller. | | ... Mineralogy. |
| Scheerer and Blanford. | | ... Introduction to the use of the mouth Blowpipe. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... | ... Principles of Science. |

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Huxley. | ... | ... Physiography. |
| Somerville. | ... | ... Physical Geography. |
| Blanford. | ... | ... Meteorology of India. |
| Scheerer and Blanford. | | ... Introduction to the use of the mouth Blowpipe. |
| Plattner. | ... | ... Manual of qualitative and quantitative analysis with the Blowpipe. |

*The Doctrine of Scientific Method.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jevons. | ... | ... Principles of Science. |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883.

ENGLISH.

*Poetry and Drama.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakespeare. | ... | ... Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor. |
| Fletcher. | ... | ... Two Noble Kinsmen. |
| Spenser. | ... | ... Faery Queen, Books I and II. |
| Tennyson. | ... | ... Princess. |
| Dryden. | ... | ... Absalom and Achithophel. |

*Prose.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ascham. ... | ... The Schoolmaster. |
| Browne. ... | ... Religio Medici. |
| Lowell. ... ... | ... My Study Windows. |
| Matthew Arnold. ... | ... Culture and Anarchy. |
| Freeman. ... | ... Historical Essays, First Series. |
| Trollope. ... ... | ... Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters). |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

ENGLISH.

*Poetry and Drama.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaucer. ... | ... Prologue; and Knights Tale. |
| Shakespeare. ... | ... As you like it: Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, parts I and II. |
| Villiers. ... | ... The Rehearsal. |
| Pope. ... | ... Selections from. Edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics). |
| Byron. ... | ... Childe Harold, Book IV. |

*Prose.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thomas Browne. | ... Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial. |
| Carlyle. ... | ... On Heroes. |
| De Quincey. ... | ... The Cæsars. |
| Bagehot. ... | ... Literary Studies, Vol. I (without the Appendix). |
| George Eliot. ... | ... Silas Marner. |
| Mill. ... | ... Essay on Liberty. |

## M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaucer.... ... | ... Prologue; and Knights Tale. |
| Shakespeare. ... | ... As you like it: Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, Parts I and II. |
| Villiers. ... ... | ... The Rehearsal. |
| Pope. ... ... | ... Selections from. Edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics). |
| Byron. ... ... | ... Childe Harold, Book IV. |
| Gosson. ... ... | ... Schoole of Abuse (Arber's English Reprints). |
| Sir Thomas Browne. | ... Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial. |
| Carlyle. ... ... | ... On Heroes. |
| De Quincey. ... | ... The Cæsars. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bagehot. | ... | Literary Studies, Vol. I. (without the Appendix). |
| George Eliot. | ... | Silas Marner. |
| Mill. | ... | Essay on Liberty. |

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morris. | ... | Historical English Accidence. |
| Smith. | ... | Student's Manual of English Language. |
| Taine. | ... | History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun. |
| Dowden. | ... | Shakespeare's Mind and Art. |
| Sweet. | ... | Anglo-Saxon Primer. |
| Sayce. | ... | Introduction to the Science of Language. |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

### GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homer. | ... | Iliad, First twelve Books. |
| Pindar. | ... | Olympic Odes. |
| Æschylus. | ... | Prometheus and Agamemnon. |
| Sophocles. | ... | Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone. |
| Euripides. | ... | Hecuba and Medea. |
| Aristophanes. | ... | Knights, Clouds and Frogs. |
| Herodotus. | ... | Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI. |
| Thucydides. | ... | Books VI and VIII. |
| Demosthenes. | ... | Orations against Leptines and Meidias. |
| Plato. | ... | Republic. |
| Aristotle. | ... | Politics. |

## M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

### GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homer. | ... | Iliad, Books I—XII. |
| Pindar. | ... | The whole. |
| Æschylus. | ... | Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides. |
| Sophocles. | ... | Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone. |
| Euripides. | ... | Hecuba; Medea; Ion |
| Aristophanes. | ... | Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds. |
| Herodotus. | ... | Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI. |
| Thucydides. | ... | Books VI, VII, VIII. |
| Demosthenes. | ... | Orations against Leptines and Meidas and de Falsa Legatione. |
| Plato. | ... | Republic; Theœtetus. |
| Aristotle. | ... | Politics. |

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sayce. | ... | ... | Introduction to the Science of Language. |
| Mahaffy. | ... | ... | History of Classical Greek Literature. |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

LATIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virgil. | ... | ... | Georgics; Æneid, first six books. |
| Horace. | ... | ... | Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I; De Arte Poetica. |
| Juvenal. | ... | ... | Satires (except 2, 6, 9). |
| Persius. | ... | ... | Satires. |
| Lucretius. | ... | ... | Books I and VI. |
| Catullus. | ... | ... | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66. |
| Plautus. | ... | ... | Aulularia. |
| Terence. | ... | .. | Andria. |
| Livy. | ... | ... | Books XXI—XXV. |
| Sallust. | ... | ... | Bellum Catilinarium. |
| Cicero. | ... | ... | Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis. |
| Tacitus. | ... | ... | Histories. |

## M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

LATIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virgil. | ... | ... | Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI. |
| Horace. | ... | ... | Odes; Epodes; Satires I with the exception of 2 and 8) Epistles I; De Arte Poetica. |
| Juvenal. | ... | ... | Satires (except I, VI and IX). |
| Persius. | .. | ... | Satires. |
| Lucretius. | ... | .. | Books I, V, and VI. |
| Catullus. | ... | ... | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66. |
| Plautus. | ... | ... | Aulularia, Captivi. |
| Terence. | ... | ... | Andria, Heauton Timorumenos. |
| Livy. | ... | ... | Books XXI—XXV. |
| Sallust. | ... | ... | Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum. |
| Cicero. | ... | ... | Second Philippic; de Natura Deorum. |
| Tacitus. | ... | ... | Histories. |

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sayce. | ... | ... Introduction to the Science of Language. |
| Cruttwell. | ... | ... History of Roman Literature. |

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robertson Smith. | ... | ... Old Testament in the Jewish Church |
| Davidson. | ... | ... Introduction to the Old Testament. |
| Ewald. | ... | ... History and Antiquities of Israel. |
| Sayce. | ... | ... Introduction to the Science of Language |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-85.

ARABIC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamasah. | ... | ... | The whole. |
| Mutanabbi. | ... | ... | |
| Makamát-i-Hariri. | ... | ... | |
| Saba i-Moallakah. | ... | ... | |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-85.

PERSIAN.

*Poetry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Firdausi. | ... | ... Shahnamah, Vol. I. |
| Khákáni. | ... | ... Tuhfat u'l Irakayn. |
| Badar Cháchi. | ... | ... Kasáid. |
| Hakim Sanái. | ... | ... Hadikoh. |
| Anwari. | ... | ... Diwán. |
| Habil Kááni. | ... | ... Kasáid, 1st half. |

*Prose.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sásán V. | ... | ... Dasátir. |
| Fuzlu'llah Shirázi. | ... | ... Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III. |
| Abu'l Fazl. | ... | ... Akbar Namah, Vol. I. |
| Mulla Tughra. | ... | ... Ruksát. |
| Munshi Muhammad Mahdi. | | ... Durrai Nádiri. |

RHETORIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shamsúddín Fakir. | ... | ... Hadáiku'l Balághat. |

PROSODY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sayfi. | ... | ... Urúz. |
| Jámi. | ... | ... Kawáfi. |

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

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## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kalidasa. | ... | ... Vikramorvasi. |
| Bhatti. | ... | ... Bhattikavya, VI—IX. |
| Bhavabhuti. | ... | ... Viracharita, Uttaracharita. |
| Súdraka. | ... | ... Mrichchakatika. |
| Bánabhatta. | ... | ... Kadambari. |
| Shriharsha. | ... | ... Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII. |
| Magha. | ... | ... Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI. |
| Vyása and Sankara. | ... | ... Vedánta Sutra, with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Pada. |

Katha Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rig Veda Sanhita. | ... | ... 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas. |
| Mammata Bhatta. | ... | ... Kávya Prakása. |
| Jagadisa. | ... | ... Tarkamrita. |
| Vachaspati Misra. | ... | ... Tattwa Kaumudi. |
| Panini. | ... | ... Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi. |

For the History of Sanskrit Literature, the following books are recommended :—

(1) Weber's History of Indian Literature,
(2) Colebrooke's Miscellaneous Essays, edited by Professor E. B. Cowell.
(3) Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(4) Goldstucker's Panini.
(5) Wilson's Essays on the Religion of the Hindus (Rost's Edition).

## M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

SANSKRIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kálidása. | ... | ... Sákuntala. |
| Bhavabhuti. | ... | ... Mahaviracharita, Málati Mádhava. |
| Vasákhadatta. | ... | ... Mudrá Rákshasa. |
| Bánabhatta. | ... | ... Kadambari, Purvabhága. |
| S'rí Harsha. | ... | ... Naishada Charita, I—V. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mágha. | ... | S'isúpálabadha I—V. |
| Vyása and Sankara. | .. | Vedánta Sutra with Sankara Bháshya, IInd Adhyáya, 1st 2nd Padas. |
| Viśvanátha Panchánna. | | Bhashaparichched with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting and from the latter the sections on *vyapti*, *pakshtava* and hetvábhásha). |
| Mammata Bhatta. | ... | Kavya Prakásá. |
| Vachaspati Misra. | ... | Tattwa Kaumudi. |
| Chhandogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya. | | |
| Rig Veda Sanhita. | ... | 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas. |
| Panini. | ... | Vaidika Prakaiyá, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi. |

*Permanent Subjects.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monier Williams. | ... | Indian Wisdom. |
| Max Müller. | ... | History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature. |
| Weber. | ... | History of Indian Literature. |
| Muir. | ... | Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V. |

## HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1883-1884.

### History.

(*a*). As a period—The History of England in the reign of George III.

The following books are recommended :—

Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.
Stanhope's History of England.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
Trevelyan's Early Life of C. J. Fox.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the Reign of George III.
Alison's History of Europe.

(*b*). Constitutional History of England as in Hallam.
(*c*). History of Modern Civilization as in Guizot.
(*d*). Political Economy.
(*e*). Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

## M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

### History.

(*a*). No text books.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*b*). Hallam. | ... | Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes. |
| Hallam. | ... | Constitutional History of England. |
| Erskine May. | ... | Constitutional History of England. |

(*c*). As a period :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | The History of Europe during the 16th Century. | |
| | Hume. ... ... | History of England. |
| | Froude. ... ... | History of England. |
| | Robertson. ... ... | Charles V. |
| | Prescott. ... ... | Phillip II. |
| | Motley. ... ... | Rise of the Dutch Republic. |
| | Motley. ... ... | United Netherlands. |
| (*d*.) | Guizot. ... ... | History of Civilization. |
| | Mill. ... ... | Representative Government. |
| | Austin. ... ... | Jurisprudence, Chaps. V and VI. |
| | Wheaton. ... ... | International Law, Parts I and II. |
| (*e*). | Adam Smith. ... ... | Wealth of Nations. |
| | Mill. ... ... | Political Economy. |
| | Leone Levi. ... ... | History of British Commerce. |

## M A. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

### MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(*In addition to the Books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B.A.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mansel. | ... ... | Prolegomena Logica. |
| Mill. | .. ... | Logic. |
| Jevons. | ... ... | Principles of Science. |
| Hamilton. | ... ... | Lectures, Vols. I and II. |
| Mill. | ... ... | Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy. |
| M'Cosh. | ... ... | Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy. |
| Kant. | ... ... | Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason by Mahaffy. |
| Descartes. | ... ... | Discourse on Method. |
| Berkley. | ... ... | Principles of Human Knowledge. |
| Archer Butler. | ... ... | Lectures on Ancient Philosophy. |
| Sidgwick. | ... ... | Methods of Ethics. |
| Mill. | ... ... | Utilitarianism. |
| Bain. | ... ... | The Emotions and the Will. |
| Butler. | ... ... | Dissertation on Virtue ; Sermons 1—3. |
| Herbert Spencer. | ... ... | First Principles. |

*Natural Theology.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flint. | ... ... | Antitheistic Theories. |
| M'Cosh. | ... ... | Method of Divine Government. |
| Caird. | ... ... | Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion. |
| Max Müller. | ... ... | Lectures on the Science of Religion. |

*Evidences of Christianity.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paley. | ... | Evidences of Christianity. |
| Butler. | ... | Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II. |
| Christlieb. | ... | Modern Doubt and Christian Belief. |
| Mozley. | ... | Lectures on Miracles. |

MATHEMATICS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Todhunter. | ... | Algebra. |
| Todhunter. | ... | Trigonometry |
| Todhunter. | ... | Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end. |
| Salmon. | ... | Conic Sections. |
| Frost. | ... | Solid Geometry, Vol. I. |
| Williamson. | ... | Differential Calculus. |
| Williamson. | ... | Integral Calculus. |
| Boole. | ... | Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (First Edition). |
| Todhunter. | ... | Statics. |

(*Or the Corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tait and Steele. | ... | Dynamics of a Particle. |
| Besant. | ... | Hydromechanics. |
| Parkinson. | ... | Optics. |
| Todhunter. | ... | Spherical Trigonometry. |
| Godfray. | ... | Treatise on Astronomy. |
| Newton. | ... | Principia (Edited by Main). |
| Routh. | ... | Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, Equimomental bodies, and principal axes), Chaps. II—IV. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE, 1885.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

A. CHEMISTRY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roscoe and Schorlemmer. | | Treatise on Chemistry. |
| Valentin. | ... | Inorganic Chemistry. |
| Valentin. | ... | Qualitative Chemical Analysis. |
| Thorpe. | ... | Quantitative Chemical Analysis. |

B. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Faraday. | ... | Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I. |
| Clerk Maxwell. | ... | Elementary Treatise on Electricity. |
| Linnæus Cumming. | ... | Introduction to the Theory of Electricity. |
| H. Lloyd. | ... | Magnetism. |

### C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maxwell. | ... | Theory of Heat. |
| Tait. | ... | Thermodynamics, Chaps. I. and II. |
| Baynes. | ... | Lessons on Thermodynamics. |
| Dixon. | ... | Treatise on Heat. |
| Fourier. | .. | Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps. I and II. |

### D. Botany.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asa Gray. | ... | Structural Botany. |
| Sach. | ... | Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer). |
| Balfour. | ... | Palæontological Botany. |
| Lyell. | .. | Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany). |
| Roxburgh. | .. | Flora Indica, Clarke's Edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants). |

### E. Physiology and Zoology.

*(In addition to the text books for the M. A. Examination.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gegenbaner. | .. | Comparative Anatomy. |
| Foster. | ... | Text Book of Physiology. |
| Gamgee. | .. | Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body. |
| Balfour. | ... | Comparative Embryology. |
| Herbert Spencer. | .. | Principles of Biology. |
| Darwin. | ... | Origin of Species. |

### F. Geology and Mineralogy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lyell. | ... | Principles and Elements of Geology. |
| Geikie. | ... | Manual of Geology, 1882. |
| Nicholson. | ... | Palæontology. |
| Woodward. | ... | Manual of the Mollusca. |
| Owen. | ... | Palæontology. |
| Ramsay. | ... | Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, (5th or subsequent Edition). Manual of the Geology of India, Vols. I and II. Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologica Indica. |
| Brooke and Miller. | ... | Mineralogy. |
| Dana. | ... | System of Mineralogy. |

# TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

*History.*

Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.
Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

*Geography.*

C B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882-83.

*History.*

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

*Psychology and Logic.*

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Dednctive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

*History.*

History of England: Green's Short History of the English People.
Elphinstone's History of India. [Vol. II,
Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India,

## TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE. FOR THE B. A. DEGREE, 1883-84.

*Physical Geography.*

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*)—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general

acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany) the following only:—

## DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

*For the Examinations of* 1883-1884).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ranunculaceæ, | Combretaceæ, | Loranthaceæ, |
| Dilleniaceæ, | Lythraceæ, | Euphorbiaceæ, |
| Menispermaceæ, | Cucurbitaceæ, | Casuarinaceæ, |
| Nymphæaceæ, | Compositæ, | Piperaceæ, |
| Capparidaceæ, | Asclepiadaceæ, | Pandanaceæ, |
| Tamaricaceæ, | Convolvulaceæ, | Dioscoreaceæ, |
| Sterculiaceæ, | Boraginaceæ, | Smilaceæ, |
| Sapindaceæ, | Verbenaceæ, | Liliaceæ |
| Meliaceæ, | Bignoniaceæ, | Orchidaceæ, |
| Anacardiaceæ, | Scrophulariaceæ, | Gramineæ. |
| Leguminosæ, | Nyctaginaceæ, | |
| Rosaceæ, | Chenopodiaceæ, | |

nd the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

*N. B.*—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*).—*Geology* { Geology / Mineralogy / Palæontology } as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series,) Chapter 1; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actimolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspar, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c, *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

*N. B.*—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

*Pure Mathematics.*

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Proba-

bilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

*N. B.*—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap. XII.

*N. B.*—All limits are inclusive.

*Mixed Mathematics.*

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, La Grange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

*N. B.*—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chap. II. | Articles | 17—19, 33, 36. |
| „ III. | „ | 10. |
| „ V. | „ | 11, 12. |
| „ VI. (1) | „ | 4—8. |
| „ VI. (2) | „ | 9—12. |
| „ VI. (3) | „ | 10, 11, 19, 24, 25. |
| „ VII. | „ | 7—15, 18. |
| „ VIII. | „ | 9—11, 16—21. |
| „ X. | „ | 6—8, 34—36. |
| „ XI. | „ | 12 to end. |

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Text-Book in Political Economy for the B. A. Examination Female Candidates.

Manual of Political Economy by Professor Fawcett.

# TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

## B. L. EXAMINATION, 1884, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

I. Principles of Jurisprudence.

Markby's Elements of Law (leaving out the supplement).

Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell.

II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

III. The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, chapter I, Book IV, Part I, chapters 2 and 6.

Act IX of 1875 (Majority).

—— XL of 1858 (Guardianship) ss. 1—7, 18, 19, 27.

—— IX of 1879 B. C. (Court of Wards).
Parts I, II and VII.

Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage).

IV. The Law of Property including the Laws of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, the Law of Prescription and the Law relating to Land Tenures in Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II. Introduction, and Part I, chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, chapters 1, 2, and 4.

The Transfer of Property Act.

Act III of 1877.

Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL.

Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act.

Act V of 1881 (Probate).

Act XXVII of 1860 (Certificate).

Act XV of 1877 ss. 26—28.

Regulations I, VIII, XIX, of 1793 and XXXVII of 1793 sections 1—6, 10, 12, 115.

Reg. VIII of 1819.

Reg. XI of 1825.

(Act XI of 1859 ss 5, 9—15, 33—37.

—— XIX of 1873 ss. 146, 150, 166—168).

Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) ss 2—26.

——XVIII of 1873 ss. 4—23).

Act VIII of 1876 (B C.) ss. 8—16 and 87—98.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Stephen's Blackstone Book II, Part II, Ch. V.

Act IX of 1872.

Act I of 1877.

VI The Law of Crimes.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the whole of chapters 1—5 and such portions of chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

VII. The Law of Procedure, including the law of Evidence and Limitation.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) chapters 1—12, 16—22, 27—33, 35—47.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) except Parts 5, 8 and 9, chapter 39.

The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872).

The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877).

VIII. Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law.

Mitakshara, Ch. I, sections I—V.
Ch. II, sections I—X.

Dayabhaga, Ch. I, Ch. II, Ch. V, Ch. XI.

Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting chapters 7 and 13.

Sirajjiya (except the details as to succession of Distant Kindred).

Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, chapters VI to VIII and Ch. X.

## HONOUR EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The following books are recommended:

1. *Jurisprudence.*

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
" Village Communities.
Sir H. S. Maine's Ancient Law.
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Kent's or Wolsey's International Law.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

2. *Hindu Law.*

Manu.
Yajnavalkya.
Mitakshara.
Vivadachintamani.
Vyavahara Mayukha.
Smriti Chandrika.
} The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Dayabhaga.
Dattaka Mimansa.
——— Chandrika.
Strange's Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.
Mayne's Hindu Law.

3. *Mahomedan Law.*

Sirajjiya.
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shea).
Amir Ali's Personal Law of the Mahomedans.
Shama Charan's Tagore Law Lectures

4. *The Law of Mortgage.*

The Transfer of Property Act.

5. *Law of Succession.*

The Indian Succession Act.
The Hindu Wills Act.
The Probate Act.
The Parsi Succession Act.
Williams on Executors.

6. *The Law of Limitation and Prescription.*

The Limitation Act.

Gale on Easements.

7. *The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.*

Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.

The Transfer of Property Act.

The Acts and Regulations relating to sales for arrears of rent and revenue.

8. *The law relating to Land Tenures.*

Phillip's Tagore Law Lectures.

Field's Regulations of the Bengal Code Introduction.

9. *The Law of Trusts including the law relating to endowments.*

Lewin on Trusts.

Agnew's Tagore Law Lectures.

10. *The Law of Contracts and Torts.*

Pollock on Contracts.

Broom's Commentaries. (The portions relating to Contracts and Torts).

Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.

Chalmer's Bills of Exchange.

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## SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L M S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

*(See Regulations, First L. M. S., para. 2; First M. B, para. 2.)*

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are especially important in Bengal.

*For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.*

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II., *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See. L. M. S. Regulations, para. 6.

# V.

# THE UNIVERSITY.

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*VICE-CHANCELLOR:*

THE HON'BLE ARTHUR WILSON.

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The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab,
The Hon'ble the Chief-Justice of Bengal,
The Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E Baring, R A., C.S.I., C.I E.
General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C B, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, M.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C, Bayley, K.C S.I., C.I.E.
} *Ex-Officio.*

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Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E.
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Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, D,L, C.I.E.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
Thomas Martin, Esq, B.A., C.E.
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Baboo Piyarichand Mitra.
Baboo Chandrakumar Day, M.D.
A. J. Payne, Esq., B.A., M.D.

H. F. Blanford, Esq.
The Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
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J. Sime, Esq., B A.
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A. P. Howell, Esq , C S.
C. H. Tawney, Esq , M.A.
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Col. J. G Medley, R.E.
C. A. Elliott, Esq , C S., C.S.I.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
D. B. Smith, Esq , M.D.
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Colin Browning, Esq , M.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq , M.A.
Baboo Bapudeba Shastri, C I E.
The Hon'ble Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Esq , B.A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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H. Bell, Esq.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.A. C.S.
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K. Deighton, Esq., M.A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq., B A ,F.R.A.S.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sarkar, M D.
Rai Kunai Lal De. Bahadur, F.C.S., F.S.Sc.
Col. J. F. Pennant, R E., C I E., F.R S , F.R.A.S.
The Hon'ble J. Beames, C S., LL.D.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, B.A , L.L.D., C.S., C.I.E.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.
Major H. S. Jarrett.
G. King. Esq., M B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Durgacharan Law.
Baboo Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H L. Dampier, C.S.
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Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
H. Millett, Esq.,
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Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B.L.
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H. H. Locke, Esq.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Omeshchander Dutt
Baboo Syamacharan Sarkar.

The Hon'ble Romeschander Mitter, B.L.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S.
A. Colvin, Esq., C. S.
Sir L. H. Griffin, C.S., F.R.S., K.C.S.I.
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F. S. Growse, Esq., M.A., C. S., C.I.E.
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Raja Joykissen Dass, Bahadur, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq , M A.
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The Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Munshi Ram Chandra.
B. Leslie, Esq , C.E.
Thakur Giriprasad, of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Singh Bedi, C.I.E.
A. Mackenzie, Esq, B A., C.S.
T. R. Lewis, Esq., M.B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
The Hon'ble Amir Ali, M.A.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
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J. Eliot, Esq , M.A.
Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
The Hon'ble C. F. Egerton Allen, B.A.
Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Rev. J E. Payne.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq , M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H P. Evans.
C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
Baboo Mohinimohan Ray.
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W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
Dr. Saurindramohan Tagore C.I.E.
Rev. Jas. Robertson, M.A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F C.S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
Baboo Prasunakmar Ray. D.Sc.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.
A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Esq., Ph. D.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A.

Major J Herschel, R.E., F R S., F.R A.S.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M A., D.L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M A.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M. A., B.L.
Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.
F. J. Biden, Esq., M A.
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Baden Powell, Esq., C.S.
Babu Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
Capt. A. C. Talbot, B.S C.
Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
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Edward Buck, Esq., C.S.
A. M, Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Govinchunder Dutt.
H. Lovinge, Esq.
The Hon'ble Syud Mahmud.
Rev. H Finter.
Babu Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
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C. P. Carmichael, Esq , C.S.
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C. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.
J. M. Coates, Esq., M D.
Babu Hemchunder Banerjee, B.L.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Yousuff, B.L.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., C.E.
W. T Webb, Esq.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
J. Wilson, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mukerjee.
Babu Lalmadhab Mukerjee, L.M.S.
The Hon'ble L. R Tottenham, C.S.
The Hon ble Franklin Prestage.
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, C I E.
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S. F. Browning, Esq , B.A.
J. Willson, Esq., M.A.
Maulavi Syud Ameer Hossein.

## PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1878 | Prasannakumar Lahiri | ... | ... | ... | Pres. Coll. |
| *1879 | Pringle Kennedy | ... | ... | ... | Teacher. |
| *1880 | Nilkantha Majumdar | ... | ... | ... | Pres. Coll. |
| *1881 | Suryyakumar Agasti | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| *1882 | Asutosh Gupta | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |

EX-STUDENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | Asutosh Mookerjee ... ... | ... | Pres. Coll. |
| 1869 | Anandamohan Bose ... ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1870 | Gaurisankar De ... ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1871 | Saradacharan Mitra ... ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1872 | Kartikchandra Mitra ... ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1873 | Girijabhushan Mookerjee ... | ... | Ditto. |
| *1874 | Biharilal Banerjee, ... ... | ... | Ditto. |
| *1876 | Umeschandra Batavyal (for 4 years) | ... | Sans. Coll. |
| *1877 | Mulraj ... ... ... | ... | Lahore „ |
| | Nandkrishna Basu (for 4 years) ... | ... | Pres. „ |

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The Vice-Chancellor.

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W. C Bonnerjee, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq., B.A., M.D.
H. Levinge, Esq., C.E.

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## THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

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The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble theLieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
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Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjea, Bahadur.
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Baden Powell, Esq., C S.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.
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A. M. Nash, Esq , M.A.
Baboo Gobindchunder Dutt.
Rev. H. Finter.
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Rev. K. S. MacDonald, M A.
C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.
B. W. Colvin, Esq., C.S.
C. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
The Ven ble Archdeacon Baly.
W. T. Webb, Esq., M.A.
J Wilson, Esq.
The Hon'ble Krishnadas Pal, C.I.E.
The Right Rev. P. A. Bigandet, D. D.
G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.
J Willson, Esq., M.A.
Maulavi Syud Amir Hossein.

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Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadur.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadur.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B. A., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C.I.E.
H. Bell, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
The Hon'ble Arthur Phillips, M.A.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, C. S.

J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Syamacharan Sarkar.
The Hon'ble Rameschandra Mitra, B.L.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble Amir Ali, M.A.
The Hon'ble C. F. Egerton Allen, B.A.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C.S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
Babu Mohinimohan Ray.
The Hon'ble A. Wilson.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M.A., D.L.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud.
The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, C.S.
Babu Hemchandra Banerjea, B. L.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Yousuff, B. L.
The Hon'ble L R. Tottenham, C.S.

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Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur, F.C.S., F.S.Sc.
G. King, Esq., M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
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Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
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E. A. Birch, Esq., M.D.

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Colonel George Chesney, R.E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E , C.I.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
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B. Leslie, Esq., C E.
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Major J. Herschel, R E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
A. W Croft, Esq., M.A.
John Eliot, Esq., M.A.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., C.E.
J. S. Slater, Esq.
Babu Radhikaprasad Mukerjea.
The Hon'ble Franklin Prestage.
Colonel S T. Trevor, R E.
S. F. Downing, Esq., B.A.

*Registrar:*

G. BELLETT, ESQ., M.A.

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## SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

*Chancellors:*

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring. Baron Northbrook, P.C, G.M.S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer. Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.
1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquiss of Ripon.

*Vice-Chancellors :*

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C S.
1869. The Hon'ble E.C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.

*Registrars :*

1857. William Grapel, Esq, M.A.
1858. H Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq, B.A. / Rev. J Richards, M.A, } *Officiating.*
1863. H Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A, *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq, M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq, M.A.
1875. H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. / W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. / J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A. / A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1877. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
1882. G. Bellett, Esq, M.A.

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## EXAMINERS.

*Entrance Examination*, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... | Rev. J. Edwards. / A. H. Pirie, Esq. / H. M. Percival, Esq. / Rev. H. Finter. |
| Greek and Latin.... | Rev. J. Hewlett. / H. Stephen, Esq. |
| Bengali and Sanskrit | Babu Bireswar Chatterjee. / Pandit Tarakumar Kabiratna. / „ Madabchandra Sarma. / „ Syamacharan Mukhopadhyay. |
| Hindee and Oriya ... | Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L. |
| Arabic, Persian, and Urdu ... | Maulavi Abdul Hai. / „ Ahmad. |
| History and Geography ... | R. Carter, Esq. / Rev. Lalbehari Dey. / Babu Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc. / Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D. |
| Mathematics ... | Rev. B. Davies. / „ Father E. H. Younan, Sj. / Dr. H. W. M'Cann. / Babu Bipinbihari Gupta. |

*First Arts and B. A. Examinations*, 1882-83.

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... | K. Deighton, Esq.<br>A. C. Edwards, Esq. |
| Greek & Latin ... | Rev. J. Hewlett.<br>H. Stephen, Esq. |
| Arabic and Persian... | Maulavi Abdul Hai.<br>„ Ahmad. |
| Sanskrit ... | Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.<br>Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna. |
| History ... | M. Prothero, Esq.<br>W. T. Webb, Esq. |
| Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ... | J. A. Martin, Esq.<br>A. M. Nash, Esq. |
| Mental and Moral Science ... | Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.<br>A. R. Thomson, Esq. |
| Physical Science ... | A. Pedler, Esq.<br>S. A. Hill, Esq. |
| Botany ... | M. L. Brace, Esq. |

## LAW.

*B. L. Examination*, 1882.

N. N. Ghose, Esq. | Dr. Trailokynath Mitra.

## MEDICINE.

*L. M. S. and M B. First and Second Examination*, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy ... ... | Dr. K. McLeod. |
| Chemistry ... ... | Rai Kanailal De, Bahadur. |
| Medicine and Midwifery ... | Dr. R. C Chandra. |
| Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery .. | Dr. D O'C. Raye. |
| Physiology and Comp. Anatomy .. | J. Wood-Mason, Esq. |
| Materia Medica ... ... | Dr. R. Harvey. |
| Pathology and Hygiene ... | Dr. J. F. P. M'Connell. |
| Medical Jurisprudence ... | Dr. C. J. H. Warden. |
| Botany ... ... | Dr. D. D. Cunningham. |

## REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Tas. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

*For the Degree of B. A.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

*For the Degree of B. L.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

*For the Degree of B. M.*

Black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

*For the Degree of B. C. E.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

*For the Degree of M D. or Master in any of the Faculties.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

*For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.*

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

# Endowments.

## PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq, of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation:—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Science:—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

## DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish:—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

## ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

*Scholars.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869. | Kartikchandra Mitra | ... | ... | Presy. Coll. |
| 1870. | Saradacharan Mitra | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1871. | Isanchandra Basu | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1872. | Rajaninath Ray | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1873. | Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay | | ... | Ditto. |
| 1874. | Prasannakumar Lahiri | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1875. | Nilkanta Sarkar | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1876. | Bipinbihari Gupta | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1877. | Chandrasekhar Sarkar | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1878. | Suryyakumar Agasti | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1879. | Atulkrishna Ray | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1880. | Digambar Chatterjee | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1881. | Aghornath Chandra | ... | ... | Ditto. |

## TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs, 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising frem my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lecture shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each

candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year only,.. the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think proper.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1871. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodas Banerjee.
1879. Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880. Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881. W. F. Agnew, Esq.
1882. Babu Upendranath Mitra.
1883. Dr. J. Jolly.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

*Regulations for the management of the University Library.*

1. (*a*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

Appointment of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the

end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes, in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sown.

(*b*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed

from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book

(*d*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a*.) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b*.) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (*a*.) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b*.) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a*.) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b*.) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c*.) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in

the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

## MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

## RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874. | Prasannakumar Lahiri, | ... | Presidency College. |
| 1875 | Jnanendranath Das, | ... | Ditto. |
| 1876. | Haraprasad Bhattacharyya, | ... | Ditto. |
| 1877. | Prasannanarayan Chaudhuri, | .. | Free Church Instn. |
| 1878. | Kunjalal Nag, | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| 1879. | Kedarnath Basu, | ... | Ditto. |
| 1880. | Ramprasanna Mukhopadhyay, | | Presidency College. |
| 1881. | Harihar Lahiri, | ... | Ditto |
| 1882. | Rajendrachandra Bandyopadhyay | ... | Ditto. |

## HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

Rajah Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of

Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

## WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1879. | Datta, Brajaballabh, | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| 1880. | Sarkar, Biharilai, | ... | Presidency College. |
| 1881. | Guha, Prasannakumar, | ... | Dacca College. |
| 1882. | Sen, Kshirodchandra, | ... | Ditto. |

## PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadur, Zemindar of Pachete, made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

## HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.

2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that candidate among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in Dynamics and Astronomy.

## COBDEN MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Committee of the Cobden Club, London, offered an annual Silver Medal for proficiency in Political Economy.

With the concurrence of the Committee, it was arranged that this Medal should be awarded to the successful student who in the

annual Examination for Honours in History and Political Economy should obtain the highest number of marks in the latter subject.

## MEDALISTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1879. | Sukul, Kalisankar, ... | Presidency College. |
| 1880. | Ghosh, Manmathanath, ... | Free Church Institution. |
| 1881. | Arndt, George, ... | Teacher. |
| 1882. | Ghosh, Mahendrakumar, ... | Dacca College. |

## INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

### IN ARTS.

*(Up to the B. A. Standard.)*

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Krishnaghar College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Jabalpur High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
30. Church Mission School, Amritsar, 1865.
31. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866
32. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
33. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
34. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
35. Mussoorie School, 1869.
36. Allahabad High School, 1869.
37. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
38. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
39. Rajshahye College, 1878.

40. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
41. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
42. Mahomedan Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.

*(Up to the First Arts Standard.)*

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.
5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Midnapur College, 1873.
9. Jaypur Maharajah's College, 1873.
10. Patialah Maharajah's School, 1874.
11. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
12. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
13. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
14. Rungpur College, 1877.
15. St. Francis De Sales's School, Nagpur, 1879.
16. Government High School, Rangoon, 1879.
17. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
18. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, 1880.
19. City College, Calcutta, 1881.
20. Albert College, 1881.
21. Maharaja High School, Burdwan, 1882.
22. Government High School, Fyzabad, 1882.

IN LAW.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghar College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880.
13. Metropolitan Institution, 1882.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

## AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

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## I.

# Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law.

*General Department.*—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable

by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.* :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Burdwan Scholarship | ... | value Rs. 50 | a month. |
| ,, Dwarkanath Tagore | ... | ,, ,, 50 | ,, |
| ,, Bird Scholarship | ... | ,, ,, 40 | ,, |
| ,, Ryan Scholarship | ... | ,, ,, 40 | ,, |
| Three Hindu College Scholarships | | ,, ,, 30 | ,, |

*Law Department.*—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

### Instructive Staff.

*General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of English Literature ... | Mr. C. H. Tawney, M A. |
| Officiating ditto ditto. ... | Mr. G. Bellett, M.A. |
| Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. ... | Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. |
| Professor of Natural Science ... | Mr. J. Eliot, M.A. |
| Professor of Chemistry ... | Mr. A. Pedler. |
| Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy ... | Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A., (*on deputation*). |
| Professors of Mathematics ... | Mr. W. Booth, B.A.<br>Mr. H. W. M'Cann, M.A. D.Sc. |
| Professors of English Literature ... | Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.<br>Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.<br>Mr. H. M Percival, M.A. |
| Professor of History ... | Mr. R. Parry. |
| Professor of Sanskrit ... | Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea. |
| Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ... | Babu Nilmani Mukerji, M. A. |
| Teacher of Sanskrit ... | Babu Harischandra Bhattacharyya. |
| Teacher of Arabic and Persian ... | Maulavi Ahmad. |

*Law Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lecturers on English Law ... | Mr. C. H. Reily.<br>Mr. J. G. Apcar. |
| Lecturer on Mahomedan Law ... | Mr. Amir Ali, M.A. |
| Lecturer on Hindu Law ... | Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M. A., D.L. |

## II.

# Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Muhammad Mohsin, a wealthy Muhammadan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Muhammadan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Muhammad Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs. 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Muhammadans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

There are Hindu and Muhammadan Hostels connected with the College the boarding-fee in the former is Rs. 4 per mensem, and in the latter Rs. 3.

### SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, &c.

1. One Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem tenable for one year is awarded annually to a B. A. of the College preparing for Honors in any branch.

2. One Ranee Kutyannee scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, tenable for two years, is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the F. A. Examination from the College and who has not gained a Government scholarship.

3. One Zemindaree scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate or Branch School, and who has not gained a Government scholarship, preference being given to a student of the latter school.

4. Two Mohsin Junior scholarships each of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years at this College are awarded annually.

5. Baboo Doorgacharan Laha awards 5 studentships each of Rs. 5 per mensem to students reading in the English Department of the College, and 5 of Rs. 3 each to students of the Collegiate School.

6. Nine Mohsin Anglo-Persian scholarships tenable for one year, 3 of Rs. 5, 3 of Rs. 4, and 3 of Rs. 3 per mensem, are awarded annually to the most deserving Muhammadan students of the Collegiate School.

7. Seventeen Free Boarderships are attached to the Muhammadan Hostel and are open to all Muhammadan students of the College and Collegiate School who have not gained any Government or Mohsin scholarships

8. Six Mohsin scholarships tenable for one year, attached to the Arabic Department, are awarded annually, 2 of Rs. 8, 2 of Rs. 6, and 2 of Rs. 4 per mensem.

A Thwayte's Gold medal of the value of about Rs. 48, is awarded annually to the graduate from this College who gains the highest number of marks in Mathematics at the B.A. Examination of each year.

*List of Thwayte's Medalists.*

1878. Chandra Narayan Ray.
1879 Sasi Bhushan Adhikari.
1880. Kunja Bihari Ray.
1881. Kanti Bhushan Ghosh.

INSTRUCVIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of Mathematics ... | W. Griffiths, M.A. |
| Professor of Logic and English Literature. ... | J. Mann, M.A. |
| Professor of History and English Literature | Lal Bihari Day. |
| Lecturer on Botany. ... | W. H. Gregg, B.A., M.B. |
| Offg. Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Geography | A. C. Dutt. |
| Lecturer on Mathematics | Saradaranjan Ray, M.A. |
| Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, | Gopalchandra Gupta. |
| Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian. ... | Abdul Ali. |
| Law Lecturer, ... ... | Nabinkrishna Mukerji, M.A., B.L. |
| Head Master of the Collegiate School, ... | W. E. Cantopher, (*on leave*). |
| Head Master of the Branch School. ... | Kalidas Mukerji. |

## III.

# Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscriptions in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honors of the University of Calcutta. Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6 and in the Law Department, of Rs 7

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 5' 0, subscribed by students of the college, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the college, are awarded annually—the former for proficiency in History and the latter for proficiency in English.

Four Scholarships, of Rs. 6 each, are given by the Nowab Ahsanullah K. B to Muhammadan students from the Dacca Madrassah, tenable in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively.

A scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, is given annually by Baboo Govinda Lall Basak, a banker of the town, to a student who passes the B. A. Examination, and wishes to read for Honors.

A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, the interest on Rs. 6000, is given by the Koomar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri, of Bhawal, in memory of his father, Kali Narayan Ray Chaudhuri. The scholarship is given to a graduate of the College to enable him to read for Honors.

A scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, the interest on Rs. 4,500, is given by Babu Ruplal Das and Raghunath Das, bankers and zemindars of the town, to a graduate of the College, who wishes to read for Honors.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Bábu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Bábu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal, and the fees paid by students.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, thirteen Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and three Pandits, the latter, preferred Master and two Assistant Masters.

4. Tw

tenable for

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of English Literature ... | Mr. John van Someren Pope, M.A. |
| Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, | Dr. P. K. Ray. |
| Professor of English Literature, | Mr. G. A. Stack, (*on leave*). |
| Professor of Natural Science ... | Mr. A. Macdonell, M.A. |
| Professor of English Literature | Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc. |
| Lecturer on Mathematics ... | Bábu Mathuranáth Chattopádhaya, M.A. |
| Lecturer on English ... | Mr. W. B. Livingstone, (*on deputation*). |
| Lecturer on English, ... | Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, M A. |
| Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry ... ... | Bábu Priyanáth Basu, L.M S. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ... | Bábu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A. |
| Lecturer on Arabic and Persian | Maulavi Shaik Golam Sobhan. |

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Lecturer ... ... Rajnikantha Chaudhuri, B.A., B.L.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master ... ... Bábu Kailáschandra Ghosh.

SURVEY SCHOOL.

Head Master ... ... Bábu Haricharan Nág.

DONNELLY MEDALISTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1878. | Bipinbihari Sen |
| 1879. | Mahendrakumár Ghosh. |
| 1880. | Kunjabihari De. |
| 1881 | Umacharan Banerjee. / Girischandra Datta. |
| 1882. | Kailasgobinda Dás. |

LEWIS PRIZEMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1878. | (None awarded). |
| 1879. | Hridaynath Majumdar. / Saradaprasad Sen / Basantakumar Ghosh. |
| 1880. | Kalachand Mitra. / Anantakumár Basu. |
| 1881. | Girischandra Sen / Chandrakumar Chatterji. |
| 1882. | Umeschandra Ghose. |

GOVINDA LAL BASAK SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Rasikchandra Chakrabarti.

NOWAB AHSANULLAH SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Abdool Hakim, 1st year.

RAJA KALI NARAYAN RAI SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Vacant.

RUPLAL RAGHUNATH SCHOLARSHIP.

1882. Vacant.

PRINCIPALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1841 | ... | J. Ireland M.A. |
| 1844 | ... | T. Wise, M.D. |
| 1846 | ... | G. Lewis. |
| 1856 | ... | W. Brennand (*offg*) |
| 1856 | ... | L. Clint, B.A. |
| 1857 | ... | W. Brennand, (*offg.*) |
| 1857 | ... | W. Brennand. |
| 1873 | ... | A. W. Croft, M.A. (*offg.*) |
| 1874 | ... | A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*) |
| 1875 | ... | A. W. Garrett, B.A. |
| 1875 | ... | A. Ewbank, M A. |
| 1878 | ... | J. v. S. Pope, M.A. (*offg.*) |
| 1881 | ... | J. v. S. Pope, M.A. |

## IV.

## Krishnaghar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Swarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of English Literature | ... | F. J. Rowe, M.A. (on furlough). |
| Offg. ditto. | ... | J. A. Martin, B.A. |
| Professors | ... | M. Prothero, B L.<br>Umeschandra Datta. (on furlough). |
| Professor of Sanskrit | ... | Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay. |
| Lectr. in Physical Science | | Vacant. |
| Ditto Mathematics | ... | Babu Nilkanta Sarkar, M.A. |
| Ditto Chemistry | ... | Babu Ambikacharan Sen, M.A. (*on leave for 3 years.*) |
| | | *Law Department.* |
| Law Lecturer | ... | Babu Umanath Ghoshal, B.L. |

*Succession List of Principals.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1845. | Capt. D L. Richardson. | 1858. | A. Smith, M.A. |
| 1846. | M. G. Rochfort. | 1870. | S. Lobb, M A. |
| 1855. | E. Lodge, B A. | 1874. | E Lethbridge, M A. |
| 1857. | J. Graves, M.A. (*offg.*) | 1877. | F. J. Rowe, M. A. |
| 1857. | L. Clint, B.A. | 1879. | W H. Paulson, B.A. (*offg.*) |
| | | 1881. | George Watt, *offg.* |

## V.

## Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation-stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 4 for students, and Rs. 6 for teachers per mensem. Efforts are being made to build a new Hostel in connection with the College. Rai Ragiblochan Roy Bahadur, the generous Dewan of Her Highness the Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar, died last year leaving the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Berhampore College, the interest to be used for assisting deserving students. Babu Radha Charan Sen of Jhowkholah near Kasimbazar, an old student of the Berhampore College, died lately also leaving a sum of money to be used for the same purpose.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... W B. Livingstone. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit | | ... MadhabchandraTarkasiddbanta. |
| Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany | | Benimadhab Basu. |
| Head Master | ... | ... Nilmani Ganguli. |

Ten teachers in the Collegiate School.

*Principals.*

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

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## VI.

## Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza, and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as bourders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

*Chairman of Committee of Management.*—J. H. Belchambers.

*Secretary.*—H. A. Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil. | Rev. J. J. B. Coles, M.A. (*Oxford*). |
| Profr. of English and History ... | Mr C. A. Andrews, B.A. (*Cantab*). |
| Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry, | Mr. J. Hardie, M.A., (*St. Andrew's University*). |

*List of Principals :*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | Rev A. Morgan. | 1869. | R. Dick, M.A. |
| 1855. | George Smith, LL.D. | 1869 | Rev. R. Robinson. |
| 1859. | J. W McCrindle, M A. | 1870. | H. Roberts. |
| 1866. | J. Sime, B.A. | 1877. | Rev. J. Robertson, M.A. |

1881. Rev. J. J. B. Coles, M.A.

## VII.

## St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta In 1863, the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrick Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-President. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. R. Carter, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ... | ... Rector and Head Master. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. G. W. Scott, B.A., Calcutta University | ... | 1st Assistant. |
| Mr. A. W. Alcock, | ... | 2nd Ditto. |
| Mr. H. H. Hedra, | ... | 3rd Assistant and Drawing Master. |
| Ashraf Hussin, | ... | Munshi. |

*List of Rectors :*

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1877. Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. (*offg.*)
1878. Mr. R. Carter, B.A.

## VIII.

## Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards o £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

*Scholarships.*

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

*Annual Prizes.*

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal (*Europe.*)
„ James Robertson, M.A., Offg. Principal.
„ John Hector, M.A.
„ Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
H. Stephen, Esq. M.A.
Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, M.A. B.L.
„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjee.
„ Dev Sankar Dey, M.A.
„ Haridas Gargari, M.A.
Pandit Brajanath Sarma.
Babu Surendranath Banerjee, B.A.

## IX.

## La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the General control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

*Acting Governors.*

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.
Colonel W. Chitty.
The Rev. G. S. Gillan, M.A.
H. L. Harrison Esq.
The Rev. B. T. Atlay.

*Secretary and Medical Officer.*
H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.
*Head Master,* F. J. Biden, M.A.

## X.

## London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B.A., Principal.
„ J. P. Ashton, M.A.
„ J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

## XI.

## Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the First Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European and two native Professors, assisted by nine native teachers and one European teacher. There is also a European Department under the care of European Masters, and there are two Theological classes, English and Vernacular. The number of students in the College Department is about fifty; in the School three hundred. The number of Christian students is about fifty

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward, in Europe and America, supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Baptist Mission, and also a boarding school for the children of native Christians.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal ... | ... | Rev. Albert Williams. |
| Professor of Mathematics | ... | Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.). |
| Assistant Professors | ... | Babu Bishnupada Chatterjee, M.A.<br>Babu Kantibhushan Banerjee, M.A., B.L. |
| Pundit ... | ... | Babu Jadabchandra Bancrjee. |
| English Masters ... | ... | A. J. McLean, Esq.<br>Walter Loos, Esq. |

## XII.

## Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gungadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Maulavis and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal ... | ... | K. Deighton, M.A. |
| Professor of Literature | ... | A. Thomson. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Professor of Mathematics | ... | Ramsankar Misra. |
| Head Master ... | ... | J. Statham. |

## XIII.

## Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

### I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pandit Harinath Dube, | ... | Professor of Poetry. |
| „ Ramamisra Sastri, | ... | Ditto Grammar |
| „ Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya, | | Ditto Logic. |
| „ Sitalprasád Tiwari, | ... | Ditto Law. |
| „ Bechanarám Tiwari, | ... | Ditto Sankhya. |
| „ Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E. | ... | Ditto Mathematics. |
| „ Venketesh Sastri, | ... | Ditto Hindu Astronomy. |
| „ Devakrishna Misra, | ... | Ditto Sahitya. |

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pandit Damodar Sastri, | ... | Asst. Professor of | Grammar. |
| „ Bhawaniprasád Dikshit, | ... | Ditto „ | Logic. |
| „ Rámakrishna Sastri, | ... | Ditto „ | Sankhya. |
| „ Gangádhara Sastri, | ... | Ditto „ | Mathematics. |

### II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M.A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 60 students in the College, and 515 in the School Departments. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs 1-8-0 to 0 6-0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*College Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. G. Thibaut, | ... | Principal. |
| Mr. J. Kibble, M.A. | ... | Profr. of English Literature. |
| Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A. | ... | Ditto Physical Science. |
| „ Umeśáchandra Sanyal, M.A. | ... | Ditto Mathematics. |
| Maulavi Muhammed Musa, | ... | Ditto Arabic. |
| Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukla, | ... | Ditto Sanskrit. |

## XIV.

## Jabalpur High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President | ... | W. Young. |
| 1st Assistant | ... | J. H. Firth. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | K C. Datta |
| 3rd ditto | ... | Dwarkanath Sarkar. |
| 4th ditto | ... | Lala Kunjbihari Lal. |
| 5th ditto | ... | B. Ghantaya. |

## XV.

## Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively. At present English is taught here up to the F. A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the Honor Examination in Sanskrit as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is conceded to 20 students of the College Department and Re. 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bond fide*

*pandits*. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Offg. Principal ... | ... | Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. |

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lecturer ... | ... | Babu Sibchandra Gui, M.A., B.L. |
| Ditto ... | ... | „ Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., B.L. |
| Head Master ... | ... | „ Jadunath Mukerjee. |
| Second ditto ... | ... | „ Ramnath Chatterjee, M.A. |
| Third ditto ... | ... | „ Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A. |

And three other English Masters.

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric ... | ... | Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. |
| Professor of Literature and Grammar ... | ... | „ Girischandra Vidyaratna. |
| Professor of Law ... | ... | „ Madhusudan Smritira na. |
| Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar .. | ... | „ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna. |

And seven other Pandits.

## XVI.

## Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and school masters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

*Foundation.*

*One Fellowship*,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

*Twenty-one Scholarships*,—founded by various Societies and individuals.

*Visitor.*

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

*Principal.*

REV. JOHN W. COE, D.D.

*List of Principals.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1821. | W. Hodge Mill, D.D. | 1867. | Thomas Skelton, M.A. |
| 1841. | G. Undy Withers, D.D. | 1873. | Robert M. Stewart, M.A. |
| 1849. | William Kay, D.D. | 1875. | Rev. John W. Coe, D.D. |

## XVII.

## Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | F. L. Reid. |
| Head Master | ... | T. Harris, B A. |
| Teacher of Mathematics | ... | Syamsundar Lal, B.A. |
| Asst. ditto ditto | | Pandit Amoluck Chand. |

And ten Junior Masters.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher | Misra Salug Ram Shastri. |
| Head Arabic and Persian Teacher | Maulavi Muhammad Hussen. |

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

## XVIII.

## Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

The School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was opened as a School in 1836 and constituted a College in 1852.

The College Department was abolished in 1877.

The School is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee.

The fee varies from 6 ans. to 12 ans.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... .. E. A. Phillips.

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## XIX.

## Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Soneburśa. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpore High School or Monghyr Zillah School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | A. Ewbank, M.A. |
| Professor | ... | M. Mowat, M.A. |
| Ditto | ... | S. Robson, M.A. |
| Asst. Professor | ... | J. Behrendt. |
| Asst. Lecturer on Science | ... | N. N. Basu, M.A. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit | ... | Chhoto Ram Tiwari. |
| Head Maulavi | ... | Syud Imdad Imam. |

*Law Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Law Lecturer | ... | Nabinchandra De, B.A., B.L. |

## XX.

## St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society, of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr Carew for St John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acting Rector ... | ... | The Very Rev. S. Grosjean, S.J. |
| Professors of English | ... | Rev. J. Henry, S.J. Prefect of Studies.<br>Rev. A. De Penaranda, S.J.<br>Rev. F. Crohan, S J. |
| Professor of Physical Science | | Rev. E. Lafont, S J. |
| Professors of Mathematics | ... | Rev. A. DePenaranda, S.J.<br>Rev. E. Younan, S.J.<br>Rev. P. Hipp, S.J. |
| Professor of Latin | ... | Rev. A. DeBie, S.J.<br>Rev. P. Hipp, S.J. |
| Professor of Chemistry, History and Physical Geography | | Rev. V. DeCampigneulles, S J. |
| Professor of Logic ... | ... | Rev. C. DeClippeleis, S.J. |
| Professor of Sanskrit | ... | Pundit O. C. Tarkalankara. |
| Professor of Persian | ... | Maulavi Mearajuddin Ahmed. |

## XXI.

## St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

*Scholarships.*

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

*Fees.*

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

*Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1850. | Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A. |
| 1858. | „ H. W. Shackel, M.A. |
| 1861 | „ J. Barton, M A. |
| 1863. | „ C. Ellard Vines, M A. |
| 1878. | „ J. A. Lloyd, M.A. |

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... | Rev. J. Lloyd, M A. |
| Head Master | ... | ... | Mr. A. H. Wright. |
| Asst. Master | ... | ... | Babu Haricharan Chakarbarti. |
| Ditto | ... | ... | Babu Damin Lall, B.A. |
| Ditto | ... | ... | Mr. Samuel Thomas. |
| Ditto | ... | ... | Muttra Dass. |
| Maulavi | ... | ... | Maulavi Abdul Mahbud. |
| Pandit | ... | ... | Kali Das. |

And others.

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## XXII.

## Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

*Scholarships.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomason ... | ... | ... | ... Rs. | 52 |
| Vankatacharyya | ... | ... | ... „ | 260 |
| Munshi Situl Singh | ... | ... | ... „ | 200 |
| Raja Satyananda Ghoshal | | | ... ... „ | 60 |
| Ditto ditto a gold medal, value | | | ... ... „ | 100 |
| Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto | | | ... ... „ | 200 |

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... | Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A. late fellow St. Peter's College, Cambridge. |
| Head Master | ... | ... | Timothy Luther. |
| Second ditto | ... | ... | Bisheshwar Pandya. |

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

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## XXIII.

## Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs 2. The number of students on the 1st March, 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of the B.A. and M.A. classes in English Literature and of the M.A. class in History | G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D. Barrister-at-Law. |
| Professor of Mental Science and History | C. R. Stülpnagel, Ph. D. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | T. C. Lewis, M.A. |
| Professor of Natural Science | J. C. Oman. |
| Assistant Professor in English Literature and History ... | F. H.Cope, B.A. |
| Assistant Professor in Mathematics, History and Mental Science ... | Babu Sasibhushan Mukerjee, M.A., B.L. |
| Assistant Professor of Arabic | Maulavi Muhammad Hussain. |
| Assistant Professor of Sanskrit | Pandit Bhagwan Das. |

## XXIV.

## Delhi Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English, and in 1841 Mr F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | R. Dick, M.A. (offg.). |
| Professor ... ... | G. R. A. Mackay (offg.). |
| Asst. Professor ... ... | Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (offg.). |
| Arabic and Persian Profr. ... | Maulavi Ziauddin Khan (offg.). |
| Sanskrit Teacher ... | Pandit Kashinath Kanti (offg.). |

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

*Former Principals.*

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A
S. Sime, M.A.

## XXV.

## The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

*Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A.D.* 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Visitor* | ... | The Lord Bishop of Colombo. |
| *Warden* | .. | The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A. |
| *Sub-Warden* | ... | (Vacant). |
| *Lecturer in Divinity* | ... | (Vacant). |
| *Organist* | ... | Harry Drew, Esq. Assoc Mus. Trinity College, London. |

### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Warden.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

H. Drew.
F. H. Pereira.
Geo. Arndt, M.A.
A. W. DeMel, B.A.
F. D. Grigson.
F. Stephen.
J. F. Philips.
G. H. Augustine.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy and the English Language. The subjects read during each year include those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examination in Arts

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions.

*'The Edinburgh' Scholarship,*

*The 'Gregory' Scholarship,*

founded by Sampson Rajapakse Mudliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

*The Divinity Studentships,*

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

*Four Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,*

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

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## XXVI.

## St. Stephen's College, Dehli.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This College was established in 1864 in connection with the S. P. G. Mission School which had for some years been affiliated to the Calcutta University. Shortly after this date it was amalgamated with the Dehli Government College, and did not itself prepare students for the higher examinations. After the abolition of the Government College in 1877, when it was found that local enterprise was not likely to succeed in establishing an institution in its place, it was decided to open classes at the Mission College for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, provisionally for the students of the School, and ultimately, should circumstances render it possible, for the students from other than Mission Schools.

PRINCIPALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859. | Rev. T Skelton | Queen's College, Cambridge. |
| 1863. | Rev. R. R. Winter | Hertford College, Oxford. |
| 1865. | Rev. J. C. Whittey | Queen's College, Cambridge. |
| 1868. | Rev. J. H. Crowfoot | Jesus College, Oxford. |
| 1871. | Rev. R. R. Winte | Hertford College, Oxford. |
| *1877. | Rev. J. D. M. Murray | St. John's College, Cambridge. |
| *1878. | Rev. H. C. Carlyon | Sydney College, Cambridge. |
| *1880. | Rev. E Bickersteth | Pembroke College, Cambridge. |
| *1881. | Rev. S. S Allnutt | St. John's College, Cambridge. |

*Members of the Cambridge University Mission, established at Dehli in 1877, in connexion with the S. P. G. Mission.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal ..... | Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M A., | Cambridge | Mission |
| Professors ..... | Rev. G. A. Lefroy, B A. | do. | do. |
| | Rev. H. E. Carlyon, M.A. | do. | do. |
| | A. C. Maitland, Esq. | | |
| Head Master ..... | Pandit Janaki Nath. | | |
| Maulavi ..... | Maulavi Shah Jehan. | | |
| Assistant Master ..... | Lala Ram Chandra. | | |

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## XXVII.

## The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1880 by 360—409 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1880 by 620 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

The Government Grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised in 1881 from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

*Scholarships and Prizes.*

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F.A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who, being an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. The Gregory Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge.

5. The Maha Rauee Surnomoyee has made a donation of Rs. 600 to be awarded to the two most distinguished B.A. Graduates of 1882, who continue to study for Honors.

6. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal and Profr. of Philosophy | ... | Rev. W. Hastie, M.A., B.D. |
| Profr. of English Literature | ... | Mr. J. Wilson. |
| Profr. of English Literature | ... | Rev. J. Edwards, M.A. |
| Profr. of English | ... | Mr. W. Fish, M.A. |
| Profr. of Mathematics | ... | Babu Gaurisankar De, M.A. |
| Profr. of Chemistry and Botany | ... | Dr. N Ray, M B.C M. (Edin.) |
| Profr. of Sanskrit | ... | Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna. |
| Profr. of Sanskrit | ... | Pandit Harischandra Tarkalankar. |

And twenty-five Teachers in the School Department.

## XXVIII.

## Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; C. B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

## XXIX.

## Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

*Prizes and Scholarships.*

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 20 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

*Secretaries.*

1862. Pandit Ajodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jagan Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master ... | ... | Mr. S. Sharman, B.A. |
| 1st Asst. and Math. Master .. | | Babu Murli Dhar. |
| 2nd Assistant ... | ... | Mr. E. Williams. |
| Sanskrit Teacher ... | ... | Pandit Jugal Kishore. |
| Persian Teacher ... | ... | Maulavi Goolzar Ali. |

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

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## XXX.

## Christ Church School, Amritsar.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

Description not furnished.

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## XXXI.

## Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

*Visitor.*

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

*Governors (ex-officio).*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

*Four Local Governors elected.*

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
Captain Nisbet.
Major Westmorland.
J. Walker, Esq.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master ... | ... | Rev. S. Slater. |
| 1st Assistant Master | ... | Mr. A. H. Hildesley, B.A. |
| 2nd ditto ... | ... | Mr. E. E. J. Chanter. |
| 3rd ditto ... | ... | Mr. R. J. Taylor. |
| 4th ditto ... | ... | Mr. W. H. Lett. |

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

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## XXXII.

## Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A. |
| Offg. Principal | ... | Rev. D. H. G. Dunne. |
| Head Master | ... | Mr. R. Thomas. |

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

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## XXXIII.

## Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the College Department and of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee. The fee for the Law class to students in Arts is one rupee; to all others it is two rupees for the first year and three rupees for subsequent years.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 130 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Mr. Michael J White, M.A. |
| Professor of Science | ... | Mr. J. Gall, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.) |
| Ditto of English Literature | ... | Mr. A. H Pirie. |
| Law Lecturer | ... | Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B L. |
| Professor of Sanskrit | ... | Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari. B L. |
| Ditto of Persian | ... | Munshi Ramkissen. |
| Head Master of School | ... | Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L. |

## XXXIV.

## La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

*Prizes and Scholarships.*

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... Mr. T. G. Sykes, B.A. |
| Head Master | ... | ... Mr. J Gannon, B.A. |
| Asst. ditto | ... | ... Mr T. Reid, M.A. |

## XXXV.

## Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A. in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150 and 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master, | ... | Rev. A. Stokes, M.A. |
| 2nd ditto, | .. | Rev. T. A. Rambart, B.A. |
| Hd. Assistant ditto, | ... | H. Allen, Esq. |
| Assistant ditto, | .. | F. C. Schurr, Esq. (on leave) |
| | .. | A. G. Wolfe, Esq. ... |
| | ... | A. D. Turner, Esq.. |
| Extra ditto, | ... | Rer. J. B. C. Murphy, B A. |

## XXXVI.

## Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs 25 and Rs. 20, according to age

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | ... | Mr W. C[l] Horst, B.A. |
| Second ditto | ... | ... | Mr. G. J. Wright. |
| Asst. Masters | ... | ... | Mr. H. E. Smyth. |
| | | | Mr. A. E. Wordsworth. |
| | | | Mr F P. McTighe. |
| Munshi | .. | ... | Janki Pershad. |

## XXXVII.

## Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I, of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... | ... A. S. Harrison, B.A. |
| Profr. of History and Philosophy | ... W. H. Wright, B.A. |
| Ditto Mathematics | ... W. N. Boutflower, B.A. |
| Ditto Physical Science | ... S. A. Hill, B. Sc. |
| Ditto Oriental Literature | ... Maulavi Zakaullah. |
| Ditto Sanskrit | ... Pandit Aditya Ram, M.A. |

*Law Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor of Law ... | ... C. H. Hill, B.A. |
| Sub-Professor ... | ... Pandit Ajodhyanath. |

## XXXVIII.

## Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the B A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4.

A Law Department is added this session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | S. Ager. |
| Assistant Professor | ... | Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B.A. |
| Lecturer in Mathematics | ... | Sureshchandra Chatterjee, M.A. |
| Ditto in Science | ... | Atulkrisna Rai, M.A. |
| Ditto in Sanskrit | ... | Remprasanna Tarkaratna. |
| Head Master | ... | Ramdas Chakravarti. |

*Law Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Law Lecturer | ... | Vacant. |

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## XXXIX.

## Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a state contribution and partly by local subscriptions and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur of Dubalhati Instruction is given up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law also are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L Examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free Studentship tenable for two years open to the students in the 3rd year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A. |
| Professor | ... | Baboo Haragovinda Sen. |
| Asst. Professor of Mathematics | .. | Baboo Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A. |
| Lecturer on Physical Science | .. | Mr. P. Brühl. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit | .. | Baboo Baikunthanath Tarkabhushan. |
| Head Master, Collegiate School | .. | Baboo Kalikumar Das, B.A. |
| 2nd Master, Collegiate School | .. | ,, Loknath Chakravarti, B A. |

And eight other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Law Lecturer | .. | Baboo Mohendranath Sanyal, B.A., B.L. |

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## XL.

## Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese, is now affiliated up to the standard for the B A. Degree.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of liberal education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | .. | .. Rev. R. Collins, M.A. |
| Vice-Principal | .. | .. Mr. Thos. Dunn. |
| Resident Asst. Tutors | .. | Mr. C N. Edwards.<br>„ J. W. Wirekoow.<br>„ A. Weeresoonye.<br>„ W. E. Goonetillike. |
| Singhalese Pandit | .. | „ G. Gunesêkora. |

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## XLI.

## Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Shama Charan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

*College Department.*

In this Department, the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary ... ... | Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A. |
| Professors of English Literature .. | Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A.<br>Babu Suryakumar Agasti, M.A. |
| Professors of Mathematics ... | Babu Baidyanath Basu. M.A.<br>Babu Romonimohun Chatterji, M.A. |
| Professor of Logic and Psychology | Babu Khudiram Basu, B.A. |
| Professor of History ... ... | Babu Chandidas Ghosh, M.A. |
| Professors of Sanskrit ... ... | Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna<br>Pandit Tarakumar Kaviratna. |

*School Department.*

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

There are twenty-one Teachers, six Pandits, and two Superintendents in this Department.

*Vernacular Department.*

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

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## XLII.

## The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a School in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination Lately a B. A. Class has been opened, and the College has been affiliated to the University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January 1881.

The College consists of two departments: (1), The English Department—in which all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language. (2), The Oriental Department—in which Arabic and Persian form the Classics, and Arts and Sciences are taught in Urdu; while English forms the Second Language.

The College is under the guidance and control of the following three Committees:—

1. *The College Fund Committee*, with which rests the financial management of the College.

2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction*, which consists of three branches:—

a. *The Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular learning.*

b. *The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.*

c. *The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.*

3. *The Managing Committee.*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government Promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions

2. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Muhammadan students of the College.

3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Muhammad Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Rampore.

4. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.

5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Muhammad Ali Roghay of Bombay.

6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,200, granted by his Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G C.S.I.

8. Permanent endowmment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.

9. Permanent endowment of Rs. 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmoodabad, Oudh, from his Taluk.

10. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.

11. Annual donation of Rs. 500 granted by his Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the period of his stay in India.

The Building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding house buildings which are now in course of erection. The cost of the construction of the College alone is estimated at Rs. 245,111.

The tuitional fees range from 1 to 5 rupees, except in special cases. But in College Classes the minimum fee is Rs. 3.

Boarders have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number at the close of 1881 was 169.

The following statement shows the grant-in-aid allowed by the Government:—

From the establishment of the College till the close of January 1878—Rs. 4,200 per annum, From February 1878 till the close of March 1879, Rs. 4,440 per annum. The grant-in-aid has been now raised to Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to 16 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, LL.D. K.C.S.I. late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, is tenable by the best Arabic scholar for one year.

Thirteen Scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given:—

Three Northbrook scholarships—Varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month.

Four Mahindar Singh Scholarships—Varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

Three Vizianagram Scholarships—Varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 a month.

Two Mahomed Amin Roghay Scholarships—Value each Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 respectively.

One Sher Singh Scholarship—Value Rs. 5 a month.

A silver medal is awarded every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I, and another in the name of Mr. G. L. Laug, Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

The staff of the College consists of a European Principal, two Professors for Mathematics, Logic, Philosophy, and History, a European Head Master, eight English teachers, One Persian and two Arabic Professors, one Arabic and four Persian teachers, and one Sanskrit teacher.

VISITORS.

Sir William Muir, LL.D, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Mukhtarul Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.

DIRECTIVE STAFF.

*College Fund Committee.*

Kunwar Latif Ali Khan,—President.
Raja Syed Fakir Ali Khan,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I,—Honorary Secretary.

*Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular Learning.*

K. Deighton, Esq,—President
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah, Khan Bahadur,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.,—Honorary Secretary.

*Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.*

Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan,—President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Honorary Secretary.

*Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.*

Maulavi Syed Ali Mahomed Mutahid,—President.
Maulavi Chiragh Ali,—Honorary Secretary.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President.
Mahomed Ismail Khan,—Vice-President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Life Honorary Secretary.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C S I.—Honorary Secretary.
Maulavi Khwaja Mahomed Yusuf,—Honorary Co. Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Mr. H. G. I. Siddons. |
| Professor of Logic, Philosophy, and History | | Maulavi Amjad Ali, M.A. |
| Professor of Mathematics | ... | Munshi Govind Prashad, M.A. |
| Head Master | ... | Mr. A. A. I. Nesbitt, B.A. |
| Arabic Professor, Shia Sect | ... | Maulavi Mahomed Akbar. |
| Arabic Professor, Shia Sect | ... | Maulavi Syed Abbas Hosain. |
| Persian Professor | ... | Maulavi Abdul Jabbar Khan. |
| Sanskrit Teacher | ... | Pandit Shib Shankar. |

Eight subordinate English Teachers. Five other Arabic and Persian Teachers.

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## 1.

## Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zila School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zila School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | ... | Srinath Sen. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | ... | Chandra Mohan Gosvami. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | ... | Dina Nath Sen, B A. |
| Head Pandit | .. | ... | Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya. |

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

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## 2.

## Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000 *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the Branch School. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Mr. Archibald E. Gough, B.A. |
| Offg. Do. | ... | Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. |
| Head Maulavi, Arabic Department | | Maulavi Abdul Hai. |
| Head Master | ... | Mr. G. Lorimer, M.A. |

Eight Maulavis, eleven English Teachers, one Pandit.

*Former Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. S. D. Riley. | Capt. E. St George. |
| A. Sprenger, M.D. | J. Sutcliffe, M.A. |
| Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D. | H. Blochmann, M.A. |

## 3.

## Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master | .. | ... | A. Moars. |
| 2nd English Master | ... | ... | Deo Pershad. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | ... | Ramvullubh. |
| Head Pandit | ... | ... | Gunesh Shastri. |
| Head Maulavi | .... | | Syed Mahomed. |

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and Four Maulavis.

---

## 4.

## Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836 In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master and Law Lecturer | | | Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M A, B.L. |
| Second Master | ... | ... | „ Rajkumar Sen, B A. |
| Third Master | ... | ... | „ Gaurmohan Basak. |
| Senior Pandit | ... | ... | „ Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya. |

And nine other Masters, one Pandit and two Maulavies.

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## 5.

## St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borgi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the Mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 35, and of day-scholars, 30: St. Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rector and Prefect of studies | | | Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C. |
| Vice-Rector | ... | ... | Rev. Fr. Julius, C.C. |
| Head Master | ... | ... | Mr. A. Vernon. |
| Second ditto. | ... | ... | Mr. G. Evans. |
| Third ditto. | ... | ... | Mr. A. A. Zuzarte. |
| Fourth ditto | ... | ... | Mr. J. Greson. |
| Fifth ditto | ... | ... | Bro. Bonaventure. |
| Moonshee | ... | ... | Valait Khan. |

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## 6.

## London Mission School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | Rev. John Hewlett, M.A., (London.) |
| Professor of History and Physical Science. | Rev. G. M. Bulloch. |
| Head Master of the Upper Department | Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt. |
| Head Master of the Junior Department | Babu Chotkan Lal. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | Babu Gopal Lal, B.A., B.L. |

And fourteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Maulavi, two Munshees, and one Bengali Pandit.

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## 7.

## London Mission School, Mirzapur.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ... ... Rev. Thomas Insell.
Head Master ... ... Mr. Archibald Ross.
Six Assistant English Teachers, three Maulavis, three Pandits.

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## 8.

## Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government School, it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... Babu Gangadhar Acharyya.
2nd ditto ... ... ,, Syamacharan Das.
3rd Master ... ... ,, Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit .. ... ,, Bholanath Chakrabarti,
With eight other English Teachers, one Pandit and one Persian Teacher.

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## 9.

## Jaypur Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the

year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindi Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... Babu Dinanath Mukerji, B.A. |
| Head Master | ... | ... ,, Chandranath Ray |
| Second Master | ... | ... ,, Amritalal De, B.A., B L. |
| Head Maulavi | ... | ... Rashid-ud-din. |
| Second Maulavi | ... | ... Abd-ur-Rahman. |
| Sanskrit Teachers | ... | ... Pandit Gobind Ram. |
| | | ,, Nanoo Lal. |

And eleven other English teachers and eight Maulavis and four Hindi teachers.

*Principals.*

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerji.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerji, B A. (*offg.*)
1879. Chandranath Basu, M.A.
1880. Dinanath Mukerji, B.A.

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## 10.

## Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal, of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following Examinations of the latter University:—the Shastri, Bisharada, Pragya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi, and Entrance Examinations, in Persian; the Maulavi Fazil, Maulavi Alim, Maulavi, and Entrance Examinations in Arabic.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officiating Principal and Head Master | ... | Babu Hariмohan Basu. |
| Second Master | ... | Lala Din Doyal. |
| Mathematical Teacher | ... | Pandit Ganeshilal. |
| Persian Teacher | ... | Maulavi Yusuf Ali. |
| Ditto | ... | Munshi Sukkhan Lal. |
| Ditto | ... | Munshi Shadi Ram. |
| Arabic Teacher | ... | Mahomed Husain Khan. |
| Sanscrit Teacher | ... | Pandit Ramkrishen. |
| Ditto. | ... | Pandit Nandlal. |

And 21 other teachers of English, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Gurmukhi.

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## 11.

## Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The classes are divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. The first four classes read the subjects prescribed yearly by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, in English, Latin, History and Geography, Mathematics, Logic and Chemistry. The course also includes Divinity, Botany, Physiology and Geology.

"The Gogerly Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 120 a year, tenable for two years, is open to competition by all students of the College. Incorporated with the College is an Anglo-Vernacular normal Institution for the training of Mission teachers.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Visitor | ... | The Rev. John Scott. |
| Principal | ... | The Rev. Arthur Shipham. |
| Vice-Principal | ... | The Rev. E. Sankey Burnett. |
| Honorary Tutors | ... | The Revs. E. Strutt and P. B. Pereira. |
| Assistant Tutors | ... | O. Chellappa, C. P. Dias, A W. Siebel, J. A. Wijayakoon, and three others. |
| Sinhalese Pandit, | ... | D. H. Starke. |

*Former Principal.*

1874. Rev. S. R. Wilkin.

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## 12.

## Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther" Scholarship, of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner" Scholarships; and for one of the annual value of Rs 60 called the "Squance" Scholarship.

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent ... | ... | Rev. J. G. Pearson. |
| Principal ... | ... | Rev. G. J. Trimmer. |
| Vice-Principal ... | ... | Rev. R. N. Setukavalar, M.A. |
| Pandit ... | ... | T. Sanmogan. |

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## 13.

## Residency College, Endore.

AFFILIATED 1877.

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees, and the interest of an accumulated fund. There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... Mr. Jos. W. Alexander. |
| Professor | .. | ... „ Guru Pershad, M.A. |
| Head Master | ... | ... „ N. M. Khory. |
| Second Master | ... | ... Babu Makaradhwaja Sinha. |

And nine other teachers.

## 14.

## Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to convert the Zilla School of Rungpur into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | ... Chandranath Bhattacharyya. |
| Head Pandit | ... | ... Syamacharan Chatterji. |

## 15.

## St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

*Fees.*

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prin. and Prof. of Mathematical and Natural Science | ... | Rev C. Pelvat. |
| Prof. of English | ... | Rev. P. Wall. |
| Prof. of Classics and History. | ... | Rev. C. R. Montagnoux. |
| Prof. of Mathematics and Philosophy | ... | Rev. J. M. Girard. |
| Ditto Sanskrit | ... | Jagannath Ganesh. |

*Masters.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assistant Masters | ... | Bro. C. Gailliard.<br>Mr. C. E. Martin.<br>Bro. J. Panisset. |

There are besides eight other Assistant Masters.

## 16.

## Government High School, Rangoon.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

*College Department.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Offg. Principal and Mathematical Lecturer, | } | A. R. Hayes, M.A. Trinity Hall, Cambridge. |
| Professor of Pali, | ... | E. Forchhmmer, Ph. D. Leipsig. |
| Science Lecturer, | ... | R. Romanis, D. Sc., Edinburgh. |

A uniform monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the school is a boarding establishment accommodating about 140 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of resident European Masters.

Art classes for free-hand and mechanical drawing.

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## 17.

## Christian Boarding School, Batala.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878 for the reception of the sons of Native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intended to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers. The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Honorary Principal, | ... | ... | Rev. F. H. Baring, M.A. |
| Asst. Professor, | .. | ... | Babu J. C. Singha. |
| Ditto, ... | ... | ... | Maulavi Qudrat-ullah. |

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## 18.

## The Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This College was founded in 1872, by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand as a memorial to Lord Mayo. Through the exertions of Dr. J. P. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelkhand' it was opened in July 1875. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelkhand, but there are also several young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons on the rolls. The cost of the establishment is defrayed from the monthly subscriptions made by the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency. Government contributing the pay of the Principal only.

The objects with which this College was founded were primarily to impart instruction to the sons of the Chiefs, and secondly to make the College the centre of education in Bundelkhand and the examining power of all the native schools in the different States.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal, | ... | J. Mather. |
| Head Master, | ... | Roshan Lal, B.A. |
| Head Maulavi, | ... | Jamait Ali. |
| Asst. Do., | ... | Kazim Hossein. |
| Head Pundit, | ... | Kamala Datta Dube. |
| Assistant Do., | ... | Mukundlal Shastri. |

And three other English teachers.

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## 19.

## City College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This institution was founded as a school under the name of the City School in January 1879. The aim, which the Managing Committee kept in view was to impart education on an improved plan, and to place it on a broader basis than is usually adopted; so that it should embrace not only intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, but also the improvement of character and the healthy development of all the faculties of the pupils entrusted to their charge. The success of the institution and a desire further to develop and carry out their ideas regarding education led the Committee to add a College Department, which has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination from January, 1881.

Particular attention is paid to the moral training of the students, and special classes at which attendance at present is voluntary, are held in Gymnastics, Drawing, Music, and Science. All the classes are open to students of the institution without any extra payment except the Drawing class, for which a small fee of 4 annas a month is charged. The Drawing class is also open to outsiders on a payment of Re. 1 per month.

Fortnightly lectures are delivered to students with a view to impart general information, and to create in their minds an interest in things outside the immediate range of their class studies. The Library and the Reading Room in connection with the institution also help in furthering this object. Besides the annual and other periodical examinations, special or Honour Examinations are held in the subjects studied in the different classes, at which the more advanced students compete and by which aptitude in special subjects is encouraged. Monthly returns as to the progress of the pupils are sent to their guardians whose suggestions and co-operation are also invited.

The institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a School Department and a Vernacular Department.

*College Department.*

It teaches up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A.
" Kali Sankar Sukul, M.A.
" Tarakisor Chaudhuri, M.A.
" Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A.
" Jadav Chandra Chakravarti, M.A.
Pundit Baroda Kanta Vidyaratna.

*School Department.*

This department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. The schooling fee is Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 2.

*Vernacular Department.*

This department teaches boys up to the standard of the Middle Class Vernacular Scholarship Examination. The rate of schooling fee is Re. 1, admission fee, Re. 1.

Prizes are given to the meritorious students according to the results of the annual and special Examinations and Examinations in special classes. There is also a limited number of Scholarships and free studentships awarded to students passing the University Examinations.

## 20.

## Albert College.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This institution belongs to the Indian Reform Association. It was founded in the year 1872, with the object of imparting education to students of the middle classes at moderate and convenient rates. The College has been a self-supporting one from the beginning, being maintained entirely from fees. It consists of two departments, the English and the Vernacular, containing thirteen classes many of which are divided into sections. The College Department which was opened in 1881, teaches up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. In the Vernacular classes both English and Bengali are taught, but the latter is used as the principal medium of instruction. Besides the branches rendered compulsory by University requirements, the College insists upon regular instructions in the principles of ethics, separate hours being set apart for lectures on that subject. There are classes also for music, drawing and elementary Science.

An admission fee of Rupees 3 is charged on all students of the College Department, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3. In the School Department the rates of fees vary from one Rupee in the lowest class to three rupees in the highest.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Krishna Bihari Sen, M.A., Rector.
Nagendranath Ghosh, M.A.
Joykrishna Sen, M.A.
Mahendranath Dan, B.L.
Pandit Mati Lal Vidyaratna.
And seventeen other teachers.

## 21.

## Maharaja's High School, Burdwan.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

Description not furnished.

## 22.

## Government High School, Fyzabad.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was founded by the Tahluqdars of the District in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the First Arts Examination—and there are a few local Scholarships for students in the F. A. class.

There is a Boarding house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master, | ... | Mr. H. O. Budden. |
| 2nd Master, | ... | Mr. J. A. D'Cruz, B.A. |
| 3rd Master, | ... | Babu Sitaram, B.A. |
| Persian Teacher, | ... | Munshi Tez Rai. |

And seven junior Teachers.

## Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

### THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten (10), and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month, ... ... | Rs. | 240 | 0 0 |
| To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month ... ... ... | „ | 80 | 0 0 |
| To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month ... ... ... | „ | 80 | 0 0 |
| Total per mensem ... | „ | 400 | 0 0 |

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

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* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

*Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.*

| First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Fourth Year. | Fifth Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. | Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. | Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. | Medicine. | Medicine. |
| Chemistry. | General Anatomy and Physiology. | Dissections. | Surgery (including operations). | Surgery (including operations). |
| Botany. | Dissections. | Materia Medica. | Midwifery. | Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. |
| Dissections. | Chemistry. | Practical Chemistry. | Medical Jurisprudence. | Midwifery. |
| | Botany. | General Anatomy and Physiology. | Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. | Medical Jurisprudence. |
| | Materia Medica. | | | Dentistry. |
| | Practical Pharmacy. | | | Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. |
| | | | | Pathology. |
| | | | | Hygiene. |
| | | *Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.* | | *Practical Midwifery.* |
| | | Medl. Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction. | Medl. wards 6 months Surgl. Wards, ditto. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction. | Medl. Wards, 3 months. Surgl do. do. Eye Infirmay do. Outdoor Dispensary ditto } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Institution. |

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

## PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... | J. M. Coates, M.D. |
| Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ... | D. D. Cunningham, M.B. |
| Professor of Comparative Anatomy, | J. Anderson, M.D. |
| Offg. Professor of Anatomy ... | D. O'Connell Raye, M.B. |
| Professor of Botany ... | G King. M.B. |
| Professor of Materia Medica ... | R. C. Chandra. |
| Professor of Chemistry ... | C. J. H. Warden, M.D. |
| Professor of Medicine ... | J. M Coates, M.D. |
| Professor of Surgery ... | K McLeod, A.M., M.D. |
| Professor of Midwifery ... | T. E. Charles, M.D. |
| Do. Do. ... | R. Harvey, M.D. |
| Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ... | S. C. Mackenzie, M.D. |
| Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery | H. Cayley. |
| Professor of Pathology ... | J. F. P. McConnell, M.B. |
| Professor of Hygiene ... | R. Lidderdale, M.D. |
| Lecturer on Dentistry ... | W. T. Woods. |
| First Demonstrator of Anatomy ... | Gobindachandra Chatterjee. |
| 2nd ditto ditto. ... | Rajmohan Banerjee. |

## SUCCESSION LISTS.

*Principals.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853. | M. J. Bramley. | 1868. | N. Chevers, M.D. |
| 1856. | J. McRae, M.D. | 1872. | D. B. Smith, M.D. |
| 1856. | T. W Wilson, M.D. | 1873. | N. Chevers, M.D. |
| 1857. | W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D. | 1876. | D. B. Smith, M.D. |
| 1860. | S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.). | 1877. | J. M. Coates, M.D. (offg.) |
| 1861. | N. Chevers, M.D. | 1878. | D. B. Smith, M.D. M.R.C.P., London. |
| 1865. | C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.) | 1880. | J. M. Coates, M.D. |
| 1866. | J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.) | | |

*Secretaries.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837. | David Hare. | 1854. | E. Goodeve, M B. |
| 1841. | F. J. Mouat, M.D. | 1855. | F. N. Macnamara, M.D. |

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# Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. P. W. D.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to sup-

ply the Public Works Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

*Engineer Class.*

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. The first eight passed students (whether European or Native) receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and Elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

*Upper Subordinate Class.*

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

*Lower Subordinate Class.*

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. Most of the students remain for one year only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification. and are appointed to the P. W. D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment. Six of the most promising students are each year selected for a further year's training. They have the preference in selection for vacancies.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, for class A, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For class B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate is a useful man only is required. Civilian candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. There are two scholarships of Rs. 20 a month and four of Rs. 15 for students selected for second year's training For first year students, Class A, there are sixteen scholarships of Rs. 5, and for Class B. twelve of Rs. 10 a month. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

*Note*—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

*Courses of Study in principal Classes.*

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

*Native Military Surveying Class.*

A class of 25 native N. C. O and sepoys of the Q O Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

*Outside Examinations.*

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

*Subsidiary Departments.*

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.

2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public

3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books

4 A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

*Staff.*

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | Major A. M. Brandreth, R E. |
| Assistant Principals .. | Capt. Allan Cunningham, R. E. Hon. Fel. of King's Coll. London. |
| | Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R E. |
| | „ G. P. Onslow, R E. |
| Professor of Experimental Science . . | Mr. Murray Thomson, M.D, F.R.S.E, and Fel. U.C. |
| Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class .. ... | Mr. C. C. Sullivan. |
| Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes ... | Mr. G. T. Sparke. |
| Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class .. ... | [Various] |
| Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class ... ... ... | Babu Lala Behari Lal. |
| Seven Assistant Masters, ditto .. | [Various.] |

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N W. P. price Rs. 4-12.

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## Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:

(1.) Civil Engineers.
(2) Mechanical Engineers.
(3.) Civil Overseers.
(4.) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination: their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of instruction, by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admittance to the lower classes there is an Entrance Examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without fur-

ther test. The theoretical course for these classes, including 4 hours daily in the shops, continues for 3½ years and the remaining 1½ year is spent by Civil Overseers as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during the last year and a half.

With regard to fees and Scholarships the following is extracted from the resolution issued with the Calcutta Gazette, dated 17th December, 1879.

In regard to the charge for education at the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after careful consideration, that the fee for the two higher engineering classes shall be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but that existing students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who may elect one of the engineering courses in the new institution, may be allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For Civil Overseers the charge will be Rs. 3 per mensem during the 3½ years of their instruction in class, and for draftsmen the fee will be the same. No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The Mechanical Overseer class will consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge will be for Europeans and Eurasians, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives up to 40 in number Rs. 3 per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans and Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives, of Rs 8 per mensem. Existing Dehree students who join the institution will be allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received.

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that one scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, shall be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the institution; and that scholarships of the same number and value shall be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination of the University. For the Civil Overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the Engineer classes, the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates.

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or else four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of Civil Overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or else four of Rs. 20, and ten of Rs. 12, tenable for 1½ years will be granted. These stipends will be paid

by the Public Works Department, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable. An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship.

It will be obligatory in the case of apprentices (class 4) that they should board on the premises; and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it. Any boarding-house, that may thus be established for other than apprentices, will be conducted on the principle of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted. It is hoped that a boarding charge of Rs. 20 a month for Europeans and Eurasians in the Engineer classes, and Rs. 15 in the Overseer classes, and a uniform charge of Rs. 8 for the native boarders will be found sufficient.

In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second-year Engineer class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering | Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A. L.C.E. Dublin. |
| Offg. Do. ... ... | Mr. J. S. Slator, C.E. |
| Superintendent of Work Shop ... | Mr. C. Fouracres, C.E. |
| Professor of Civil Engineering ... | Mr. E. F. Mondy. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A. |
| Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science ... | Vacant. |
| Professor of Drawing... ... | Mr. J. T. Bartlett. |
| Teacher ... ... | Mr. C. Gilmore. |
| Asst. Teacher ... ... | Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt. |

# Graduates.

## HONORARY D. L.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G. | ... | 1875. |
| Monier Williams .. ... ... ... ... | | 1876. |
| Rev. K. M Banerjea ... ... ... ... ... | | 1876. |
| Rajendralala Mitra ... ... ... ... ... | | 1876. |

## D. L

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Trailokyanath | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |

## HONORS IN LAW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Trailokyanath | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Rasbihari | ... | 1871 | Ditto |
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Bipinchandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya Jogendranath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |

## B. L.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdul Bari | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Adya Asutosh | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| Aich, Radhakanta | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Aikath, Saradakumar | ... | 1879 | Patna College. |
| Akhileswar Prasad | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Ameer Ali | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| Bagchi, Annadaprasad | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Brajagopal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durganath | ... | 1869 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhairabchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bidubhushan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bidubhushan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binodbihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandmohan | ... | 1878 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Gangadhar | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra No 2 | | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Gopikrishna | ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay | Gopinath | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gurudas | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haricharan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harinath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Indranath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jyotischandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 1870 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kalicharan | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kantichandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Karunamay | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Maheschandra | 1873 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nandalal | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nilmadhab | 1868 | Ditto |
| ,, | Nilratan | 1874 | Hooghly College |
| ,, | Nistaran | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nibaranchandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Paresnath | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pramadacharan | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pramathanath | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajkrishna | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramlal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramnarayan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramtaran | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rebatichandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Satyadayal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sibchandra | 1869 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Sibnath | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Syamacharan | 1873 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Taradas | 1875 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Tarapada | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Tinkari | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Banerjea, P. N. | | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Bandan, Mohinimohan | | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Gobindachandra | | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatdurlabh | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rasbihari | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rohinikumar | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| Basu, Akshaykumar | | 1872 | Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Amarnath | ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Anantakumar | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Asvinikumar | ... | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Atulchandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinkrishna | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Birajaprasad | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bishnupada | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dakshinaprasad | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendralal | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranarayan | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgaram | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hariballabh | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Isanchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindrachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath (No. 1) | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikumar | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Karunadas | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kesabkumar | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Kritantakumar | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Lalitkumar | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahitchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Manmathakumar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nimaichandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nepalchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Paresnath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Pramathanath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajaninath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajendrakumar | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rameschandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Sasibhushan | ... | 1870 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, Syamkisor | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Basu, Tarakchandra | ... | 1881 Dacca College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Udaychandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Batavyal, Atulchandra | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Lalbihari | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| Bhagwan, Sahay | ... | 1879 Patna College. |
| Bhanja, Kalidas | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| Bhar, Trailokyanath | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| Bhatta, Napharchandra | ... | 1864 Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad | ... | 1877 Canng. Col., Lucknow. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | 1871 Patna College. |
| ,, Haranath | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1869 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, Krishnakamal | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Radhakisor | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, Srischandra | .. | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinikanta | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| Bhupsen, Singh | .. | 1871 Ditto. |
| Bisi, Kesabnath | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| Biswas, Asutosh | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, Dandadhari | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Rudrakanta | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Adityachandra | ... | 1877 Dacca College. |
| ,, Akhilchandra | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandramohan | ... | 1872 Patna College. |
| ,, Girindramohan | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, Harachandra | ... | 1877 Dacca College. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | 1871 Dacca College. |
| ,, Harimohan | .. | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, Indranarayan | .. | 1881 Patna College. |
| ,, Isanchandra | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, Iswarchandra | ... | 1863 Ditto. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramgopal | ... | 1873 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Syamcharan | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, Syamaldas | ... | 1872 Patna College. |
| ,, Syamamohan | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chakrabarti, | Taranath | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| Chandra, | Brajendranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogneswar | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Aghornath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Akshaykumar | 1873 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Amarendranath | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Amirtalal | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Banamali | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bankimchandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bhagabanchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipradas | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bireswar | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bishnuchandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath | 1880 | Patna College |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girischandra(No.2) | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harakrishna | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haridas | 1878 | Ditto |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra | 1879 | Patna College |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra | 1878 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Kalidhan | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kirtichandra | 1863 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kisorimohan | 1669 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilkanta | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nityagopal | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Paresnath | 1878 | Ditto |
| ,, | Pitambar | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Pankajakumar | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Prabhatchandra | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pramathanath | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pratulchandra | 1870 | Ditto |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sajanikanta | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sibchandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Srigopal | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Srikrishna | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sripati | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Umakanta | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | 1873 | Hooghly College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Apurbakrishna | ... | 1873 | Ditto |
| ,, Binodbihari | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | ... | 1879 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kaliram | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendranath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannanarayan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sirischandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Srikumar | ... | 1875 | Patna College. |
| Currie, F | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Das, Baikanthanath | ... | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bhairabchandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendramohan | ... | 1877 | Patna College |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gorachand | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hariprasad | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hemnath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Iswarchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagatchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagatmohan | .. | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Jnanendranath | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Krishnachandra | .. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lakshminarayan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalmohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmani | .. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Parbaticharan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Raghunath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sarbananda | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarakchandra | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Akshaychandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Datta, | Aparnacharan | 1874 | Presidency College |
| ,, | Asvinikumar | 1880 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Baidyanath | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Baishnabcharan | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Balaichand | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Benimadhab | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bharatchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bhabanicharan | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bhabanicharan | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Charuchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Isanchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatbandu | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Janakinath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Kalikadas | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kamalkrishna | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Lalbihari | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Lalgopal | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmohan | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nandalal | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Narsinha | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Priyanath (No. 2) | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajendranath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramgopal | 1869 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Ramlal | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramlal | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Surendrakrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Tarakanath | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Umacharan | 1868 | Ditto. |
| De, | Advaitaprasad, | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Amritalal | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ambikacharan | 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Asutosh, | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Brajendralal | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dulalchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gaurcharan | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Gaurisankar | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadabchandra | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jugalkisor | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnadas | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Lalbihari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra | 1863 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| De, | Nilmadhab | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Panchkari | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajmohan | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Sambhuchandra | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sibchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Dob, | Bhautnath | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopendrakrishna | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalimohan | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Upendrachandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Dhar, | Asutosh | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Gokulchandra | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalinath | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Nagendranath | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nilmani | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Syamchand | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| Dhirajkarn | | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Durgaprasad | | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Fazlul Karim | | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| Gangopadhyay, | Jagabandhu | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalikrishna | 1874 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kisorimohan | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Piyarilal | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Satischandra | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Satyacharan | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Ghatak, | Janakinath | 1874 | Ditto |
| Ghosh, | Abinaschandra | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Abinaschandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Aghornath | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Akshaykumar | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Amritalal | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ambikacharan | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Anantaram | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulkrishna | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulbihari | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Becharam | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Biharilal | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Birajkrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandidas | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandranath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendrachandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dhankrishna | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haridas | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Jadabchandra | 1878 | Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ghosh | Jadunath | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jaygopal | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... | 1871 Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Kalipada | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetrachandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahimachandra | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathakumar | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, | Nandalal | ... | 1871 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | ... | 1871 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Priyanath | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rajendranath | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramprasanna | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramsakha | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Rasbihari | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... | 1880 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Sureschandra | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Tarinicharan | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| ,, | Tarinicharan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | ... | 1866 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | .. | 1874 Hooghly College |
| ,, | Upendrachandra | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| Ghoshal, | Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratkumar | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Umanath | ... | 1878 Ditto. |
| Gobindacharan | | ... | 1877 Patna College. |
| Goswami, | Herambalal | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kisorilal | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| ,, | Nrityngopal | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| Guha, | Anathbandhu | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Asminikumar | .. | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kaminikumar | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Piyarilal | .... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, | Piyarimohan | ... | 1871 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Rebatimohan | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| Gui, | Sibchandra | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Gupta, | Gopalchandra | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Girindrakumar | ... | 1879 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Jagadiswar | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kunjabihari | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramgati | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| Hajra, | Aghorchandra | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| Haldar, | Brajalal | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Matilal | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramchandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Syamlal | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| Hanuman, | Prasad | ... | 1874 Canning College. |
| Islam. | Serajal | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| Ized | Baksh | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| Joardar, | Mahimchandra | ... | 1879 Berhampore College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Kanjilal, Kailaschandra | ... | 1877 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Kar, Girischandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Umacharan | ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| Khan, Ramdurlabh | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramgopal | ... | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Kshetriya Lakshminarayan | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| Kundu, Nandalal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rameschandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Lal Sing | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Muhomed Daem | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Wajed | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Atulbihari | ... | 1877 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | ... | 1877 | Presidency College |
| ,, Hariballabh | ... | 1874 | Cuttack High School. |
| ,, Kasinath | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedareswar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhagobinda | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasicharan | ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Anandanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bimalacharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandramohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dakshinacharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagatdurlabh | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranarayan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Akhilcharan | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Atulcharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto |
| ,, Balaram | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Lalitmadhab | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramcharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Srikanta | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Binodbihari | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Masanta, Parbaticharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Matilal, Surendranath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Maulik, Jogindrachandra | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Mazhar-ul-Anwar | ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| Mendies, H. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Akshaykumar | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | ... | 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Benimadhab | .. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, | Binodbihari | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Biswambhar | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Charuchandra | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girindranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 1876 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Gopallal | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haricharan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hiralal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Kartikchandra | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Madanmohan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendrachandra | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mahendralal | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmohan | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mohanchand | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Narasinhachandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nalininath | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | 1880 | Krishnagbar College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Radhikacharan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajaninath | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Ramcharan | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rameschandra | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradacharan | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Surendranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Tarabilas | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Upendrachandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Upendranath | 1862 | Ditto |
| ,, | Upendranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, | Adyanath | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Amarchandra | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ambikacharan | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Asutosh | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Abinaschandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Becharam | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bholanath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bidhubhushan | 1875 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Biharilal | 1871 | Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, | Bipinbihari ... | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bipradas ... | 1869 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Durgadas ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Chandrasekhar ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girijabhushan ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopallal ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopimohan ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gobindadeb ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Haragobinda ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Harabilas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haranchandra ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harendranath ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haridas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harilal ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hariprasanna ... | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Hemchandra ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath .. | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Janakinath ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jaygopal .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath ... | 1877 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogneswar ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindrachandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalidhan ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalinath ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Kalipada ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kanailal ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kanailal ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kantichandra ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kapaliprasanna ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Karunasindhu ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnamohan ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan .... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetraprasad .. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kumudnikanta .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathanath ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nabinkrishna ... | 1862 | Ditto |
| ,, | Nabinkrishna ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilambar ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilmani ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilmanchandra... | 1871 | Ditto |
| ,, | Nilalohit ... | 1880 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Nrisinhachandra | 1869 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Piyarimohan | ... | 1864 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Pramadanath | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, Rajmohan | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, Rajnarayan | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramdhan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | 1874 Patna College. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1864 Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, Srikrishna | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1861 Ditto. |
| ,, Tejchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Umakali | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| Mustaphi, Chandragati | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| Nag, Bamacharan | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Baradacharan | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Haradhan | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, Jagadbandhu | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, Sambhuchandra | ... | 1868 Dacca College. |
| ,, Sibchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Syamakanta | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| Nagwant Sahay | ... | 1879 Patna College. |
| Naha, Anangamohun | ... | 1875 Dacca College. |
| Nandan, Hemchandra | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Ramanath | ... | 1862 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramanchandra | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Narayanprasad | ... | 1877 Patna College. |
| Narayan, Sibpratab | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Nath, Harihar | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Trailakyamohan | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| Nizamuddin, Hasan | ... | 1881 Canning College. |
| Obeyd al-Rahman | ... | 1869 Berhampore College. |
| Pain, Amritalal | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandrakanta | ... | 1872 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Nandadulal | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| Pal, Abhaycharan | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Amritalal | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, Apurbakrishna | ... | 1878 Ditto. |
| ,, Baikantanath | ... | 1852 Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1876 Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Pal, Kartikchandra | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Nanigopal | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Srinath | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| Palit, Taraknath | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Pandit, Jwalanath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prannath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Surajnarayan | ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| Patak, Ramratan | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| Pramanik, Jasadanandan | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Prayagnath | ... | 1876 | Patna College. |
| Raghunandanprasad | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Amritalal | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Baranasi | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Benimadhab | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Benimadhab | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | 1877 | Presidency College, |
| ,, Dhaneschandra | ... | 1868 | Patna College. |
| ,, Dineschandra | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Durgasundar | ... | 1874 | Dacca Colloge, |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harendranarayan | ... | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Indranarayan | ... | 1881 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Jnanendralal | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | ... | 1876 | Presidency Colloge, |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1877 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Kesabchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnanath | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Kuladakinkar | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1875 | Patna College. |
| ,, Mukundanath | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nabadwipchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmadhab | ... | 1870 | Patna College. |
| ,, Piyarilal | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Prasannachandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannagopal | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Rajchandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency Colloge. |

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|---|---|---|
| Ray, Rajendranath | 1881 | Canning College. |
| „ Sailendrabandhu | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Saradaprasanna | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasadhar | 1881 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Satischandra | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sitanath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Sudhansubhushan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamchand | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Saha, Gopalchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sahay, Jadunath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Raghubansa | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Samanta, Nilmadhab | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Sandel, M. L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Bhubanmohan | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Harischandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnagopal | 1877 | Muir Coll , Allahabad. |
| „ Mahendranath | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ramlal | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Akshaychandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrasekhar | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Gopalchandra | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jaganmohan | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| „ Jagatnarayan | 1881 | Patna College. |
| „ Kedarnath | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kisorilal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnachandra | 1868 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Matilal | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| „ Narendranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Nityagopal | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Pareschandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramnarayan | 1880 | Patna College |
| „ Sidheswar | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| „ Surendranath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar | 1874 | Ditto |
| „ Rajkumar | 1873 | Canning College. |
| Sarma, Nabinchandra | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed | 1879 | Patna College. |
| Sen, Adityachandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Akhilchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Akshaykumar | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ambikacharan | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Baikunthanath | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Baradagobinda | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Batakrishna | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Chandramohan | 1868 | Dacca College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sen, Dinanath | ... | 1873 | Gauhati High School. |
| „ Dinabandhu | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Durgacharan | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gaurballabh | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Guruprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jatramohan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kamalakanta | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kamalakanta (No. 2) | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kasikanta | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Kisorilal | ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Lalgopal | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhakrishna | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhanath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkrishna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Ratneswar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Satyakinkar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Srikanta | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Taracharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1877 | Dacca College. |
| Sengupta, Kalidas | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| Set, Girischandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Manilal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Sibsaranlal | ... | 1877 | Patna College. |
| Sikdar, Kisorimohan | ... | 1881 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Sil, Brajendrakumar | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gobindachandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadabchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Singh, Bhupsen | ... | 1876 | Ditto |
| „ Brajanandan | ... | 1881 | Patna College. |
| „ Budhsen | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saligram | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Jaygopal | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Nikunjabihari | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramathakrishna | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramaprasanna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyanarayan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Sitalprasad | ... | 1880 | Patna College. |
| Som, Baradaprasanna | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Som, Brajabihari | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Debendralal | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Jaygobinda | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Murarilal | ... | 1877 | Hooghly College. |
| Sriram | ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| Sur, Harimohan | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Syed Mazhar Iman | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Talapatra, Ramjadab | .. | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Tewari, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| Twidale, G. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Younan, E. | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, John | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Yusuf, Muhammad | ... | 1868 | Patna College. |

## 1882.

### First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Digambar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Nirmalchandra | ... | Ditto. |

### Second Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haldar, Kisorilal | ... | Hughli College. |
| Laha, Amarchand | ... | Dacca College. |
| Sen, Narendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Narendrakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Asutosh | ... | Dacca College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Mohinimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bamkimchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Narendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Purnendunaryan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Srinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Abinaschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Taraknath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Gopendrachandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Basu, Pulinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Debendrabijay | ... | Ditto. |
| Awadh Kisor | ... | Patna College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Kalimohan | ... | Patna College. |
| Basu, Bijaygopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Abhayacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Taslimuddin Ahmad | ... | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Rameswar | ... | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nandalal | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Battacharyya, Maheswar | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Chandranarayan | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| Battacharyya, Jugadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Dhairyyanrayan | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Sen, Annadacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Jadabchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Mirza, Muhammad Iismail | ... | Patna College. |
| Bandyopadhayay, Mahadeb | ... | Presidency College. |
| Hati, Banawarilal | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Kamalanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| De, Ramapati | .. | Presidency College. |
| Das, Taraprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| Dan, Mahendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Trailokyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Ugrakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Purnachandra | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ghosh, Jadunat | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Mohinimohan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Hooghly College |
| Ghosh, Atulchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Palit, Priyanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Sasibhushan | ... | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Jadunath | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Rasikchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Purnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ramkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Binodbihari | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Nag, Rebatikanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| Basu, Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Pal, Tulsicharan | ... | Ditto. |

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Nilmadhab | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Dwarkanuth | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath | ... | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri. Matilal | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Das, Girijasankar | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Dhar, Asutosh | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Forbes, Thomas | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Kalicharan | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| „ Prabhachandra | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Ratanlal | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Gregory, C. | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ G. | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Girischandra. | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Srinath | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra | .. | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Harihar | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Palit, Anandagopal | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Gopalchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Prasannakumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |

## LICENTIATES IN LAW.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdulla, Fyaz | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Aich, Sibchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bagchi, Baradaprasad | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalkrishna | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Baksi, Baradaprasad | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Binodbihari | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Gopalchandra (No. 1) | | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jadupati | ... | 1871 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kantichandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnagopal | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Mahendranarayan | | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Nabakrishna | ... | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Nabinchandra | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Panchkari | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Baral, Nabinchand | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Bardoyle, Madhabchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Bari, Fazlal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Panchkari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamlal | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Abhaydas | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Amarnath | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bholanath | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Haramohan | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jagadischandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhamadhab | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rasbihari | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Trigunaprasanna | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Upendranath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jnanchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | 1873 | Ditto |
| Chaki, Ramgop[illegible] | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan | 1874 | Hooghly College |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Madhabchandra | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Maheschandra | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Rajnarayan | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Chand, Parbatikumar | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Parsannakumar | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Napharchandra | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Nilkanta | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Upendranath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Chandrannath | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jaygopal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindralal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikrishna | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kasipati | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorilal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannanath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Srischandra | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sibapada | 1874 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Chaudhuri, Syamapada | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Dar, Parmeswar | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Das, Bhairabchandra | 1872 | Ditto |
| „ Binodbihari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Harakumar | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatchandra | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Parbaticharan | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rameswar | 1873 | Ditto |
| Datta, Durgadas | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Gobindachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Harisankar | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikrishna | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kshetranath | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Priyanath | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhakrishna | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Sambhunath | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| De, Dhankrishna | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gobindachandra | 1872 | Ditto |
| „ Krishnakisor | 1873 | Ditto |
| „ Nandalal | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Nilmadhab | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Pratapchandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Deb, Jogindranath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Fazlul Quadir | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Binodbihari | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Binodbihari | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrmohan | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Ghosh, Atulchandra | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Becharam | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Biharilal | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Chandrakanta | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Chandrakumar | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Durgadas | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ganeschandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogeschandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Mahendralal | 1873 | Patna College. |
| „ Mahendranath | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nilmadhab | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Raicharan | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Taraprasanna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Ghoshal, Kalicharan | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Golam Asdaq | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| Goswami, Mahendralal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Guha, Gangadas | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalisankar | 1869 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Guha, Tarakchandra | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Gupta, Bansidhar | ... | 1873 | Patna College |
| Haldar, Bireswar | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Hamiduddin Ahmed | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Karmakar, Brindabanchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Kirkpatrick, C. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Prankrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Hemchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| Lahiri, Purnachandra | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Maitra, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hariballabh | ... | 1873 | Cuttack High School. |
| ,, Ramdas | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Majil, Sasthidas | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| Majumdar, Gangadhar | ... | 1871 | Presidency College |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Mahimachandra | ... | 1873 | Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, Ramdayal | .. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sarbeswar | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Mallik, Akshaykumar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityagopal | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Masanta, Parbaticharan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Banabihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhagabaticharan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Bhabanicharan | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Biswambhar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kantichandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Moses, C. O. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | | 1873 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gobindadeb | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Kanailal | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kuladaprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1871 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad (No. 2) | | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sricharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Munsi, Ramgopal | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Chaitanyakrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Nandi, Loknath | ... | 1873 | Patna College |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Niogi, Nilkamal | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| Pal, Bankabihari | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| Patranabis, Baneswar | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Prannath Pandit | ... | 1873 | Canning College. |
| Rakshit, Gobindachandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gobindakisor | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Ray, Bipinchandra | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajanath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Dinabandhu | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dineschandra | ... | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranarayan | ... | 1874 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1871 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rasikchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sudhansubhushan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Rebello, P. T. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Rooke, H. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Sahay, Sibsankar | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| Samanta, Jaharilal | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Sanwal, Sinha | ... | 1873 | Queen's College, Benares. |
| Sanyal, Digambar | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Kesablal | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Jadabchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | .. | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Maheschandra | .. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahimchandra | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Taraknath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Banwarilal | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gurudas | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Jadunandan | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | .. | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalicharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kanailal | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nalitchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Sil, Gopallal | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Isanchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Kshirodnath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Sukul, Bhadranath | ... | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra | .. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Lakshmicharan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Maheschandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhab | .. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kalidas | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Manulal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Sibchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Das, Durgamohan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Gobindachandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandrakali | ... | 1861 | Ditto |
| Majumdar, Sibchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhab | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Jadunath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnadayal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Mrityunjay | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Bansidhar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhab | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Sil, Ramanath | .. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Tulsidas | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Upendranath | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Baikanthanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Guruprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Rashbihari | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Girindramohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra | ... | 1869 | Patna College. |
| Datta, Charuchandra | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| Nath, Harihar | ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Digambar | ... | 1882 | Presidency College. |

# Graduates.

## ENGINEERING.

### B. C. E.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Ambikacharan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Surendrakumar | ... | 1880 | Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah. |
| Biswas, Gaganchandra | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Bremner, A. G. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhutnath | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Satkari | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nitaigobinda | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Nabinkrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Ramratan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Sasibhushan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Atalkrishna | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Haridas | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Rajak, Biharilal | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Jagadischandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhabchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Rees, J. C. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Bamacharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalipada | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

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### THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, H. M. | ... | 1861 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Chandra, Mahendralal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Das, Bholanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| De, Baikunthanath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabchandra | .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Rameschandra | ... | 1862 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Parbaticharan | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramkrishna | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pandit Suryyakumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Dhaneschandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Dinanath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |

## L. C. E.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ash, Matilal | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Atkinson, A. D. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dharanidhar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopallal | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kantichandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | .... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Bhubanmohan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binaykrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kenaram | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Girischandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Biswas, Priyakrishna | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Bhutnath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgacharan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Babadeb | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalisankar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... | 1871 | Ditto |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Amritalal | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kirtichandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Daniari, Prasannakumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Das, Herambanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Abhayacharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| De, Nibaranchandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jnanendranath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| DeRozario, F. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Jogendranath | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kshetranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Guha, Radharaman | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Rajkrishna | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Lakersteen, M. R. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Milne, W. P. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Asutosh | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Anadinath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | 1880 | Govt. E. College, Howrah |
| „ Binaykrishna | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jogindranath | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kisorimohan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Binodbihari | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Brindabanchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Patnaek, Sudamchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Abinaschandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Jnanchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Purnachandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Prasannakumar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Udaynarayan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Swinden, J. R. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |

## 1881.

### L. C. E.

#### Second Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basak, Lalitmohan | ... | Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Satyacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghoshal, Haripada | ... | Presidency College. |
| Byers, T. B. | .. | Ditto. |
| Sen, Prankrishna | ... | Govt. Eng. College, Howrah. |
| Byers, P. W. | ... | Ditto. |

# Graduates—Arts.

## HONOURS IN ARTS.

### 1865.

#### SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College

#### HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

#### HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

#### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

#### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

#### NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

---

### 1866.

#### ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna... Presidency College.

## HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

## MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

## MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath .. Teacher.

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

---

# 1867.

## ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh .. Presidency College.

## SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhpodhyay, Nrisinhachandra ... Sanskrit College.

### HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasi' anta ... Presidency College.

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

---

## 1868.

### ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

### SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harakrishna ... Sanskrit College.

### HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

---

## 1869.

### ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

### HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh ... Presidency College.

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Deb, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Patna College.

CLASS III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

---

## 1870.

### ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan ... Ditto.

### HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna ... Krishnaghar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Benares College.

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra .. Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Mahendrachandra | ... | Hooghly College. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Younan, E. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |

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## 1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chaudhuri, Srischandra | ... | Presidency College |
| Basu, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Chandramohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Binodbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Acharyya, Balkrishna | ... | Benares College. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Kanailal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Sureschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Genl. Assembly's Institution. |
| Datta, Janakinath | ... | Presidency College. |

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Golapchandra | ... | Sanskrit College |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Khirodnath | ... | Sanskrit College, |

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ali Reza Khan | ... | Agra College. |

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pramanik, Jasadanandan | ... | Krishnaghar College, |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Masanta, Parbaticharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath — Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattachāryya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

---

## 1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath ... Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Free Church Institution.
,, Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Free Church Institution.

SANSKKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath .. Krishnaghar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chaudhuri, Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

---

## 1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra Free Church Institution.
Chandhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghoshal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto
De, Lalbihari ... Free Church Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

---

## 1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Priya Das ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab | ... | Genl. Assembly's Institution. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Gaurballabh | ... | Genl. Assembly's Institution. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar | ... | Teacher. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rudra, Bhagabatchandra | ... | Presidency College. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Jnanendralal | ... | Presidency College. |

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## 1875.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lahiri, Prasanakumar | ... | Presidency College. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| Mulraj | ... | Lahore College. |
| Sen, Adityachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Nabinchandra | ... | Ditto. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | Genl. Assembly's Institution. |

HISTORY.

CLASS III,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Apurbakrishna | ... | Free Church Institution. |

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| De, Debsankar | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Ghosh, Ramaprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Narendranath | ... | Ditto. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

---

## 1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College,
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Jnanendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Rebatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Free Church Institution.

## 1877.

### ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Nilkanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Debendranath | ... | Ditto. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Dvijadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Iswardas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar | .. | Teacher. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Trignnacharan | ... | Presidency College. |

### ARABIC.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Benares College. |

### PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raza Huscin | ... | Muir Central College. |

### SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad | ... | Sanskrit College. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bapurao, Dada | ... | Muir Central College. |

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Bipinbihari | .. | Presidency College. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Durgadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Surendranath | ... | Ditto. |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... Presidency College. |
| Misra, Ramasankar | ... Benares College. |

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gupta, Girindrakumar | .. Free Church Institution. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bagchi, Upendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal | ... Hooghly College. |
| Ray, Haricharan | ... Canning College. |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Basu, Narendranath | ... Hooghly College. |

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## 1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nag, Haradhan | ... Presidency College. |
| Lalchand | ... Lahore College. |
| Mitra, Purnachandra | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| De, Advaitaprasad | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... Presidency College. |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nag, Syamakanta | ...Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Pramathakrishna | ... Ditto. |

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Sripati | ... Sanskrit College. |

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kennedy, Pringle | ... Teacher. |

## MATHEMATICS.

### Class II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar ... Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal ... Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes ... Ditto.

### Class III.

Datta, Ramlal ... Presidency College.

## PHILOSOPHY.

### Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra ... Free Church Institution.

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

### Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra ... Presidency College.

### Class II.

Guruprasad ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Hooghly College.
Gyaprasad ... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar ... Hooghly College.

### Class III.

Pragdas ... Muir Central College.

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# 1879.

## ENGLISH.

### Class II.

Narayan Das ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad ... Presidency College.

### Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan ... Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan ... Ditto.

## SANSKRIT.

### Class III.

Nag, Kunjalal ... Sanskrit College.

## HISTORY.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sukul, Kalisankar | ... | Presidency College. |

## MATHEMATICS.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Saradaranjan | ... | Ditto. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gargari Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Haridas | ... | Ditto. |

## PHILOSOPHY.

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... | Presidency College. |

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Chandranarayan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chhajumal | ... | Muir Central College. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haragobinda Dayal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sanyal, Abhyacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Batukrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Dhar, Nagendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |

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# 1880

## ENGLISH.

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Herambachandra | ... | Presidency College |

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Sasadhar | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Ramottam | ... | Ditto. |

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

CLASS III

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Datta, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto.
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hooghly College.

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## 1881.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal ... General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar ... Ditto.
Mitra, Bankimchandra ... Presidency College.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Som, Trailokyanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada | ... | Ditto. |
| Dwarkadas | ... | Free Church Institution. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Sonatan | ... | Canning College. |

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna | ... | Sanskrit College. |

HISTORY.

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arndt, George | ... | Teacher. |

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra | ... | Presidency College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Goswami Jadunath | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Harischandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Ramnath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Govindaprasad | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Chotoylal | ... | Canning College. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath | ... | Presidency College |
| Niblett, R. H. | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Mitra, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Sinha, Purnendunarayan | ... | Patna College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Biharilal | ... | Ditto. |

## 1882.

### ENGLISH.

#### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Baradacharan | ... | Presidency College. |

#### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Jadunath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Ghosh, Isanchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan | ... | Hooghly College. |

#### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Lalbihari | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Majumdar, Nilmadhab | ... | Ditto. |
| Ohdidar, Narendranath | ... | Presidency College. |

### SANSKRIT.

#### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakrabarti, Asutosh | ... | Sanskrit College. |

### ARABIC.

#### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hushmat Ullah | .. | Muir Central College. |

### HISTORY.

#### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bhawni Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Saradacharan | ... | Dacca College. |

### MATHEMATICS.

#### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Rajmohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Kalipada | ... | Ditto |

#### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra | ... | Presidency College. |

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Kantibhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Krishna, Rao Bhatt | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Chandra, Aghornath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Venayak Moreswar Kelkar | .. | Muir Central College. |

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saha, Ramlal | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Ramlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Kedarnath | ... | Lahore College. |
| Hari Lakshman, Indrakar | ... | Muir Central College. |

### M. A

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abul Khair | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bidhubhushan | ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | 1881 | Canning College. |
| ,, Chandmohan | ... | 1877 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Gangadhar | ... | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | 1872 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| ,, P. N. | ... | 1868 | Doveton College. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1871 | Patna College. |
| ,, Tarinidas | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Baral, Nilmani | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Rasamay | ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| Basu, Basantakumar | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Debendrabijay | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1878 | Teacher. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1880 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | ... | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1882 | Dacca College. |
| Basudeblal | ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| Bhaduri, Lalbihari | ... | 1879 | Free Church Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Adityaram | ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | 1882 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagadbandhu | ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Ramaprasad | ... | 1882 | Sanskrit College |
| Bhattacharyya, Jugadas | ... | 1880 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mukundachandra | | 1877 | Sanskrit College. |
| Chakrabarti, Taranath | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bireswar | ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Digambar | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Matilal | ... | 1878 Presidency College. |
| ,, Pratulchandra | ... | 1869 Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| ,, Mohinimohan | ... | 1880 Krishnaghar College. |
| Das, Bipinbihari | ... | 1876 Teacher. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | 1875 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... | 1873 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Ramsaran | ... | 1879 Canning College. |
| Datta, Asminikumar | ... | 1879 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Bharatchandra | ... | 1871 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Isanchandra | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | 1871 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Krishnalal | ... | 1881 Presidency College. |
| ,, Mohinimohan | ... | 1878 Teacher. |
| De, Asutosh | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, Brajendralal | ... | 1879 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1871 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Narendralal | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Deb, Bhutnath | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| Dutt, William | ... | 1879 Teacher. |
| Gangopadhyay, Narendranath | ... | 1880 Muir Central College. |
| Ghosh, Chandidas | ... | 1878 Presidency College. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1879 St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Ramanath | ... | 1877 Sanskrit College. |
| Ghoshal, Saratkumar | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| Gomez, P. | ... | 1877 Bishop's College. |
| Goswami, Kisorilal | ... | 1879 Free Church Institution. |
| Guha, Kaminikumar | ... | 1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Gui, Sibchandra | ... | 1867 Teacher. |
| Hanumanprasad | ... | 1873 Canning College. |
| Laha, Jagadbandhu | ... | 1870 Dacca College. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta | ... | 1881 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Jogendranath | .. | 1872 Free Church Institution. |
| Lorimer, George | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| Maitra, Upendranath | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajendralal | ... | 1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Majumdar, Anandanath | ... | 1874 Free Church Institution. |
| Matilal, Surendranath | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| Misra, Umasankar | ... | 1878 Benares College. |
| Mitra, Ambikacharan | ... | 1878 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Bireswar | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1864 Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | .. | 1863 Ditto |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra | .. | 1878 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, Bamapada | ... | 1879 Teacher |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1870 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Binodlal | ... | 1881 Muir Central College. |
| ,, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1880 Teacher |
| ,, Jogneswar | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Kshetramohan | ... 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mukundadeb | ... 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Nabinkrishna | ... 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nabinkrishna | ... 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Srischandra | ... 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... 1882 | Sanskrit College. |
| Munshilal | ... 1876 | Delhi College. |
| Nag, Sambhuchandra | ... 1866 | Dacca College. |
| Namasivaya, V. | ... 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Ramanath | ... 1863 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Bholanath | ... 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Tulsicharan | ... 1877 | Free Church Institution. |
| Palit, Priyanath | ... 1877 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Ganganarayan | ... 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... 1880 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... 1876 | Dacca College. |
| „ Satyacharan | ... 1874 | Sanskrit College. |
| Raychaudhuri, Khirodchandra | ... 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Sanyal, Umeschandra | ... 1870 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| Sarkar, Asutosh | ... 1880 | Dacca College. |
| Sen, Akhilchandra | ... 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Dakshinacharan | ... 1882 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Gurugrasad | ... 1864 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnakumar | ... 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| Set, Girischandra | ... 1875 | Benares College. |
| Setukavalar, R. N. | ... 1874 | Teacher. |
| Sinha, Nirmalchandra | ... 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Sriram | ... 1872 | Delhi College. |
| Sriram | ... 1876 | Canning College. |
| Sur, Akshaykumar | ... 1882 | Presidency College. |
| Takrim-ud-din Ahmed | ... 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Twidale, G. A. | .. 1867 | Doveton College. |

B. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul, Bari B. L. | ... 1870 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Khaliq | ... 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| Abul Khair | ... 1873 | Ditto. |
| Acharyya, Balkrishna | ... 1870 | Quees's Coll., Benares. |
| Achhruram | ... 1879 | Lahore Coljege. |
| Adhikari, Sasibhushan | ... 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Surryyakumar | ... 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Adhya, Bipinbihari | ... 1881 | Ditto |
| Adya, Asutosh, B. L. | ... 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| Agasti, Surryyakumar | ... 1878 | Presidency College. |
| Ahmed | ... 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Hamid-ud-din | ... 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Hasan Khan | ... 1875 | Bareilly College. |
| Aich, Radhakanta, B. L. | ... 1878 | Presidency College. |
| Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L. | ... 1877 | Ditto. |
| Akhileswarprasrd, B. L. | ... 1876 | Patna College. |
| Ali Ahmed | ... 1881 | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amarnath | 1880 | Canning College. |
| Amir Ali, B. L. | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| Amjad Ali | 1877 | Benares College. |
| Amjad Ali | 1881 | Patna College. |
| Arndt, G. | 1880 | St. Tho's Coll., Colombo. |
| Ashraf Ali | 1877 | Benares College. |
| Atmaram | 1865 | Agra College. |
| „ Mahta | 1872 | Lahore College. |
| Awadhkisor, B L. | 1880 | Patna College. |
| Ayaram | 1878 | Lahore College. |
| Babumal | 1873 | Delhi College. |
| Babbu Singh | 1879 | Muir Central College. |
| Badriprasad | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L. | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Brajagopal, B. L. | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Durgnanath, B. L | 1865 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Gopalprasad | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Harischandra, B. L. | 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Hiralal | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Jogneswar | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | 1879 | Muir Central College. |
| „ Upendranath, B. L. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Baijnath | 1873 | Delhi College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhab | 1880 | Canning College, |
| Baktawarlal | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Baldebaram | 1881 | Benares College. |
| Baldeoprasad | 1871 | Agra College. |
| Baleswarprasad | 1875 | Benares College. |
| Bandyopadyay, Abinasch (No. 1), B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Abinasch (No. 2), B. L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Adharchandra | 1881 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Aghornath, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Annadaprasad | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Asutosh | 1881 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Asutosh, B. L. | 1875 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Asutosh | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Bamacharan, B. L. | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Banawarilal | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Bhairabchandra, B. L. | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhubanmohan, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Bidhubhushan, B. L. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Bidhubhushan, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bidhubhushan, B. L. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal, B. L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Bindulal | 1877 | St. Xavier's College. |
| „ Binodbihari, B. L. | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 1880 | Canning College. |
| „ Biswesswar | 1877 | Dacca College. |
| „ Chandmohan, B. L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrakumar | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Chandranath | 1870 | Teacher. |
| „ Dinabandhu | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Durgacharan | 1876 | Muir Central College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Gaganchandra ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gangadhar, B. L. ... | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Gopalchandra ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra, B. L. ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gopikrishna, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopinath, B. L. ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gurudas, B. L. ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haricharan, B. L. ... | 1864 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Haridas ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harilal ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly s Instn. |
| ,, Harinath, B. L. ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hemchandra, B. L. ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| ,, Indranath, B. L. ... | 1869 | Cathedral Missn. College. |
| ,, Jadabchandra, B. L. ... | 1868 | Medical College. |
| ,, Jadunath, B. L. ... | 1872 | Cathedral Missn. College. |
| ,, Jagannath, ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Jagatchandra, B. L. ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jogendranath ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Jyotischandra, B. L. ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kailaschandra, B L. ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kailaschandra, B. L.... | 1868 | Patna College. |
| ,, Kalicharan, B. L. ... | 1865 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kalipada .. | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna, B. L. ... | 1879 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Kantibhushan, B. L. ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Kantichandra, B. L. ... | 1871 | Teacher. |
| ,, Karunamay, B. L. ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedarnath, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedaranth ... | 1877 | Benares College. |
| ,, Kedarnath ... | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, Krishnachandra ... | 1874 | Benares College. |
| ,, Kshetramohan ... | 1873 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Kumadnath ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Instn. |
| ,, Mahadeb, B. L. ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L.... | 1868 | Ditto, |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L.... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L. | 1867 | Cathedral Missn. College. |
| ,, Mahendranath ... | 1877 | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Maheschandra, B. L. ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Nabinchandra, B. L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal, B. L. ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nandalal ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Instn. |
| ,, Nilmadhab, B. L. ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nilratna, B. L. ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Nistaran, B. L. ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nibaranchandra, B. L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Panchkari ... | 1859 | Teacher. |
| ,, Parsnath, B. L. ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, P. N., B L. ... | 1870 | Doveton College. |
| ,, Pramadacharan, B. L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Pramathanath, | B. L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B. L. | ... | 1868 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | .. | 1867 Queen's College. |
| ,, | Rajendralal | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rajendranath | ... | 1873 Ditto |
| ,, | Rajkrishna, B. L. | ... | 1875 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Rakhaldas | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kamlal, B. L. | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rammohan | ... | 1868 Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, | Ramnarayan, B. L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramtaran, B L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Rebatichandra, B L. | | 1870 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B L. | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan, B L. | .. | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... | 1870 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... | 1881 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Sasisekhar | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Satyadayal, B L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| ,, | Sidheswar | ... | 1868 Hooghly College |
| ,, | Sibchandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 Patna College. |
| ,, | Sibnath, B. L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Surendranath | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, | S N. | ... | 1868 Doveton College. |
| ,, | Sureschandra | ... | 1881 Hooghly College |
| ,, | Syamacharan, B. L. | .. | 1870 Patna College. |
| ,, | Syamacharan, | ... | 1881 Canning College. |
| ,, | Taradas, B, L. | .. | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Tarapada, B. L. | ... | 1868 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna | ... | 1877 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Tarinidas | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Tinkari, B L. | ... | 1875 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Tripuracharan | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| Bansidhar | | ... | 1880 Agra College. |
| Bapurao Dada | | ... | 1876 Muir Central College. |
| Baral, Nilmani | | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Chaitanyaprasad | ... | 1871 Patna College. |
| Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L. | | ... | 1865 Dacca College. |
| Barua, Anandaram | | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jagannath | | 1873 Ditto. |
| Basak, Gobindachandra, B L. | | ... | 1867 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra, B. L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagadurlabh, B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College |
| ,, | Radhanath | ... | 1861 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Rohinikumar | ... | 1864 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Ramkumar | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Rasamay | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Rashihari, B L. | ... | 1877 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Basil, M. M. | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| Basudev, Sahay | | ... | 1873 Agra College. |
| Basu, Akshaykumar, B L. | | ... | 1870 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Amarnath, B. L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |

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| Basu, | Ambikacharan, B. L. | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Anandamohan | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| ,, | Anantakumar, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, | Anantakumar | ... | 1881 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Annadacharan | ... | 1875 Genl. Assembly's Intn. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad | ... | 1876 Ditto |
| ,, | Asutosh | ... | 1872 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Asutosh | ... | 1878 Canning College. |
| ,, | Asminikumar, B L. | ... | 1877 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Atulchandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Baidyanath | ... | 1871 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Basantakrishna | ... | 1881 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Basantakumar, B. L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bhupendranath | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, | Biharilal, B. L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bijaygopal, B. L. | ... | 1879 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Bijaykrishna, B. L. | ... | 1870 Patna College. |
| ,, | Binodbihari | ... | 1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Bipinkrishna, B. L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | ... | 1870 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | ... | 1873 Agra College. |
| ,, | Birajaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bishnupada, B. L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandranath, B. L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, | Dakshinaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1863 Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendrabijay, B. L. | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendralal, B. L. | ... | 1863 Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendranarayan | ... | 1860 Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendranath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath, B. L. | ... | 1866 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Durgadas, B. L. | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Durgakumar | ... | 1868 Teacher. |
| ,, | Durgaram, B. L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath, | ... | 1879 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Girischandra | ... | 1876 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girischandra | ... | 1880 Teacher. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra, B. L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra, B. L. | | 1873 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Hariballabh, B. L. | ... | 1860 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haridas | .. | 1881 Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Isanchandra, B. L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... | 1858 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagadischandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagadischandra | ... | 1880 St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Teacher. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath (No 2), B. L. | | 1867 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B L. | ... | 1868 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B. L. | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |

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| Basu, | Jogeschandra | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 1881 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Kalikumar, B. L. | 1869 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Kalipada | 1877 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Kalipada | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Karunadas, B. L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | 1879 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Kesabkumar, B. L. | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Khudiram | 1876 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Kritantakumar, B. L. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | 1860 | Civil Engineering College. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan, B. L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kunjabihari, B. L. | 1869 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Lalitkumar, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Latubihari | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mahinimohan | 1876 | Dacca College |
| ,, | Mahitchandra, B. L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Manmathakumar, B. L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathanath, | 1879 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Matilal | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mathuranath, B. L. | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Nandakrishna | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nandakumar | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Narendranath | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra, B. L. | 1869 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Nepalchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Nimaichandra, B. L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nrityagopal | 1880 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Paresnath, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pramathanath, B. L. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar, B. L. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar, B. L. | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | 1880 | Dacca College |
| ,, | Pratapchandra, B. L. | 1871 | Presidency College |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1879 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Pulinbihari, B. L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajaninath, B. L. | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Rajendrakumar, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra | 1879 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Rameschandra, B. L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rameswar, | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramkamal | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad, B L. | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B. L. | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan, B. L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L. | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1872 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Srischandra | 1881 | Lahore College. |
| ,, | Sibram | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sitalnath | 1867 | Ditto. |

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| Basu, Syamacharan | ... | 1881 Teacher. |
| „ Syamkisor, B. L. | ... | 1868 Dacca College. |
| „ Tarakchandra, B. L. | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B. L. | ... | 1868 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B. L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B. L. | ... | 1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Udaychandra. B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| „ Upendranath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| Basudev Lal | ... | 1876 Canning College. |
| Batabyal, Atulchandra, B. L. | ... | 1878 Presidency College. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Lalbihari, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| Bhagwan Sahay, B. L. | ... | 1877 Patna College. |
| Bhanja, Kulidas, B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| Bhar, Trailokyanath, | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| Bharmprasad | ... | 1868 Delhi College. |
| Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College |
| Bhattacharyya, Adityaram | ... | 1869 Queen's College, Benares. |
| „ Akshaykumar | ... | 1881 Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | 1878 Canning College |
| „ Bangachandra | .. | 1878 Presidency College. |
| „ Beniprasad, B. L. | | 1875 Canning College. |
| „ Bhabadeb | ... | 1877 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | 1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Dwarkanath, B. L. | | 1869 Patna College. |
| „ Dwarkanath, B. L. | | 1865 Presidency College. |
| „ Haranath, B L. | .. | 1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Haraprasad | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| „ Haridas | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| „ Harinath | ... | 1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Jadunath, B. L. | ... | 1867 Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Jagadbandhu | ... | 1873 Hooghly College. |
| „ Jibananda | ... | 1870 Sanskrit College. |
| „ Jogendranath, B L. | | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | 1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Jnanchandra | ... | 1871 Presidency College |
| „ Jugadns, B. L. | ... | 1879 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1875 Dacca College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| „ Krishnakumal, B L. | | 1860 Sanskrit College. |
| „ MahendranathB.L. | | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ Mahendranath, B.L | | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ Maheswar, B. L. | ... | 1879 Genl. Assembly' Instn. |
| „ Makundachandra | | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ Manikchandra | ... | 1877 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Meghnath | ... | 1877 Hooghly College. |
| „ Narayanchandra | | 1872 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Prasannakumar B L. | | 1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Radhakisor, B. L. | | 1871 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... | 1874 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Ramaprasad | ... | 1881 Teacher. |

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| Bhattacharyya, Sarboswar .. | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sibaprasanna ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sibnath ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Srischandra, B. L. | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Tarinikanta, B. L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Bhaumik Dinabandhu ... | 1877 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Krishnachaitanya, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Bhawanidas ... | 1881 | Lahore College. |
| Biharilal ... | 1879 | Benares College. |
| Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar ... | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Bindeswariprasad ... | 1874 | Benares College. |
| Bishenlal ... | 1873 | Bareilly College |
| Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Biswambharnath ... | 1876 | Delhi College. |
| Biswas, Asutosh, B. L. ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhubanmohan, B. L. ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Dandadhari, B. L. ... | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Jogneswar ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Piyarimohan ... | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| „ Prankrishna, B. L. ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rudrakanta, B. L. ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| Blochmann, H. ... | 1865 | Professor, Doveton College. |
| Blochmann, T. ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Bomanjee Cowasjee ... | 1877 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Brijmohanlal ... | 1878 | Canning College. |
| Brito, Christopher ... | 1864 | Queen's Coll., Colombo. |
| Chaki, Benimadhab ... | 1880 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B. L. | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Akhilchandra, B. L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhabanichandra ... | 1876 | Agra College. |
| „ Bisweswar ... | 1877 | Teacher. |
| „ Byomkes ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandramohan, B. L. | 1871 | Patna College |
| „ Chandrakanta .. | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Dwarkanath, B. L.... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| „ Durgakanta ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Girindamohan, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Girischandra, B. L. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra .. | 1877 | Teacher. |
| „ Gopalchandra, B L. | 1869 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Harachandra, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Harachandra, B. L. | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Haricharan, B. L. ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Harachandra ... | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Harimohan, B. L. ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Harischandra ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Indranarayan, B. L. | 1879 | Patna College. |
| „ Isanchandra, B. L.... | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Iswarchandra, B. L. | 1862 | Presidency College |
| „ Jadunath ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Jadabchandra ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jogendranath, B. L. | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |

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| Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ... | 1879 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kunjabihari ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Loknath ... | 1875 | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Mahendranath ... | 1871 | Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, Nabakumar ... | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Purnachandra ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Ramgopal, B. L. ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Sagarchandra ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Srischandra ... | 1881 | Dacca College |
| ,, Syamacharan, B. L. | 1865 | Presidency College |
| ,, Syamacharan ... | 1880 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Syamaldas, B L. .. | 1871 | Patna College. |
| ,, Syamamohan, B. L. | 1869 | Teacher. |
| ,, Taranath, B. L. ... | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| Chandiprasad ... | 1879 | Muir Central College. |
| Chandra, Aghornath ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Brajendranath, B. L. ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jogneswarchandr, B. L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath, B. L. ... | 1875 | Free Church Institution. |
| Chandulal ... | 1881 | Lahore College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| ,, Adityakumar ... | 1875 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Aghornath, B. L. .. | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Akshaykumar, B.L. | 1870 | Patna College |
| ,, Amarendranath, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Amritalal, B. L. ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Amritalal, B. L. ... | 1872 | Cathedral College. |
| ,, Anukul ... | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Atulchandra, B. L. | 1870 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Abinaschandra, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Baburam ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Banamali, B. L. ... | 1876 | Teacher. |
| ,, Bankimchandra ... | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bhagabanch. B. L. ... | 1866 | Teacher. |
| ,, Biharilal ... | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari, B. L. .. | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipradas, B. L. .. | 1867 | Free Church Institution |
| ,, Bireswar, B. L. ... | 1869 | Sanskrit College |
| ,, Bishnuchandra, B. L. | 1873 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Bishnupada ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Digambras, B. L. ... | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, Dwarkanath, B. L. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ganapatinath ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gangacharan ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Girischandra, B. L. | 1865 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Girischandra, B. L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra ... | 1881 | Metroplitan Institution. |
| ,, Haridas, B. L. ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harakrishna, B. L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hemchandra, B. L. | 1865 | Teacher. |
| ,, Isanchandra ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |

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| Chattopadhyay, | Iswarchandra, B. L. | 1877 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B. L. ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jitendranath .. | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra, B. L. | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Jwalaprasad ... | 1876 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Kalachand ... | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Kalidhan, B. L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalinath .. | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna, B L. | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Kedarnath, B. L. .. | 1871 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Kedarnath ... | 1875 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Kirtichandra, B. L. | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kisorimohan, B. L. | 1865 | Doveton College. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra, B.L. | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Krishnalal, B. L. | 1875 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Kuschandra ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Manmathanath, B. L. | 1875 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mathuranath ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Matilal ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mohinimohan, B. L. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Napharchandra ... | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Narayandas ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nilkanta, B. L. ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Nityagopal, B. L. .. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pankajakumar, B. L. | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Paresnath, B. L. ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pitambar, B L. ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prabhatchandra, B.L. | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Pramathanath, B. L. | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | 1876 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra, B. L. | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pratulchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Priyagopal ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B. L. ... | 1870 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajaninath ... | 1862 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Rajendranath ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramnath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramanimohan ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ratinath ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Sajanikanta, B. L. | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sanatan ... | 1880 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B. L. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B. L. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan ... | 1880 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Sibchandra, B. L. ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Srigopal, B. L. ... | 1869 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Srikrishna, B. L. ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sripati, B. L. ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sureschandra, B. L. | 1880 | Ditto. |

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| Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan ... | 1866 | Medical College. |
| ,, Taraprasad ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Umakanta, B. L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B. L. | 1868 | Hooghly College |
| ,, Upendrachandra ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Upendranath, B. L. | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Apurbakrishna, L. ... | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Asutosh ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Binodbihari, B. L. ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dinanath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra, B. L. ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabchandra, B L.... | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra, B.L. | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogendranath, B. L. . . | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jnanchandra ... | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kalidas ... | 1874 | Joynarain's College. |
| ,, Kalikrishna ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalimohan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliram, B. L. ... | 1875 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Madhusudan ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| ,, Manmathanath ... | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Mohinimohan ... | 1878 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Mohinimohan ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Narendranath, B. L. .. | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Prasannanarayan, B.L. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra, B. L.... | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Srischandra, B. L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Srikumar, B. L. ... | 1873 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Suryyakumar, ... | 1880 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Tarapada ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Tarakisor ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| Chel, Rasbihari ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Chhedilal ... | 1870 | Bareilly College. |
| Chhoteylal ... | 1880 | Canning College. |
| Chhaju Mal ... | 1878 | Muir Central College. |
| Cones, G A. ... | 1871 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Currie, F. B. L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| D'Abreu, J. H. ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| D'Cruz, J. A. ... | 1871 | Canning College. |
| ,, L. W. ... | 1865 | Doveton College. |
| Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| Damilal | 1877 | Agra College. |
| Dan, Mahendranath, B. L. ... | 1875 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Parmeswar ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| Das, Akshaycharan ... | 1881 | Presidency College |
| ,, Baikunthanath, B. L. ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bhagaban ... | 1874 | Bareilly College. |
| ,, Bhairabchandra, B. L. ... | 1871 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |

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| Das, Bipinbihari, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari, B. L | ... | 1875 | Teacher. |
| ,, Brajendramohan, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Chandrakumar, B. L. | ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Damodar | ... | 1866 | St John's College, Agra. |
| ,, Damodar | ... | 1879 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Damodar | ... | 1881 | Benares College. |
| ,, Dhairyyanarayan, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Dinanath, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Gangadhar | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Girischandra | .. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gobindachandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Gorachand, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Haricharan, B. L. | .. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hariprasad, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Harischandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Hemnath, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Iswarchandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Canning College. |
| ,, Jadunath, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Jagatchandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Jagatmohan, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jnanendranath | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikumar | ... | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Kamalanath, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Krishnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kshetramohan, | | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Lakshminarayan, B. L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalmohan, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Ditto |
| ,, Madhusudan, B. L. | ... | 1870 | L. M S Ins., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | ... | 1875 | Dacca College |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1872 | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Nabinchandra, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nilmani, B. L. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Parbaticharan, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| ,, Prasannachandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Raghunath, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rameswar | .. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramsaran | ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| ,, Rasikchandra, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sarbananda, B. L. | .. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto |
| ,, Tarakchandra, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1877 | Teacher. |
| ,, Taraprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Thakur | - | 1868 | Lahore Mission School. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ambikacharan, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Aparnacharan, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |

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| Datta, | Anandacharan | ... | 1881 Benares College. |
| ,, | Asminikumar, B. L. | ... | 1878 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Baidyanath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Baishnabcharan | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Balaichand, B. L | .. | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, | Balaichand | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Benimadhab, B. L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bhagabanchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bharatchandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Bhabanicharan B. L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bhabanicharan, B L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bijaykrishna | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari, B. L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari, B. L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Brajaballabh, | ... | 1879 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Charuchandra, B. L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Debendranath | ... | 1874 General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Durgadas | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Dwijadas | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1875 Patna College. |
| ,, | Harisankar | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Isanchandra, B. L. | ... | 1871 General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Jagadbandhu, B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Janakinath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | [redacted]ranath. | ... | 1881 Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jugalkisor | ... | 1880 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... | 1870 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Kalikadhs, B L. | ... | 1860 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kamalkrishna, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, | Lalgopal, B. L. | ... | 1859 Ditto. |
| ,, | Lalbihari, B. L. | ... | 1871 Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... | 1878 Benares College |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... | 1881 Teacher. |
| ,, | Maheschandra | .. | 1880 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Manmohan, B. L. | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mohinimohan, B. L. | ... | 1877 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mohinimohan, B. L. | ... | 1877 Teacher. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra | ... | 1881 Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Nandalal, B. L. | ... | 1875 General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Narasinha, B. L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Narendrakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1879 General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Nrisinhakumar, B. L. | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nityalal | ... | 1875 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rajendranath, B. L. | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramgopal, B. L. | ... | 1868 Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Ramlal, B. L. | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramlal, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |

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| Datta, Ramnarayan | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Surendrakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1869 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Taraknath, B. L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Taraknath, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B. L. | ... | 1859 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Umacharan, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Upendranath, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| David, H. | ... | 1876 | Teacher. |
| „ J. | ... | 1875 | Benares College. |
| Demel, A. W. | ... | 1880 | St. Thomas' College. |
| De, Adwityapasad, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Amritalal, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Ambikacharan, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Muir Central College. |
| „ Anandamohan | ... | 1880 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Asutosh, B. L. | ... | 1876 | Presidency College |
| „ Benimadhab | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Bepinbihari | ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Bhabanisankar | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Brajendralal | ... | 1877 | Canning College. |
| „ Brajendranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Debsankar | ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Dhankrishna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Dulalchandra, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gajendranath | ... | 1875 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Gaurcharan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| „ Gaurisaukar, B. L | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gobindachandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Jadabchandra, B. L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jogeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Jugalkisor | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Krishnadas, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Krishnakisor | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalbihari, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Makbaulal | .. | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1864 | Medical College. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Nabinchandra, B. L. | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ Narendralal | ... | 1880 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Nilmadhab, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Panchkari, B. L. | .. | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| „ Purnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Rajmohan, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| „ Ramapati, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sambhuchandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Sibchandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Deb, Bhutnath, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Gopendrakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |

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| Deb, Kalimohan, B. L. | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| „ Madhabchandra | ... | 1865 Queen's College, Benares. |
| „ Upendrachandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| Debiprasad | ... | 1876 Bareilly College. |
| Dhar, Asutosh, B. L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ Brindabanchandra | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| „ Dinanath, B L. | ... | 1868 Teacher. |
| „ Gakulchandra, B. L. | .. | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ Kalinath, B. L. | ... | 1866 Dacca College. |
| „ Narendranath, B. L. | ... | 1878 Hooghly College. |
| „ Nilmani, B. L. | ... | 1866 Teacher. |
| „ Syamchand, B. L, | ... | 1867 Hooghly College. |
| Dhirajkaran, B. L. | ... | 1873 Patna College |
| Doran, E. | ... | 1880 St Xavier's College. |
| Durgaprasad, B L. | ... | 1874 Patna College. |
| Dutt, William, | ... | 1878 Teacher. |
| Dwarkadas | ... | 1880 Lahore College. |
| Evans, R. W. | ... | 1861 Bishop's College. |
| Farid-ud-din, Ahmad | ... | 1880 Hooghly College. |
| Fazlalkadir | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Fazl Rusul | ... | 1874 Bareilly College. |
| Fazlul Karim, B. L. | ... | 1878 Hooghly College. |
| Forbes, A. H. | ... | 1864 Doveton College. |
| Gaindunlal | ... | 1874 Bareilly College. |
| Gang[illegible]Sahni | ... | 1881 Lahore College. |
| Gangasaran | ... | 1871 Agra College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Apurbakumar | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhab | ... | 1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn |
| „ Binodbihari | ... | 1868 Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Chandrakisor | ... | 1881 Hooghly College. |
| „ Jagadbandhu, B.L. | | 1867 Presidency College. |
| „ Kalikrishna, B. L. | | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ Kisorimohan, B.L. | | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ Nabinchandra, B L | | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ Narendranath | ... | 1879 Muir Central College. |
| „ Piyarilal, B. L. | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| „ Rajanikanta, B. L. | | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ Rajaniuath | ... | 1874 Dacca College. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | 1869 Teacher. |
| „ Rabichandra, B.L. | | 1863 Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1860 Ditto. |
| „ Satyacharan B. L. | | 1877 Free Church Institution. |
| Gargari, Haridas | ... | 1878 St. Xavier's College. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | 1879 Benares College. |
| Ghatak, Nibaranchandra | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| „ Janakinath, B. L. | ... | 1873 Teacher. |
| Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| „ Abinaschandra, B. L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| „ Abinaschandra | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ Abinaschandra, B. L. | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ Aghornath, B. L. | ... | 1862 Ditto. |
| „ Akshaykumar. B. L. | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal, B. L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |

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| Ghosh, | Ambikacharan, B. L. | 1869 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Anantaram, B. L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad, B. L. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Apurbakrishna | 1874 | Medical College. |
| ,, | Ashutosh | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Atulbihari, B. L. | 1668 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulkrishna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulkrishna, B. L. | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Atulchandra, B. L. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Baradaprasad | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Basantakumar | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Becharam, B. L. | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Bhubanmohan | 1870 | Krishnaghar College |
| ,, | Biharilal, B. L. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Biharilal | 1879 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Binodbihari, B. L. | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1879 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Bipinbihari | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Birajkrishna, B. L. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandidas, B. L. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandrakumar | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Chandramohan | 1865 | Medical College. |
| ,, | Chandranath, B. L. | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Debendrachandra, B. L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Debendranath, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dhankrishna, B L. | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Durganarayan | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | 1871 | L. M. In., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra, B L. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra, B. L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haranath, B. L. | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Harankrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harichaitanya, | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Haridas, B. L. | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Isanchandra | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra, B. L. | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Jadabchandra, B. L. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B. L. | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B. L. | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Janakiballabh | 1881 | Ravenshaw College. |
| ,, | Jaygopal, B. L. | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B. L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B. L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | 1879 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 1870 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Kantibushan | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Kalipada, B. L | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kedarnath, B. L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetrachandra, B. L | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendrakumar | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Madanmohan | 1881 | Cathedral College. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |

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| Ghosh, Mahimchandra | ... | 1872 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Manmathakumar, B. L. | ... | 1878 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Manmathanath | ... | 1879 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, Nandalal, B. L. | ... | 1869 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Nityananda | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, Nibarankumar | ... | 1875 Teacher. |
| ,, Parbatinath | ... | 1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1870 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, Priyanath, B. L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1877 St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Radharaman | ... | 1875 Teacher. |
| ,, Raicharan | ... | 1869 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | 1871 Dacca College. |
| ,, Rajendralal | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajendranath, B. L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramgopal | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramanath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramottan | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramaprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, Ramrup | ... | 1868 Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, Ramsakha, B. L. | ... | 1871 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Rashbihari, B. L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | 1881 Dacca College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1877 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Saradaprasad, B L. | ... | 1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Saradaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1878 Presidency College. |
| ,, Saratchandra, B. L. | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... | 1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... | 1872 Berhampore College. |
| ,, Satkarichandra | ... | 1876 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Satyakumar | ... | 1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | 1859 Presidency College. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | 1881 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sureschandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, Tarinicharan, B. L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan, B. L. | ... | 1870 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Tarinikumar | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1876 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 Patna College. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Upendrachandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| ,, Saratkumar, B L. | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Tarapada | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, Umanath, B. L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| Gobindacharan, B. L. | ... | 1875 Patna College. |
| Gobindaprasad | ... | 1880 Muir Central College. |
| Gomes, D. | ... | 1872 Bishop's College. |
| Gopal, Ramchandra Dongri | .. | 1881 Muir Central College. |
| Goonewardene, W. F. | ... | 1877 Free Church Institution. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Goswami, Jadunath, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kisorilal, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Herambalal, B. L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nrityagopal, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Asminikumar, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendrakumar | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Kaminikumar, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Piyarilal, B. L. | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Piyarimohan, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rebatimohan, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Guni, Sibchandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Teacher. |
| ,, Srinibas | ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandranarayan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Gangagobinda, | ... | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Girindrakumar, B. L. | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra, B. L, | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagadiswar, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Kalipada | ... | 1865 | Medical College. |
| ,, Kunjabihari, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahananda | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1880 | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Radharaman | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajendralal | ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Rajnarayan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Ramgati, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Guruprasad | ... | 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| Gyaprasad | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Gyaprasad | ... | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Haldar, Brajalal, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Kisorilal, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahimchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Matilal, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| ,, Rameshandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Satkari | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamlal, B. L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Hanumanprasad, B. L. | .. | 1870 | Canning College. |
| Hargobind, Dayal | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Hari, Lakshman Indurkar | ... | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Hariharnath, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Patna College. |
| Harris, T. | ... | 1866 | Agra College. |
| ,, W. A. | ... | 1873 | Lahore College. |

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| Hati, Banwarilal, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Himmat Ali | ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| Horst, W. C. | ... | 1874 | Mussoorie School. |
| Hosen, Syed | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Hukamchand | ... | 1871 | Dehli College. |
| Hukamchand | ... | 1873 | Lahore College. |
| Hushmat Ullah | ... | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Islam, Sirajal, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| Iswardas | ... | 1876 | Lahore College. |
| Izad Bakhsh, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Hooghly College. |
| Jagannath (I) | ... | 1878 | Agra College. |
| Jagannath (II) | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Jha, Ramanath | ... | 1881 | Benares College. |
| Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Berhampore College. |
| Jobus, G. W. | ... | 1879 | Agra College. |
| Jyotirbid Gopaldatta | ... | 1877 | Bareilly College |
| Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Teacher. |
| Kar, Gaurkisor | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| „ Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Harischandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| Karmakar, Bhushanchandra | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Hariprasanna | ... | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| Kabiraj, Sureschandra | ... | 1875 | Patna College. |
| Kedarnath | ... | 1881 | Lahore College. |
| Kelly, W. A. | ... | 1881 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Kennedy, Pringle | ... | 1878 | Teacher. |
| Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza | ... | 1870 | Agra College. |
| „ Ramdurlabh, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Ramgopal, B. L. | . | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Kishenlal | ... | 1870 | Bareilly College. |
| Kotal, Umeschandra | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Kriparam | ... | 1873 | Lahore College. |
| Krishnachandra | ... | 1880 | Benares College. |
| Krishnadas | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Krishna Rao Bhatt | .. | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan, B. L. | | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Kundu, Nandalal, B L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramkumar, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Free Church Institution. |
| Kundunlal | ... | 1881 | Teacher. |
| Kunjabihari | ... | 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| Laha, Amarchand, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Jagadbandhu | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Nabadwipachandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Chandrakanta, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Harihar | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jogendranath, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Lalitmohan | ... | 1881 | Rajshahye College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1869 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Purnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1878 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Rameschandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |

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| Lahiri, Sribari | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Lakshmanprasad | 1879 | Canning College. |
| Lal, Syamsundar | 1875 | Agra College |
| Lala, Bindheswariprasad | 1879 | Benares College. |
| Lalchand | 1877 | Lahore Govt. College. |
| Lalsing, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| LeFeuvre, E. A. | 1878 | Patna College. |
| Lethbridge, W. M. | 1859 | Bishop's College. |
| Lewis, George. | 1868 | Lahore Mission School. |
| Lorimer, G. A. | 1869 | Teacher. |
| Madangopal | 1872 | Delhi College. |
| Madangopal | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Madan Singh, | 1881 | Lahore College. |
| Mahabirprasad | 1879 | Canning College. |
| Mahomed Wajed, B. L. | 1869 | Teacher. |
| Maitra, Ambikacharan | 1880 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Atalbihari, B. L. | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Batukrishna | 1878 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna, B. L. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Hariballabh, B. L. | 1868 | Teacher. |
| ,, Herambachandra | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalipada | 1878 | Canning College. |
| ,, Kasinath, B L. | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedareswar, B. L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhagobinda, B. L. | 1859 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajendralal | 1880 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Ramgopal | 1881 | Canning College. |
| ,, Sasicharan, B. L. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sureschandra | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Upendranath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L. | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Anandanath, B. L. | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Bhabanikisor | 1879 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Bimalacharan, B. L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandicharan | 1877 | Benares College. |
| ,, Chandramohan, B L. | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Dakshinacharan, B. L. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranath | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Hridyanath | 1879 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Jadunath | 1881 | Cavendish College. |
| ,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L. | 1865 | Teacher. |
| ,, Kailaschandra, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 1862 | Litto. |
| ,, Kripanath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnasundar | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 1877 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | 1872 | Teacher. |
| ,, Nilkanta | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nilmadhab | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Pratapchandra, B. L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramdurlabh | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Ramratan | 1861 | Civil Engineering College. |
| ,, Syamacharan, B. L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |

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| Majumdar, Upendranarayan, B. L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Makkar, Gosthabihari ... | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |
| Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L. ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Atulcharan, B. L. ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Balaram, B. L. ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal, B. L. ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Kunjalal ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Lalitmadhab, B. L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Latulal ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L. ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Premchand ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Srikanta, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra, B. L. ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramcharan, B. L. ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L. ... | 1878 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Jadunath ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Prankrishna ... | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Rameswar, B. L. ... | 1873 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Manna, Kailaschandra ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Masanta, Prabaticharan, B. L. ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Matilal, Surendranath, B. L. ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B. L. ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Mazhar ul Anwar, B. L. ... | 1878 | Hooghly College. |
| Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L. ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Mendes, H. E., B. L. ... | 1866 | Doveton College. |
| Mewaram ... | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Mitra, Biharilal ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Isanchandra ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lajjaram ... | 1881 | Canning College. |
| ,, Lakshmisankar ... | 1869 | Benares College. |
| ,, Ramsankar ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umasankar ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Abhayacharan ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Abinaschandra, B. L. ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Akshaykumar, B. L. ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Ambikacharan, B. L. ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Amulyacharan ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Abinaschandra, B. L. ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Bankimchandra, B. L. ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Baradaprasad ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Benimadhab ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhagabaticharan ... | 1871 | Patna College. |
| ,, Bhagabaticharan ... | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Biharilal ... | 1872 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Biharilal, B. L. ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Binodbihari, B. L. .. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Birajacharan ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Bireswar ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Biswambhar, B. L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandicharan .. | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |

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| Mitra, | Charuchandra, B. L. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Debendrannth, B. L | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girindranath, B. L. | 1873 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Girischandra, B. L. | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gopallal, B. L. | 1870 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Gopendrachandra, B. L. | 1880 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra, B. L. | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Haranchandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haricharan, B. L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haricharan | 1875 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Haridas | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 1881 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Hiralal, B. L. | 1873 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B. L. | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1880 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra, B. L. | 1869 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | 1869 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Kartikchandra, B. L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Krishnakumar | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Lalbihari | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Madanmohan, B. L. | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendrachandra, B. L. | 1869 | Hooghly College |
| ,, | Mahendralal, B L. | 1864 | Presidency Colleg. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | 1869 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Manmohan, B. L. | 1870 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Mohanchandra | 1876 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Nagendrachandra, B. L. | 1880 | Hooghly College |
| ,, | Narasinhachandra, B. L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nalininath, B. L. | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar, B. L. | 1869 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Prasannabadan | 1865 | Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, | Priyanath | 1869 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1866 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Purnchandra, B L. | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Purnachandra, B. L. | 1870 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra, B. L. | 1873 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Radhakacharan, B. L. | 1869 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Rajanath, B. L. | 1868 | Hooghly College |
| ,, | Rajeswar | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Ramcharan, B. L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rameschandra, B. L. | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rammohan | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradacharan, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradacharan | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B. L. | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Shorashicharan | 1881 | Ditto. |

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| Mitra, Surendranath | 1872 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Surendranath, B. L. | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Syamaldhan | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Tarabilas, B L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Trailokyanath (No 1) B. L. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath (No. 2 B. L. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra, B. L. | 1870 | Teacher. |
| „ Upendrachandra | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Upendranath, B. L. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath, B. L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mohanlal | 1877 | Delhi College. |
| Mohanta, Radhikanath | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| Molakram | 1877 | Delhi College. |
| Muhammad Ismail, B. L. | 1880 | Patna College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Adyanath, B. L. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Amarchandra, B. L. | 1877 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ambikacharan, B. L. | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Asutosh, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh, B. L. | 1877 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Abinaschandra, B. L. | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bamapada | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Becharam, B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhagawanchandra | 1876 | Teacher. |
| „ Bhabanicharan | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Bholanath, B. L. | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Bidhubhushan, B. L. | 1873 | Canning College. |
| „ Biharilal, B. L. | 1869 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Biharilal | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Biharilal | 1878 | Patna College, |
| „ Biharilal | 1881 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Binodbihari | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Binodlal | 1880 | Canning College. |
| „ Bipinbihari, B. L. | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Bipinbihari, B. L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bipradas | 1868 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Brajagopal | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrabhushan | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrasekhar(No.2) B.L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrasekhar, B. L. | 1877 | Teacher. |
| „ Charuchandra | 1880 | Patna College. |
| „ Dinanath | 1863 | Teacher. |
| „ Durgadas, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Durgadas | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Gangaprasad | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ Girijabhushan, B. L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Girindranath | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Girischandra. B. L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gopalchandra(No.1)B.L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | 1877 | Benares College. |
| „ Gopallal, B. L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, | Gopimohan, B. L. | 1868 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Gobindadeb, B. L. ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Haragobinda, B. L. .. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haranchandra, B. L. .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harabilas, B. L. .. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harendranath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haridas, B. L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haridas ... | 1878 | St. Xavier's College |
| ,, | Hiralal ... | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Hariprasanna, B. L. ... | 1869 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Hariprasanna, B. L. ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haripurna ... | 1876 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Harischandra ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Hemchandra, B. L. ... | 1874 | General Assembiy's Instn. |
| ,, | Hiralal, B. L ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B. L. ... | 1861 | Presidency College |
| ,, | Jadunath ... | 1867 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Jagneswar, B. L. ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jagneswar ... | 1880 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Jaihari ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Janakinath, B. L ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jaygopal, B. L. .. | 1872 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra, B. L. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogindrachandra, B. L. | 1879 | Free Church Institution |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B. L. ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B. L. ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B. L. ... | 1874 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B. L. ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra, B. L. ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalidas ... | 1875 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Kalidhan, B. L. ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalikrishna ... | 1878 | Lahore College. |
| ,, | Kalinath, B. L. ... | 1872 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Kalipada B L. .. | 1873 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna, B. L. ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna, B. L. ... | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kanailal, B. L. .. | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kanailal, B. L. ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kantichandra, B. L. ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kapaliprasanna, B. L. ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Karunasindhu, B L. ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnadhan, B. L. ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnamohan ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan, B. L. ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kashetramohan ... | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, | Kashetraprasad, B. L. ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kumadinikanta, B. L. ... | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B. L. | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Manmathanath, B. L. | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mukundadeb ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nabinkrishna, B. L ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nabinkrishna, B. L. ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nandalal ... | 1881 | Ditto. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit, B. L. | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Nilambar, B. L. ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nilmani, B. L. .. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nibaranchandra, B. L.... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityalal ... | 1881 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Nrisinhachandra, B.L.... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nrityagopal ... | 1880 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Phanibushan ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Piyarimohan, B. L. ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Pramadanath, B. L. ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Priyanath, B. L. ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Purnachandra ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra, B. L. ... | 1880 | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Rajkrishna, B. L. ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajmohan, B. L. ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajnarayan, B. L. ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramchandra, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramdhan, B. L. ... | 1870 | L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Ramprasanna, B. L. ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramlal, B. L. ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saradaprasad (No 2), ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Saradaprasad .. | 1881 | Patna College. |
| ,, Saratchandra, ((No. 1), B. L. ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saratchandra (No.2), ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sashibhushan, B. L. ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sashibhushan, B. L. ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sirischandra, B. L. ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sitanath, B. L. ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| ,, Sibnarayan ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Srikrishna, B. L. ... | 1869 | Teacher. |
| ,, Taraprasanna, B L. ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Tejchandra, B L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Thakurdas ... | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Tulsidas ... | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Umacharan ... | 1870 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| ,, Umacharan ... | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Umakali, B. L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Upendrachandra, B. L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath, B. L. ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath ... | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Upendranath .. | 1881 | Teacher. |
| Munshi, Srinarayan ... | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Munshilal ... | 1874 | Dehli College. |
| Mulraj ... | 1875 | Lahore College. |
| Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L. ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Abhayacharan ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamacharan, B. L. ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Baradacharan, B. L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haradhan, B. L. ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagadbandhu, B. L. ... | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Kunjalal ... | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |

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| Nag, Kunjabihari, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mahendranath B L. | ... | 1870 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Rebatikanta, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sambhuchandra, B. L. | ... | 1865 | Dacca College. |
| „ Sibchandra, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Teacher. |
| „ Syamakanta, B. L. | . | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Nagwant Sahay, B L. | ... | 1877 | Patna College. |
| Naha, Anangamohan, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Teacher. |
| Namasivaya, V. | ... | 1878 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Nandakisor | ... | 1870 | Delhi College. |
| Nandakisor | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| Nandi, Becharam | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Loknath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramanath, B. L. | .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramanchandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Nanhak, Chand | ... | 1878 | Benares College. |
| Narayan Das | ... | 1879 | Lahore College. |
| Narayanprasad, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Patna College. |
| Nehalchandra | ... | 1879 | Benares College. |
| Niblett, R. H. | ... | 1880 | Muir Central College. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar, B L. | ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| „ Saradaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyamohan, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Nizamdeen Hasan, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| Obed-ul Rahman, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Berhampore College. |
| Ohdedar, Narendranath | ... | 1881 | Canning College. |
| Pain, Amritalal, B. L | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrakanta, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Iswarprasad | .. | 1877 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Nandadulal, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Priyalal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Abhaycharan, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| „ Amritalal, B. L. | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Apurbakrishna, B L. | ... | 1875 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Baikunthanath, B. L | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhab | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Bholanath | ... | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| „ Biharilal, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Hiralal | .. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kartikchandra, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Maniklale | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Nanigopal, B L. | ... | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Rajchandra | ... | 1876 | Teacher. |
| „ Saratchandra, B. L. | .. | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| „ Srinath, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Srinath | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1881 | Ditto |
| „ Tulsicharan, B. L. | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Palit, Harinath | ... | 1874 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Priyanath, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Taraknath, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |

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| Palit, Umeschandra, B. L. | ... 1877 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Pande, Hariram | ... 1880 | Muir Central College. |
| " Ramabatar | ... 1877 | Ditto. |
| " Sibadatta | ... 1874 | Benares College. |
| Pandit, Jwalanath, B. L. | ... 1871 | Presidency College. |
| " Kedarnath | ... 1876 | Canning College. |
| " Prannath, B. L. | ... 1873 | Presideney College. |
| " Suryyanarayan, B. L. | ... 1875 | Canning College. |
| Panja, Nrisinhamurari | ... 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| Panre, Janakinath | ... 1867 | Berhampore College. |
| Parel, Bhubanmohan | ... 1865 | Free Church Institution. |
| Parmananda | ... 1877 | Agra College. |
| Pathak, Jwalaprasad | ... 1878 | Hooghly College. |
| " Ramratan, B. L. | ... 1868 | Ditto. |
| Patnaik, Chaturbhuj | ... 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Pattadar, Gurugobinda | ... 1878 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Phakirchand | ... 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Phillips, A S. | ... 1863 | Teacher |
| Popelay, Lachmandas | ... 1872 | Delhi College. |
| Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B L. | ... 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| " Krishnadayal | ... 1881 | Presidency College. |
| " Rameswar | ... 1877 | Canning College. |
| Prayagdas | ... 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| Prayagnath, B. L. | ... 1874 | Patna College. |
| Priyadas | ... 1873 | Agra College. |
| Raghunandanprasad, B. L. | ... 1879 | Patna College. |
| Raghunandanprasad | ... 1881 | Benares College. |
| Raghunathprasad | ... 1877 | Muir Central College. |
| Rakhit, Brajamohan | ... 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Rambart, T. A. | ... 1874 | Teacher. |
| Ramdayal | ... 1873 | Lahore College. |
| Ramlal | ... 1877 | Agra College. |
| Rashakabihari | ... 1880 | Ditto. |
| Ratanchand | ... 1868 | Ditto. |
| Ratnaparki | ... 1879 | Benares College. |
| Raushanlal | ... 1879 | Agra College. |
| Ray, Akshaykumar | ... 1866 | Presidency College |
| " Amritalal, B. L. | .. 1873 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| " Amritalal | ... 1880 | Ditto. |
| " Abinaschandra | ... 1875 | Presidency College. |
| " Atulkrishna | ... 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| " Baikuntanath | ... 1867 | Dacca College |
| " Bamacharan, B. L. | ... 1870 | Presidency College. |
| " Baranasi, B L. | ... 1866 | Ditto. |
| " Benibhushan | ... 1880 | Ditto. |
| " Benimadhab, B. L. | ... 1866 | Ditto. |
| " Benimadhab, B. L. | ... 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| " Bholanath | ... 1867 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| " Bijaykrishna, B. L. | ... 1875 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| " Bipinchandra, B. L. | ... 1875 | Presidency College. |
| " Biswambhar | ... 1881 | Teacher. |
| " Brajanath | ... 1874 | General Assembly's Instn. |
| " Candrakumar, B. L. | ... 1867 | Teacher. |

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| Ray, | Chandrakumar | ... | 1868 General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ | Chandranarayan, B. L. | ... | 1878 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Debendranath | ... | 1871 L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| „ | Debendranath, B. L. | .. | 1875 Patna College. |
| „ | Dhaneschandra | ... | 1866 Free Church Institution. |
| „ | Dineschandra, B. L. | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| „ | Durgasundar, B. L. | ... | 1872 Dacca College. |
| „ | Ganganarayan, B L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 Queen's College, Benares. |
| „ | Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1877 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Gopalchandra | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Gurbaksh | .. | 1879 Agra College. |
| „ | Haralal | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| „ | Harendranarayan, B. L. | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| „ | Haricharan | ... | 1876 Canning College. |
| „ | Harinarayan, B L. | ... | 1864 Teacher. |
| „ | Harinath, B. L. | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| „ | Harinath | ... | 1880 Krishnaghar College. |
| „ | Indranarayan, B. L. | ... | 1879 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Jogendranath | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| „ | Jogeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ | Jogneswar | ... | 1881 Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ | Jnanendralal, B. L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kalimohan, B. L. | ... | 1880 Ditto. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna | ... | 1878 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... | 1877 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Kedarnath, B. L. | ... | 1874 Dacca College. |
| „ | Kesabchandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kisorimohan, B. L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnanath, B. L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ | Kuladakinkar, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| „ | Madhabchandra | ... | 1862 Civil Engineering College. |
| „ | Madhusudan | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| „ | Mahendranath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Mahendranath, B L. | .. | 1873 Patna College |
| „ | Mukundanath, B. L. | .. | 1877 Presidency College. |
| „ | Nabadwipchandra, B. L. | ... | 1877 Free Church Institution. |
| „ | Nabinchandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Nagendranath | ... | 1869 Berhampore College. |
| „ | Nagendranath | ... | 1880 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Nandagopal | ... | 1881 Teacher. |
| „ | Nikunjabihari | ... | 1880 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Nilmadhab, B. L. | ... | 1869 Patna College. |
| „ | Parbaticharan | ... | 1862 Teacher. |
| „ | Piyarilal, B. L | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ | Prasannachandra, B. L. | ... | 1864 Ditto. |
| „ | Prasannagopal, B. L. | .. | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ | Prasannakumar, B L. | ... | 1867 Free Church Institution. |
| „ | Prasannakumar, B. L. | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| „ | Purnachandra | ... | 1872 Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Purnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Krishnaghar College. |

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| Ray, Radhanath | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| „ Rajaninath | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ Rajchandra, B. L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath, B. L. | ... | 1877 Canning College. |
| „ Rangalal | ... | 1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Sailendrabandhu, B. L. | ... | 1879 Hooghly College. |
| „ Saradaprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1872 Benares College. |
| „ Saradaranjan | ... | 1878 Dacca College. |
| „ Sasadhar, B. L. | ... | 1879 Presidency College. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ Satischandra, B. L. | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ Satyacharan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ Sitanath, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| „ Sibnandanlal | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| „ Sudhansubhushan, B. L. | ... | 1876 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Surendranath | ... | 1881 Presidency College. |
| „ Syamchand, B. L. | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| „ Syamcharan | ... | 1881 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Syamjas | .. | 1873 Delhi College. |
| „ Ugrakanta, B. L. | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | 1877 Cathedral Mission College. |
| Raychandhuri, Asutosh | ... | 1881 Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Debendrakumar, B.L. | | 1872 Presidency College. |
| „ Jadubkrishna | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| „ Khirodchandra | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ Kshetramohan, B. L. | | 1866 Free Chuch Institution. |
| „ Matilal, B. L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| Raza Hossein | ... | 1876 Bareilly College. |
| Rebello, P. T. | ... | 1872 St. Xavier's College. |
| Rostan, J. B. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| Rothwell, J. M. G. | ... | 1872 Bishop's College. |
| Rudra, Bhagabatchandra | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Saha, Gopalchandra, B. L. | | 1868 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | 1881 Patna College. |
| Sahay, Ganga | ... | 1881 Muir Central College. |
| „ Jadunath, B. L. | ... | 1870 Patna College. |
| „ Jagannath | ... | 1881 Ditto. |
| „ Raghubansa, B. L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Sahu, Durgacharan | ... | 188 Katak College. |
| Sajibanlal | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| Sajibanlal | ... | 1878 Benares College. |
| Saligram | ... | 1881 Canning College. |
| Samanta, Nilmadhab, B. L. | ... | 1866 Free Church Institution. |
| „ Kalitaran | ... | 1881 Presidency College. |
| Sandel, M. L., B. L, | ... | 1864 Doveton College. |
| Sanjhimal | ... | 1868 Lahore College. |
| Sankardayal | ... | 1877 Agra College. |
| Sankarlal | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| Sanbardas | ... | 1877 Muir Central College. |
| Sanyal, Abhaycharan | .. | 1878 Ditto. |
| „ Bishnuchandra | ... | 1881 Benares College. |
| „ Bhubanmohan, B. L. | ... | 1872 Teacher. |

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| Sanyal, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1866 Queen's College, Benares. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | 1881 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Harischandra, B. L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| ,, Jogendranath, B. L. | ... | 1871 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1874 Hooghly College |
| ,, Krishnagopal, B. L. | ... | 1873 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B. L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | 1876 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1881 Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramlal, B L. | ... | 1869 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1866 Queen's College, Benares. |
| Sarkar, Akshaychandra | .. | 1867 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Asutosh, B. L. | .. | 1879 Dacca College. |
| ,, Bholanath | .. | 1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1880 Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandrasekhar, B. L. | ... | 1877 Ditto. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | 1879 Ditto. |
| ,, Dinanath, B. L. | ... | 1872 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Golapchandra, B. L. | ... | 1870 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1880 Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Haradhan | ... | 1872 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Jagatchandra | .. | 1871 Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Jaganmohan, B. L. | ... | 1879 Dacca College. |
| ,, Jagatnarayan, B. L. | ... | 1879 Patna College. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath, B. L. | ... | 1869 Cathedral MissionCollege. |
| ,, Kisorilal, B. L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, Krishnachandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1874 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Matilal, B. L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal, B. L. | .. | 1877 Cathedral Mission College |
| ,, Narendranath, B. L. | .. | 1874 Presidency College. |
| ,, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, Nrityagopal, B. L. | ... | 1874 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Pareschandra, B L. | .. | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1880 Dacca College. |
| ,, Ramnarayan, B. L. | ... | 1878 Patna College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1869 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Siddheswar, B. L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, Surendranath, B. L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, Tarakpath | ... | 1871 Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1859 Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1861 Presidency College. |
| Sarma, Nabinchandra, B. L. | ... | 1876 Cathedral Mission College. |
| Sarbadhikari, Rajkumar, B. L. | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| ,, Amritakumar, B. L. | | 1871 Sanskrit College. |
| Sayyid, Faizuddin Hosain | ... | 1877 Hooghly College. |
| Scott, G. W. | .. | 1877 Patna College. |
| Sen, Adharlal | ... | 1877 Presidency College. |
| ,, Adityachandra, B L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, Akhilchandra, B. L. | ... | 1864 Dacca College. |

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| Sen, Akshaykumar, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ambikacharan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ambikacharan | ... | 1873 | Medical College. |
| „ Annadacharan, B. L. | .. | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| „ Anandagopal | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Anadakumar | ... | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| „ Apurbakrishna | .. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto, |
| „ Baikunthanath, B. L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Baradagobinda, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| „ Batakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | ... | 1870 | Dacca College |
| „ Bipinbihari, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Bipinbihari | ... | 1881 | Dacca College. |
| „ Chandicharan | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| „ Dakshinacharan | ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Dinanath, B. L. | ... | 1865 | Dacca College. |
| „ Dinabandhu | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Durgacharan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gaurballabh, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Guruprasad, B. L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Hericharan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | 1879 | Dacca College. |
| „ Harinath | ... | 1877 | Teacher. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagneswar, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jatramohan, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Jaykrishna | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1880 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Kalikumar, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalimohan, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Kamalakanta, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Kamalakanta | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Kanailal, B. L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kasikanta, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Genl Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Kissorimi, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Krishnakumar | ... | 1871 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Krishnabihari | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalgopal, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Lalmohan | .. | 1876 | Patna College. |
| „ Maheschandra | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nabinchandra | ... | 1868 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Narendranath, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Presidency College. |
| „ Prasannakumar, B. L | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhanath, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkrishna, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Sen, Rajkumar | ... | 1875 | Teacher. |
| „ Rajmohan | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Ratneswar, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1881 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Satyakinkar, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Srikanta, B. L. | ... | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Srinath, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Sulpani | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Taracharan, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Taraprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Trigunacharan | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Umeschandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| Sengupta, Kalidas, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Kisorimohan | .. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra, B. L. | | 1880 | Dacca College. |
| Set, Girischandra, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Queen's College, Benares. |
| „ Rajendranath, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College |
| „ Manilal, B. L. | ... | 1876 | Free Church Institution. |
| Sheolal | ... | 1877 | Teacher. |
| Sherman, S. T. | ... | 1870 | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Shionath | ... | 1870 | Delhi College. |
| Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L. | ... | 1878 | Krishnaghar College. |
| Sil, Binodbihari | ... | 1876 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Brajendrakumar, B. L. | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gobindachandra, B. L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadabchandra, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| „ Kanailal, B. L. | ... | 1876 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Simmonds, W. J. | ... | 1864 | Doveton College. |
| Sing, Bhupsen, B. L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Budhsen, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Prayag | ... | 1874 | Benares College. |
| „ Saligram, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Amritalal | ... | 1881 | Canning College. |
| „ Balaieb | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| „ Brajasundan, B. L. | ... | 1878 | Patna College. |
| „ Brajeschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandranarayan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jaygopal, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Khirodnath | ... | 1870 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Matilal, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Nikunjabihari, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Nirmalchandra, B. L. | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Pramathakrishna, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnendunarayan, B. L. | .. | 1880 | Patna College. |
| ,, Ramaprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramcharan | ... | 1878 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Sibdayal | ... | 1873 | Lahore College. |
| ,, Sibpratapnarayan, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan, B. L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| Sitalprasad, B. L. | ... | 1878 | Patna College. |
| Sitaram | ... | 1879 | Canning College. |
| Sivsaranlal, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Teacher. |
| Sivaprasad | ... | 1880 | Agra College. |
| Solomons, W. H. | ... | 1878 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L. | ... | 1866 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Brajabihari, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendralal, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Jaygobinda, B. L. | ... | 1860 | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Murarilal, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1877 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Srilal | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Trailokayanath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Sriram | ... | 1869 | Delhi College. |
| Sriram, B. L. | ... | 1875 | Canning College. |
| Sukul, Bhadranath | ... | 1871 | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Kalisankar | ... | 1878 | Presidency College. |
| Sundarlal | ... | 1881 | Muir Central College. |
| Sur, Akshaykumar | ... | 1881 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Harimohan, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Hemchandra, B. L. | ... | 1874 | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Surjandas | ... | 1876 | Lahore College. |
| Syed Ali | ... | 1874 | Patna College. |
| ,, Khyrat Ahmed, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Teacher. |
| ,, Sakhawat Hosain | ... | 1878 | Hooghly College. |
| Takrim-ud-din | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L. | ... | 1861 | Berhampore College. |
| Tarachand | ... | 1881 | Agra College. |
| Tarafdar, Chandrakisor | ... | 1877 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Taslim-ud-din Ahmed, B. L. | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Tewari Chandrasekhar, B. L. | ... | 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| Thomson, J. B. | ... | 1869 | Bishop's College. |
| ,, J. F. (junior) | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College |
| ,, W. H. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Tiery, E. R. T. | ... | 1868 | Doveton College. |
| ,, F. T. H. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Twidale, G. A., B. L. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Umar Baksh | ... | 1880 | Lahore College. |
| Visar, Amed | ... | 1873 | Bareilly College. |
| Younan, E., B. L. | ... | 1869 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Younan, J., B. L. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Yousoof, Mahomed, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |

## 1882.

### First Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Ramchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Bhupalchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Jibanchandra | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Chakrabarti, Bhupati | ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Radhagobinda | ... | Ditto. |
| Jagannath Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra | | Presidency College |
| Mitra, Rasamay | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ray, Jogeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Manamohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Bankimchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Sarkar, Durgacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sen, Mohinimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Saratchandra | ... | Canning College. |
| Palit, Debendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Kshirodchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan No. 1 | | Metropolitan Institution. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Atmaram | ... | Patna College. |
| Baldeo Lal | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Baninath | ... | Ditto. |
| Banerjee, A. N. | ... | Bishop's College. |
| Basu, Janakinath | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| „ Phanibhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajaninath | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhar, Nityananda | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ramsadan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, Harendranarayan | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| „ Jnanendranath | ... | Muir Central College. |
| „ Rajmohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Rasikchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Lakshmanchandra | | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri, Umeschandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Das, Gaganchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Taritamohan | ... | Hooghly College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Jadabchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| De, Kunjabihari | ... | Dacca College. |
| Dhar, Abinaschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ghosh, Panchanan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Kangalchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Gobindagopal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Haldar, Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Kandhji | ... | Patna College. |
| Muhammad Shafi | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | Teacher. |
| Mitra, Hemchandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Brajalal | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnakali | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Bhutnath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Ray, Gobindachandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Sahay, Nilkantha | ... | Patna College. |
| Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Binodbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Biswesar | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, [illegible]bhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Set, Dhanballabh | ... | Presidency College. |

## Third Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adhikari, Krishnakisor | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Baksi, Saradaprasad | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Basak, Lalbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Bijaygobinda | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Khagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saratkisor | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Susibhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Biswas, Girischandra | ... | Canning College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Anukulchandra | ... | Teacher. |
| Chaudhuri, Jogendralal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Das, Harkrishna | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Datta, Madhabchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Jyotirbeda, Pitambar | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Konar, Susibhushan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Maiti, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Murarilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Misra, Harinarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mitra, Debendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalidas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Raychaudhuri, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nabagopal | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Debendramohan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Paresnath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Rasiklal | ... | Teacher. |
| Sinha, Kshetralal | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Thakur, Kasinath Kesab | ... | Muir Central College. |

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP OF Rs. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chakrabarti, Girindramohan | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Anandamohan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Jagadbandhu | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Kartikchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Isanchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Rajaninath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1) | | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bipinbihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Atulkrishna | ... | 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Digambar | ... | 1880 | Patna College. |
| Chandra Aghornath | ... | 1881 | Presidency College. |
| Majumdar Ramchandra | ... | 1882 | Ditto. |

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ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Kartikchandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Isanchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Rajaninath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bipinbihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Atulkrishna | ... | 1879 | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Digambar | ... | 1880 | Presidency College. |
| Chandra Aghornath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |

# Under-Graduates.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

### 1880.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Mahendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Set, Gobindalal | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Nrityagopal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sil, Brajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Sen, Chandrabhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Lahiri, Mohinimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Barat, Surendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mohanlal Hukhu | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Banerjopadhyay, Pareschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Sarudaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Purnachandra | ... | Canning College. |
| Ray, Harimohan | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chakrabarti, Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Jiyaram | ... | Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Kalipada | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| Dutt, Jogenchunder | ... | Ditto. |
| Dattilal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Fozlol Karim | ... | Chittagong College. |
| Madhuprasad | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Datta, Girischandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Lahiri, Gopalgobinda | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Basu, Jagatchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Das, Jaminimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Macleod, H. W. G. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Chakrabarti, Manmohan | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| Nandkumar | ... | Agra College. |
| Datta, Bhairabchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Nanilal | ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bipinbihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kalipada | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Joalaprashad | ... | Canning College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Hakim | ... | Patna College. |
| Abdul Latif | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligharh. |
| Abdur Rahman | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Aich, Lakshmikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Asgar Ali Khan | ... | Patna College. |
| Babson, J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Baradakanta | .. | Dacca College. |
| " Haridhan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| " Jogendranath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| " Lalitmohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| " Sureschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Barik, Nilmadhab | ... | Patna College. |
| Basu, Amulyacharan | .. | Presidency College. |
| " Chandramukhi | ... | Free Church Normal School. |
| " Hemendranath | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Jogindranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Kshetramohan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| " Sasikumar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Sripati | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Upendranath | ... | Benares College. |
| Beatson, A M | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bhadhuri, Atulbihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Bhutnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhagirathprasad | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Banikantha | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Bishnucharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Biswas, Girindranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, Maheswar | ... | Ditto. |
| Champati, Atulchandra | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra | .. | Serampore College. |
| " Ambikacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Bhutnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Jogindranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Madhabchandra | .. | Hooghly College. |
| " Ramlal | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Sasibhushan | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Satyabari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Gokulananda | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| " Kisorimohan | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| " Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| Das, Brahmananda | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| " Gangaprasad | .. | J. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| " Harisaran | ... | Agra College |
| " Kaliprasanna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Prasannakumar | ... | Chittagong College. |
| Datta, Dijendranath | ... | Teacher. |
| " Mahimchandra | ... | Dacca College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Pareschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Pratulchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Ramanath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| De, Bireswar | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Lalbihari | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Dube, Kalidatta | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Dwarkaprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Radhikanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Girischandra | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| ,, Jagadbandhu | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Pranchaitanya | ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra (1) | ... | Dacca College. |
| Gopal Brahmin | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Guha, Asminkumar | ... | Dacca College |
| ,, Harendranarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Mathuranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| Haitlal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Hajra, Kedarnath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Johnson, F. | ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Kantaprasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Kar, Krishen | .. | Muir Central College. |
| Kewalkrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Kher, Kashinath Shirdhar | ... | Jabalpur High School |
| Leslie, K. M. | .. | Doveton College. |
| Madak, Priyanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Rajshaye College. |
| Majumdar, Hariprasanna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | Serampore College. |
| Malaviya, Madanmohan | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Misra, Gauriprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Mitra, Abhayacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Asutosh (II) | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Narendrakrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Sarbananda | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Metropoitan Institution. |
| ,, Bisweswar | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Manmohan | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Piyarilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Triniprasad | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Mukundabihari | ... | Agra College |
| Murhar, Sadasheo | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| O'Grady, George A. | ... | St. Francis De Sale s School. |
| Pal, Haridas | ... | Serampore College. |
| Pande, Chunilal | ... | Canning College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pandit, Kishen Lal | ... | Lahore College. |
| Prabhu Dayal | ... | Ditto. |
| Prasad, L. Binda | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Ray, Bamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Bhabanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Dwijendralal | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| „ Hemendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Praphullachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Taranimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Roshan Lal | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Raghunath Sahay, | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sadasheo Jeyram Dehad Rai | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Sahib Lal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Saiyid Hosein | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Sanyal, Nalinimohan | ... | Patna College. |
| Sarkar, Hridaynath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Midnapur College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Sen, Ambikacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Nalininath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sheikh, Abdul Jabbar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Shrikhande, Gopal Lakshmana | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Siebel, C O. | ... | St Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Sinha, Debendranath | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Prabhachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramabalamba | ... | Benares College. |
| Srimani, Jogindranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Syam, Saradacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Syed Husain Syed | ... | Canning College. |
| Thakur Madhaba Singh | ... | Jabalpur High School. |

## Third Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Hamid | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Kader | ... | Dacca College. |
| Abdur Rahim | ... | Doveton College. |
| Baksi, Haridas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Balak Ram | ... | Agra College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kesablal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Kiranchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Narayandas | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| „ Nibaranchandra | | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sitaram | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Surendranath | ... | Doveton College. |
| Basak, Debendranath | ... | Dacca College. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Basu, Adwaitacharan | ... Hooghly College. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... Dacca College. |
| „ Bishnucharan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Biswanath | ... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| „ Debendranath | ... Free Church Institution. |
| „ Haridas | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Jnanendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kadambini | ... Bethune Female School. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... Canning College. |
| „ Kasinath | ... L. M. S, Istn., Bhowanipore |
| „ Nagendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Piyaribaran | ... Canning College. |
| „ Priyanath | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bosemallik, Baradaprasad | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| Bhabani, Sitanath | ... Teacher. |
| Bhaduri, Agorchandra | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... Hooghly College |
| Bhattacharyya, Debendranath | ... Teacher. |
| „ Krishnanath | ... Rajshahye College. |
| „ Mukundaram | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Tarasankar | ... Dacca College. |
| Bhaumik, Hridayanath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| Binaekprasad | ... Patna College. |
| Bishunprasad | ... Ditto. |
| Biswas, Durgacharan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Harimohan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Sureschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| Bobday, Rambhaoo Raghunath | ... Jabalpur High School. |
| Chakrabarti, Debendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Debendranath | ... Muir Central College. |
| „ Jnanadagobinda | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Udaynarayan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Chandra, Kalikrishna | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bholanath | ... Benares College. |
| „ Bhushanchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Debendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Hrishikes | ... Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath | ... Maharaja's College, Jeypore. |
| „ Nilambar | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Pasupati | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... Sanskrit College. |
| „ Srinath | ... Dacca College. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... Hooghly College. |
| Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar | ... Canning College. |
| „ Bhabendranarayan | ... Rajshahye College. |
| „ Chhediprasad | .. Patna College. |
| „ Jageschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Janakimohan | ... Dacca College. |
| „ Jnanananda | ... Presidency College. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... Benares College. |
| Dales, J. C. | ... Lahore College. |
| Das, Abinaschandra | ... Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Das, Adharchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | ... | L M High School, Benares. |
| ,, Baikuntheswar | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Basantakumar | .. | Ditto |
| ,, Gopalballabh | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| ,, Mahendralal | ... | Chittagong College. |
| ,, Narayan | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Dasgupta, Gobindachandra | ... | Teacher. |
| Dasrathlal | ... | Patna College. |
| Datta, Akshaykumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Janakinath | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| ,, Lambodar | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Nabagopal | ... | Dacca College. |
| De, Jaygopal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Kanailal | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Deo, Sadasheo Purshotam | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Deodhar, Vishnu G. | ... | Ditto. |
| Dube, Mahananda | ... | Canning College. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Gargari, Ramdas | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Ghosh, Akshaykumar | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| ,, Apurbachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Golaplal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Prankumar | ... | Midnapur College. |
| ,, Sagarchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Sasinath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Ghoshal, Anangamohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Kalinath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Goswami, Satischandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Guha, Aswinikumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Baradakanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Gurucharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Narayandas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Upendrakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Iswariprasad | ... | M. A O. College, Aligarh. |
| Jagannath | ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypore. |
| Jash, Bholanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Kasinath, Govind | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Keshodas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Kundu, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Gangadhar | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Laha, Nagendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |

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|---|---|---|
| Maitra, Dwarkanath | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Harimohan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Majumdar, Hridaynath | ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Rohinikumar | .. | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sasilochan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Srinath | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Makhanlal | ... | Ajmere College |
| Malik, Kesablal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Priyalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Achintyanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Baradakanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Daibacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Surendralal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mahomed, Ain-ul Huq | ... | Patna College. |
| M. Mubin-ul Huq | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhilaschandra | . | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Banawarilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bishnucharan | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Ghanasyam | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Girischandra | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Jnanoddipan | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Jogindrachandra | | Ditto. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Kaminikumar | .. | Dacca College. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | | L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan (Sr.) | | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Satyaprasad | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Murali, Dhar | ... | Patna College. |
| Nandi, Surendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Niyogi, Akshaykumar | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Pal, Lalitmohan | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Mathuranath | .. | Doveton College. |
| Palit, Isanchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Pati, Radhanath | ... | Midnapur College. |
| Patnayak, Jagadananda | ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| Poddar, Gaganchandra | ... | Chittagong College. |
| Pramanik, Bidhubhushan | ... | Canning College. |
| Raghubar Dayal | ... | Patna College. |
| Raha, Mahendrachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Rakshit, Jagatchandra | ... | Chittagong College. |
| Ramprasad | .. | Lahore College. |
| Ram Pratap | ... | Maharajah's College, Joypore |
| Ray, Asutosh | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |

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| Ray, | Bhabanicharan | .. Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Bishnupada | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Biswatosh | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Charuchandra | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Harinath | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Kulanandananda | ... Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prasannanath | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Radhaballab | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Ramanihar | ... L. M High School, Benares. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Rajshahye College. |
| ,, | Sasikanta | ... Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Satyanath | ... Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Taranarayan | ... Canning College. |
| ,, | Yageswar | ... L M. High School, Benares. |
| Raychaudhuri, | Sibkrishna | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Srischandra | ... Hooghly College. |
| Rudra, | Bhupaticharan | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sahai | Baladeo | ... Patna College |
| Samaddar, | Nabakumar | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| Samir-ul-din, | Ahmed | ... Presidency College. |
| Sanyal, | Durgananda | .. Rajshahye College. |
| ,, | Satyendraprasad | ... Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Taraknath | .. Benares College. |
| Sarkar, | Amritalal | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Tinkari | ... Presidency College. |
| Sarma, | Parbaticharan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sawantha, | Iswari Dyal | ... Canning College. |
| Sen, | Anandakumar | ... General Assembly's Institution |
| ,, | Haridas | ... Serampore College. |
| ,, | Isanchandra | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Rameschandra | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Syamlal | ... Presidency College. |
| Sil, | Bhagabaticharan | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Makhanlal | .. Hooghly College. |
| Sohani, | Damodar Balkrishna | ... Jabalpur High School. |
| Sukul, | Gadadhar Prasad | ... Canning College. |
| Sur, | Indrachandra | ... Teacher. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | .. General Assembly's Institution. |
| Suraj | Prasad | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Suryya | Sahai | ... Canning College. |
| Syed | Ahmed Hossein | .. Patna College. |
| Syeed | Wajih Ulla | ... Doveton College. |
| Talukdar, | Baradachandrae | ... Rajshahye College. |
| Tamhan, | Keshab Gopal | ... Jabalpur High School. |
| Tapashwari | Prasad | ... Patna College. |
| Thakur, | Brajendrasundar | ... Berhampore College. |
| Tribedi, | Nrisinhaprasad | ... Krishnaghar College. |

# 1881.

## First Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalikrishna ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, No 1. ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Rajkumar ... | Canning College. |
| Basu, Lalbihari ... | Ditto. |
| „ Satischandra ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Tara Prasad ... | Muir Central College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... | Dacca College. |
| Chakrabarti, Sidheswar ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Kunadinikantha | Dacca College. |
| „ Nagendranath ... | Doveton College. |
| Sinha, Prakaschandra ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Deb, Mathuramohan ... | Dacca College. |
| Khan, Gulam Hyder ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Narayanchandra ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Das, Gopalchandra ... | Patna College. |
| Niyogi, Gatikrishna ... | Ditto. |
| Hassan, Syud Wazir ... | Ditto. |
| Advoni, Hiranand ... | Presidency College. |
| Adhikari, Sitanath ... | Hooghly College |
| Wilayat Ali ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| Isa Charan ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Taw Sain Kho ... | Rangoon Govt. High School. |
| Datta, Sibanath ... | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan ... | Presidency College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Baradakantha ... | Dacca College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ... | Presidency College |
| Lahiri, Rajendralal ... | Berhampore College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Haripada ... | Hooghly College. |
| Datta, Lalitchandra ... | Dacca College. |
| Ahmed, Yaquinuddin ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Ray, Kulikumar ... | Presidency College. |
| Kurfarma, Prasannakumar ... | Ditto |
| Haldar, Chaitannacharan ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Sasibhushan ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Prasannakumar ... | Dacca College. |
| Narayan Prasad ... | Agra College. |
| Das, Kailasgobinda ... | Dacca College. |
| Datta, Nibaranchandra ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Saktikanta ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| Basak, Madhabananda ... | Presidency College. |
| Abdul Jawad ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Mitra, Prasannakumar ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bankabihari Lal ... | Patna College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Chanda, Kaminkumar ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Gangapati ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Mojid | ... | Chittagong College. |
| Adhvarya, Kasinath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Bagchi, Debendraprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Baksi, Harischandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath | ... | Benares College. |
| " Rakhaldas | ... | Serampur College. |
| " Saratchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Basu, Abinaschandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| " Atulyacharan | ... | L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| " Bhubaneswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Charuchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| " Dinanath | ... | Ditto. |
| " Jadunath | ... | L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| " Jogendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Rameschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhargava, Kundanlal | ... | Canning College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Mahimanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Prasannakumar | ... | Canning College. |
| Bhondu, Samuel | .. | Patna College. |
| Chakrabarti, Mahimchandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| " Phatikchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Priyanath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Ramendra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath | ... | Benares College. |
| " Bipinbihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Haridas | ... | Ditto. |
| " Kantichandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Nagendranath | ... | Serampur College. |
| Chaturvedi, Banarasidas | ... | Agra College. |
| Chaudhuri, Nalinikanta | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Damodar Nilkanth Khare | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Das, Abhaycharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Basantakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| " Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Jogendranath Das | ... | Teacher. |
| " Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Nabakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Abantinath | ... | Ditto. |
| " Abhaychandra | ... | Ditto. |
| " Baikunthanath | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| " Jayakali | ... | Teacher. |
| " Loknath | ... | Midnapur College. |
| " Narendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| De, Jogendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| " Kasipati | ... | Presidency College. |
| DeAbreu, Ellen | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| Deb. Nandalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Fenn Vethecan | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Gattu Mal | ... | Muri Central College. |

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| Gokul Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Jaganmohan | ... | Ravenshaw College, Ketak. |
| ,, Makhanlal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Nakari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Parbaticharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Girijadattajha | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Gupta, Brajendramohan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Haranchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Harris, S. S. | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Housden, F. G. | ... | Teacher. |
| Inam Ali | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Jagannath Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Jagatpal Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| Jha, Hariprasad | ... | Ditto |
| Kar, Chandrasekhar | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| Karmakar, Bankabihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Keshava Das | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Kumar, Kaliprasanna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Kundu Iswarcharan | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Lakshman Anant Moolatkar | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Lane, Harry Arthur | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Lutfunnuddin Khan | ... | Canning College. |
| Madan Amarnath | ... | Agra College. |
| Madanmohan | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Mahabir Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| Mahta Bijaysankar | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Maitra, Kumadnath | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| Mallik, Jotindrachandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Annadaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Loknath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Mohibuddin | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mohun Lal | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Muhammad Fida Hosain | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | Serampur College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Hiralal | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jaharlal | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Manmathanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Nabakanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Tripuracharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | | Sanskrit College. |
| Nan, Lalitmohan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Nandi, Sitanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution; Bhowanipur. |
| Narayan Subhaji | ... | Jabbalpur High School. |
| Pal, Janakinath | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Sarbeswar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

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|---|---|---|
| Palit, Amritalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Sibchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Raja Bahadur | ... | Canning College. |
| Ram Kaur | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Ram Lal | ... | Patna College. |
| Ramnarayan | .. | Lahore Government College. |
| Ram Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| Ray, Debendranath | .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Manamohan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| Saha, Kedarnath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Sajjad Hussain | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Sant Ram | .. | Lahore Government College. |
| Sanyal, Hemchandra | ... | Canning College. |
| Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Benimadhab | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| „ Nilratan, No. 2 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Prankrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | .. | Rajshahye College. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Lalitkumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Shamsul Huda | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Sheo Sahay | ... | Canning College. |
| Shewcharan Lal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sil, Aghornath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Singh, Chaudhri Maharaj | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sinha, Upada | .. | Sanskrit College. |
| Sukhdeo Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| Surita, F. Regis | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Syud Muhammad Yusuf Ali | ... | Patna College. |
| Thakurprasad | .. | Teacher. |
| Thomas, Ambrose V. | | Ditto. |
| Thomas, D. | ... | Ditto. |
| Ziauddin | ... | Lahore Government College. |

THIRD DIVISION,

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Majid Khan | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Acharyya, Kailaschandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Adhya, Sarat Chandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ajmal Ali | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bachchan Pande | .. | Benares College. |
| Baisya, Jugalkisor | ... | Ditto. |
| Bal, Rajendralal | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Dakshinacharan | | Dacca College. |
| „ Debendranath | ... | L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Haripada | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Serampur College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, | Kaliprasanna | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Rajendranath | Muir Central College. |
| ,, | Rakhaldas | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Satyadhan | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Upendranath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Basak, | Radhikamohan | Dacca College. |
| Basu, | Akshaykumar | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bholanath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Harinath | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kumadeswar | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Ratneswar | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratkumar | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Tarinicharan | Ditto. |
| Batabyal, | Bipinbihari | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhaduri, | Srimanta | Free Church Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, | Anandamohan | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Bidhubhushan | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Chandrakanta | Canning College. |
| ,, | Debendranath | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Nityaprasad | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | Sanskrit College. |
| Bishnu Gangadhar Gadgil | | Jabalpur High School. |
| Biswas, | Dinath | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Chakrabarti, | Aghornath | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Rasikchandra | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna | Dacca College. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Amulyadhan | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Harakumar | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, | Kalipada | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, | Kalipada | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Phakirchandra | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Satinath | Doveton College. |
| Chaudhuri, | Gopalchandra, I | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, | Jaychandra | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pramadaprasad | Patna College. |
| ,, | Radhagobinda | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Syamakanta | Sanskrit College. |
| Dakshy, | Brajanath | Krishnaghar College. |
| Dalchand | | Jabalpur High School. |
| Das, | Lalitmohan | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Lambodar | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Madhabchandra | Teacher |
| ,, | Mathuranath | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sudarsan | Teacher. |
| Datta, | Annadakisor | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Debendranath | Patna College. |
| ,, | Debiprasad | Ditto. |
| ,, | Matilal | Teacher. |
| De, | Durgacharan | Chittagong College. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | Free Church Institution. |

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| De, Manmathanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Siddheswar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Dhani Ram | ... | Agra College. |
| Fazl Karim | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Ganda Mal | ... | Lahore Government College. |
| Ganeshi Lal | ... | Canning College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Karunamay, | ... | L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Girindranath | ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Jnanendramohan | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Kanailal | .. | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kisorilal | ... | L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Sasimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Harischandra | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Guha, Anandamohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Gupta, Probodchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Hallock, W. A. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Hari Prasad, | ... | Patna College. |
| Jahauri, Matilal | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Jana, Ajodhyalal | ... | Midnapur College. |
| Kar, Binodinikanta | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Haricharan | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Parbatisankar | ... | Ditto. |
| Kar, Premnarayan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Laha, Saradaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Lahiri, Kaliprasanna | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Prasannanath | ... | Berhampur College. |
| Lakshmi Narayan | ... | Jeypur College. |
| Lala Anni Lal | ... | Teacher. |
| Madak, Mahendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mahabir Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Maitra, Mathuranath | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Rasbihari | ... | Berhampur College. |
| Majumdar, Purnachandra | ... | Chittagong College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Marik, Bhabataran | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Mitra, Ambikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Amritalal | ... | Serampur College. |
| ,, Amritalal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Benimadhab | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Benares College |
| ,, Binodbihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Dhanadacharan | ... | Free Church Institution. |

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| Mitra, Hemendranath | ... | L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Prakashchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Surendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Mohapatra, Manicharan | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| Muhammad Ibrahim | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Muhammad Nesaral Haq | ... | Patna College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bepinbihari | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Durgaprasanna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Harischaran | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalgopal | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| Mutharnprasad | ... | Teacher |
| Nag, Prasannakumar | ... | Midnapur College. |
| Nandi, Priyanath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Niyogi, Sasibhushan | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Girischandra | ... | Ditto |
| ,, Sibkrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Palit, Baikunthanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Pandit, Jagat Narayan | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Tribhubun Nath | ... | Ditto. |
| Pathak, Thakurprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Pawordhan, Madheonarayan | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Pereira, Geo. | ... | Teacher. |
| Ray, Harendralal | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Harendranath | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | .. | Rajshahye College. |
| ,, Mahimanath | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Panchkari | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Somnath | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Srischaran | ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | L M. S. Institution, Bhowani pur |
| Saha, Bidhubhushan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sanyal, Dasarathi | ... | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Adharchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Becharam | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Krishnaghar College. |
| ,, Nilmadhab | ... | Midnapur College. |
| Sen, Annadacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Dinabandhu | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityadacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Satishkamal | ... | Ditto. |
| Sengupta, Taranath | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Sutradhar, Krishnakumar | ... | Dacca College |
| Sheoji Narayan Makode. | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Sil, Gokulnath | ... | Hooghly College. |

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| Sinha, Manilal | ,, | Presidency College. |
| ,, Shamsherbahadur | ... | Benares College. |
| Tewari Durgaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Thakur, Rajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Thomson, S. B. | ... | Hooghly College. |

## DUFF SCHOLARS, 1881.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Girindrachandra Bandyopadhyay | ... | Presidency College. |
| Siddheswar Chakrabarti | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chanchandra Bose, | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Nagendranath Bandyopadhyay, | ... | Doveton College. |

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
## 1880.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdul Latif | 18 | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Acharyya, Prankrishna | 18 | ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | 17 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Adhya, Basbihari | 17 | .. | Howrah School. |
| Agarwallah, Manmohanlal | 17-6 | .. | Allahabad High School. |
| Aich, Gangadhar | 16 | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| Anthony, A. D. | 16 | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Attaullah | 18 | ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Babu, Lal | 17 | ... | Mirat Government School. |
| Bagchi, Lalitmohan | 18 | .... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| Baidya, Dayalchand | 16 | ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| Baksi, Nagendrachandra | 17 | ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| Balgobinda | 20 | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | 19 | ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Asutosh | 21 7 | ... | Tikari H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Baradacharan | 17 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bireswar | 17-8 | ... | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Dhirendranath | 15 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Dinanath | 19 | ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | 17 | ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | 20 | .. | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Harakanta | 19 | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jananchandra | 17 | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Janendrachandra | 18 | ,, | Hare School. |
| ,, Jogneswar | 20 | ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kunjprasanna | 17 | ... | Jangipur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | 16 | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, Nitratan | 16-5 .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | 16 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramlal | 19 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Ramnarayan | 19 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 16-6... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Satyacharan | 16 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Siddheswar | 17 ... | Barrackpur School. |
| Barai, Bishnucharan | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Barat, Narendranath | 17-6 ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Barman, Lakshminarayan | 17-5 ... | Hindu School. |
| Basak, Krishnalal | 16 .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Nritykisor | 16-5... | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhaballabh | 16 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Rebatimohan | 18 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Basu, Abhaypada | 16-10 | Canning College |
| ,, Akshaykumar | 18 ... | Dacca Pogose School. |
| ,, Bhubaneswar | 17 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Chandrakanta | 19 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Jnanendranath | 18 ... | L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 19 ... | Northbrook School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 16-3... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 15 ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, Saratchandra (senior) | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Saratchandra (junior) | 14 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Siddheswar | 17-6 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Sitaram | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Sureschandra | 16 ... | City School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 18 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| Batabyal, Sitanath | 20 ... | Madrassa-i-Unwariah. |
| Bhaduri, Nabakrishna | 18 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| Bhar, Adharchandra | 17-4 .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Amarnath | 17 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Anandamohan | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 18 ... | Chatra H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Dwijendranath | 17 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, Jadabchandra | 18 ... | SambhunathSchool, Chatmohar. |
| ,, Judabchandra | 19 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Mahimchandra | 22 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| ,, Srischandra | 17 ... | F C Institution, Chinsurah. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 16 ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| Billing, William | 31 ... | Teacher. |
| Bindheswariprasad | 20 ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Biswas, Gurudas | 19 ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| ,, Natakrishna | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| Blanchett, Matilda | ... | Girls' High School, Allahabad. |
| Braide, G. W. | 18 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Branscombe, G. A. L. | 17 ... | Doveton College. |
| Bunsi Lal | 19 ... | Patiala College. |
| Camell, O. | 13-7-18 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Cazalas, L. J. | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| Cazalet, Julia | ... | Girls' High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Chaki, Benimadhab | 18 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Chakrabarti, Kartikchandra | 18 ... | Hare School. |

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| Chakrabarti, Kshetranath | 20 | ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Kumadbihari | 17 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Chandra, Dinanath | 18-5 | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch. |
| „ Naranarayan | 17 | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | 18 | ... | Kushtea School. |
| „ Baradakanta | 20 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bholanath | 18 | ... | L M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Harigopal | 17 | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Hariprasad | 14-9 | ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Jadunath | 20 | ... | American Mission H. School, Allahabad. |
| „ Jogindranath | 18 | ... | Free Church Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Kalimohan | 18 | ... | Rupial Raghunath School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kushlal | 16 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nilkanta | 16 | ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| „ Phelukanta | 19 | ... | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| „ Rajaninath | 16-6-10 | | Gar Bhowanipur H. C. E. Schl. |
| „ Tarapada | 17 | ... | Howrah School |
| „ Trailokyanath | 17 | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| „ Tribhubanchandra | 17-8 | .. | Kandi School. |
| Chaudhuri Gorachand | 17-5 | .. | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| „ Harendranarayan | 17 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Nagendranath | 19 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Nisichandra | 18-6 | .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| „ Radhagobinda | 16 | ... | Purulia School. |
| „ Rajaram | 17 | .. | Bankura Government School. |
| Chitaley, Parshuram Krishna | 17 | ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpur. |
| Coiure, Bireswar | 17 | .. | Hare School. |
| Connell, R. | 17 | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Cooper, B. H. | 18 | ... | Doveton College. |
| Das, Akshaykumar (I) | 17 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Akshaykumar (II) | 17 | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Bamacharan | 18 | ... | Albert School. |
| „ Chandicharan | 20 | ... | Dacca Pogose School. |
| „ Ganeschandra | 15 | ... | L. M S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Golakchandra | 19 | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Karunakumar | 18 | | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Krishnagopal | 18 | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Piyarilal | 17 | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 16 | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Sibapada | 19 7 | ... | Utterparah School. |
| „ Syamacharan | 16 | ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| „ Syamlal | 18 | ... | Hindu School. |
| Datta, Asutosh | 19 | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Atulkrishna | 18 | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Dwarkanath | 18 | ... | L M. S. Instn , Bhowanipur. |
| „ Jnanendranarayan | 17 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Maniklal | 16-5 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Pratapchandra | 17 | ... | Annada School, Brahmanbaria. |
| „ Radhakrishna | 17 | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Rasbihri | 17 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |

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| Datta, Samatulchandra | 16 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 17 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratsasi | 17 ... | Rungpur Zila School. |
| ,, Sasikumar | 18 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| ,, Suresnath | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Suryyalal | 16-6 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| D'Attaides, Paul | 16-4 ... | Govt. High School, Rangoon. |
| De, Batakrishna | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Durgacharan | 19 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Girischandra | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution. |
| ,, Isanchandra | 17 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 17 ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh School |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | 20-4 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 18-3 ... | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | 18 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | 16-2 ... | Hare School. |
| Deb, Girischandra | 18 ... | Canning College. |
| deDombal, L. | 17-3 ... | St Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Desbruslais, C. | 17-4 ... | St. Mary's Schl,. Chandernagore. |
| Deshmuk, Trimbuck Nilkant | 20 ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpur. |
| Deshpande, Krishnaji Gobind | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Dhar, Bharatchandra | 18 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Manmohan | 17 ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| Diksit, Ambikaprasad | 18 .. | Canning College. |
| Dobson, C. A. | 16 ... | St Xavier's College. |
| Dwarkaprasad | 18 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Ferdinand | 18 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Fey, F. A. | 16-3-11 | Memorial School, Cawnpur. |
| Gangopadhyay, Birendranath | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Matilal | 18 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Srinath | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| Gaurisankar | 17-5 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Ghatak, Bhushanchandra | 20 ... | Ilsoba Moudlye School. |
| Ghosh, Abinashchandra | 17-0-2 | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | 19 ... | Cossipur Kasinath School. |
| ,, Jnanchandra | 15-5 ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Kesabchandra | 19 ... | Madrassa i-Unwariah. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nareschandra | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Rajaninath | 17 ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rajaninath | 17 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Rakhalkrishna | 20 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Rasiklal | 15 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 17 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Sasikumar | 17 ... | Faridpur Zila School |
| ,, Siddheswar | 17-2 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sitalprasad | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| ,, Srischandra | 19 ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 18-4 ... | Kandi School. |

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| Ghoshal, Hemendranath | 16-5... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| ,, Jyotikumar | 16 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kshetranath | 18 ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Mahendranarayan | 17 .. | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Godfrey, J. B. | 16 ... | Doveton College. |
| Gomes, W. | 17 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Gopalprasad | 17 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Goswami, Bidhubhushan | 19 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Harimohan | 17-3... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Gregory, S. M. G. | 18 ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| Guha, Jogeschandra | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Gupta, Anilchandra | 16-4 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Baradacharan | 17 ... | Annada School, Brahmanbaria. |
| Gupta, Syamlal | 15 ... | Hare School. |
| Hall, E. A. W. | 16 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Hanby, W. A. E. | 18 8 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hargopal | 17 ... | St. Stephen's High Schl., Delhi. |
| Harichand | 20 ... | Hushiarpur District School. |
| Harjiram | 18 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Harkishendas | 17 ... | Kapurthala School. |
| Harsahay | 18 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Hill, E | 15 9 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Hindmarsh, E. | 18-6 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow |
| Hogan, P. | 15.9 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hoskins, H. J. | 16 9-17 | Allahabad Boys' High School. |
| Inayatullah | 16-9 .. | Amritsar District School. |
| Iqbalkishen, Pandit | 18-2 .. | Canning College. |
| Jayawickrama, H. S. | 19 ... | High School, Galle. |
| Kabiraj, Baikunthanath | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Kali, Ramchandra Nayak | 18 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Karmakar, Rasbihari | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Kaul, Kameshurnath | 18-3 ... | Lahore Government School. |
| Kayesth, Bhagwatprasad | 18 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Khan, Bhagabanchandra | 18 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Knight, W. E. | 16 ... | La Martiniere College Lucknow. |
| Kraal, G. A. | 15-6 | Doveton College. |
| Kumar, Bhabendranarayan | 17 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| Kundu, Anandachandra | 20 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Lahiri, Binodbihari | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | 19 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Mahendramohan | 16 ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| Lajpat, Rai | 16 ... | Private Student. |
| Lakshmiprasad | 20 ... | Chupra Zila School. |
| Lal, Ramdhani | 19 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| Lemeur, F. | 16-5 ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| Loos, W. | 24 ... | Serampur College. |
| Luttaprasad | 20 ... | C. M. High School, Mirat. |
| MacCutchan, W. A. | 20 ... | St Xavier's College. |
| Mack, W. E. | 20-11 | Govt. High School, Rangoon. |
| Madhaoprasad | 19 ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| Maiti, Mahendranath | 18 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Maitra, Ramaprasad | 15 ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |

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| Maitra, Trailokyanath | 20 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Majumdar, Abhayachandra | 17-3 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bijaychandra | 20 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Akhilchandra | 19-1 | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Chandragati | 20 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Indubhushan | 18 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Kalachand | 17 | ... | Bishenpur H. E. C. School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | 19 | ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Mahananda | 17-3 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Manmathanath | 17 | ... | L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Ramdayal | 16 | ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sulabhchandra | 17 | ... | Hare School. |
| Makar, Jugalbihari | 20 | .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Makhanlal | 16-8 | ... | Delhi District School. |
| Mangesh Shabaram | 19 | ... | Residency College. |
| Mansingh | 18-3 | ... | Maharajah's College, Jeypur. |
| Maulik, Jagachchandra | 21 | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Mayes, A. | 15-9 | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| McArthy, C. | 16 | ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| McHugh, P. | 18 | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| McLeod, N. C. | 16-9 | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| Mehta, Darasha Bezenji | 16 | ... | St. Francis De Sales' School. |
| Millar, B. A. | 16-3 | ... | La Martiniere College. |
| Misra, Baladeb | 16 | ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| ,, Dinakar Datta | 19 | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Mitra, Achaycharan | 16 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Atalbihari | 19 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 18 | ... | Naral H. C. E School. |
| ,, Charuchandra | 17 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Debendranath | 17 | | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Dharaniswar | 15-9 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Girischandra | 16 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Harendranarayan | 16 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Haridas | 17-5 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Jogneswar | 17 | ... | C. M. School, Calcutta. |
| ,, Kantibhushan | 17 | ... | Presidency School. |
| ,, Lalitkisor | 17 | ... | Puruliæ School |
| ,, Nibaranchandra | 16 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Probodhchandra | 18 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Rajanikanta (1) | 22 | ... | Dacca Pogose School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | 17 | .. | Hare School. |
| ,, Rasiklal | 17 | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 18 | ... | City School. |
| Molligode, J. R. | 17 | ... | St Thomas's College, Colombo. |
| Monks, A. | 18 | ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Moung Hpo Hpyoo | 16-4 | ... | Govt. High School, Rangoon. |
| Moung Kyin | 18 | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Muhammad Abdul Latif | 22 | .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Athar | 17 | ... | Shahjehanpur H. School. |
| ,, Mahdi | 17 | ... | Bareilly High School. |
| ,, Yakub | 16 | ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| ,, Zaki | 17 | ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad | 16-9 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | 17 | ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bhupatinath | 17 2 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Bhutnath | 17-8 | .. | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Biharilal | 17 | ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Gopaldas | 19 | ... | L M S. Inst., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Harakali | 16 | ... | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Haribhushan | 17 | ... | Baranagar Hindu School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | 18 | ... | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Jagadis | 17 | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| ,, Jagadis | 19 | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Jnanendrachandra | 17 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Kedareswar | 17 | ... | Daulatpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 18 | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Manmatha | 19 | ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Matilal | 23 | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Narayanchandra | 20 | ... | Pandra H C. E. School. |
| ,, Narendranath | 18 | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 18 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramaprasad | 17 | ... | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Ramchandra | 16 | ... | Indian Institution. |
| ,, Sarachchandra | 17 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Sarachchandra | 15-3 | .. | Maharajah's College, Jeypur. |
| ,, Sarachchandra | 18 | ... | City School. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | 17 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate Sch. |
| ,, Upendranath | 18 | ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| Mukundlal | 19 | ... | Ajmere Collegiate School. |
| Munnajan | 16 | ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Nag, Bangachandra | 19 | ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| ,, Girischandra | 18 4 | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | 18 | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Sambhucharan | 19 | ... | Bishenpur H. C. E. School. |
| Nagar, Balkrishna | 18 | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nanakchand | 21 | ... | Private Student. |
| Nandmal | 18 | ... | Ajmere Collegiate School. |
| Nandi, Akshaykumar | 18 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Brindabanchandra | 18 | .. | City School. |
| ,, Prakaschandra | 16 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 16 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Nathprasad | 20 | .. | C M. H. School, Gorackpur. |
| Nathuram | 18 | ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Ollenbach, O C. | 18 | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Pal, Akshaykumar | 17-6 | .. | Barisa H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Akshaychandra | 20 | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| ,, Bhishmadeb | 19 | ... | City School |
| Palit, Kesablal | 16 | ... | Hindu School. |
| Piyarilal | 18 | ... | Shahjehanpur High School. |
| Pyarilal | 20 | .. | Ajmere Collegiate School. |
| Pramanik Bhushanchandra | 17 | ... | Canning College. |
| Prussia, A. | 17 | .. | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Rafi-ud-din Khan | 19 | .. | Jaora High School. |
| Ramchandra | 19 | ... | Hushiarpur District School. |

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| Rameswarprasad | 19 . | Fyzabad High School. |
| Ramnarayan | 16-5 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Ray, Akshaychandra | 21 .. | Katak Academy. |
| „ Baikunthanath | 17 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| „ Dwijendranath | 17 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| „ Girijaprasanna | 18 ... | City School. |
| „ Hiralal | 16 3 | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| „ Jadunath | 16-3 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Krishnachandra | 16 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Mangobinda | 17-6 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Pramadakisor | 17 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| „ Satischandra | 15-5 .. | Hare School. |
| „ Sukdeb | 21 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| „ Surjamohan | 18 ... | City School. |
| Raychaudhuri, Upendranath | 16-4 ... | Hindu School. |
| Rochi Ram | 18 ... | Lahore Government School. |
| Rudra, Manamathanath | 16-7 .. | Hindu School. |
| Rupnarayan, Pandit | 19 ... | Sultanpur High School. |
| Saha, Narayanchandra | 18 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Sahay, Bhubaneswari | 15 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Brijbansi | 16 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Sajjad Mirza | 19 ... | St. Stephen's High School, Delhi. |
| Salaikchandra | 16 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Sanyal, Girischandra | 18 ... | Serajgunge H. C. E. School. |
| „ Hariprasanna | 18 | Utterparah School. |
| Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad | 16-6 .. | Hare School. |
| Sarkar, Jaychandra | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Purnachandra | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 .. | Albert School |
| Sarma, Sridhar | 20 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Sayyid, Zohadar Rahim | 19-5 ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| Schoeneman, A. | 16-8 ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| Scolland, D. | 16-2 ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Sen, Bhubanmohan | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Chandicharan | 19 ... | City School. |
| „ Jnanendralal | 15-9 ... | Malda Zila School |
| „ Jogindranath | 17-6 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 18-2 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| „ Kamini | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| „ Kedarnath | 17 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Mahimchandra | 22 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| „ Nirodbihari | 18 ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Pramathanath | 15 ... | Malda Zila School. |
| „ Rebatimohan | 16 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Tarinicharan | 20 ... | Dacca Pogose School. |
| „ Tarinikrishna | 17 ... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| „ Umeschandra | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Set, Nabinlal | 16-7 ... | Hindu School. |
| Shahana, Rajkrishna | 20 ... | Pachamba H. C. E. School. |
| Shamas-ud-din | 20 ... | C. M. School, Amritsar. |
| Sheonath | 16 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Shimbhunath | 18 ... | Mirat Government High School. |
| Simlai, Syamacharan | 18 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |

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| Singh, Chhajju | 19 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Sinha, Atalbihari | 16 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Basanticharan | 17 ... | Mozufferpur School. |
| ,, Bishun | 21 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| ,, Jadunandan | 20 ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Jadunath | 20-2 .. | Benares Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jogindrakumar | 17 ... | City School. |
| ,, Sibabadan | 17 .. | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Srinath | 17-5 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Uditnarayan | 18 ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| Smyth, D. H. | 15-6 ... | Doveton College. |
| Som, Manmohan | 17-9 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Srikhandi, Damodar Ramchandra | 19 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Stark, H A. | 17 ... | Doveton College. |
| Surajnarayan | 20 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Syed Abdur Raoof | 16 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Muhammad Ahsan | 18 .. | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, ,, Ali | 18 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Tafrez Ali Mallik | 18 ... | Konnagar H. C. E. School. |
| Thakurdas | 19 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Wadley, A. | 17-6 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Walker, C. | 16-3 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling |
| Wall, B. | 15-3 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Wilkinson, E. | 16-7 ... | La Martiniere College. |
| Zorab, Manook | 16 . | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, M. M. | 18-6 .. | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

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| Abdul Guffoor | 19 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Karim | 22 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Abdullah, M., | 17 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Amir Husain | 21 ... | Mirat High School. |
| Abdul Latif | 18-8 .. | Dinapore Aided School. |
| ,, Wajid | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Abdur Rahim | 17 .. | Rungpur Zila School. |
| ,, Rahaman Khan | 19 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Acharyya, Jayhari | 20 ... | S. P Institution, Chakdigi. |
| ,, Karunakanta | 19 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Adhya, Akshaykumar | 18 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Agacy, S. S | 17 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Ahmad Saied Khan | 19 . | Jaora High School. |
| Ahmeed Hosain Khan | 16 .. | M A O. College, Aligarh. |
| Ajodhyaprasad | 15-11 | Ludhiana Mission School. |
| Ali Hosain Khan | 17 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh |
| Amir Ali Khan | 23 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| Amjad Ali | 19 ... | Shajehanpur High School. |
| Andrews, H. A. | 18 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Atmaram | 19 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Augier, W. M. | 18 ... | St. Xavier's College. |

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| Avalay, Balajee Vithoba | 18 ... | Free Church Instn., Nagpur. |
| Avasthi, Chandrasekhar | 18 ... | Canwpur Zila School. |
| Aziz Ahmad | 16 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Bagadade, Sheoram Dadaji | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Bagchi, Nandalal | 17 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | 20 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Bagga Khan | 18 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| Baijnath | 20 ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Bajpai, Sitlaprasad | 16 ... | Canning College. |
| Baksi, Baradakanta | 17 .. | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Kenaram | 17-5 ... | Ukhra Kunjalal Institution. |
| ,, Satischandra | 17 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| Balkishan | 19-10 | Hume' High School, Etawah. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | 20 .. | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Abinaschandra | 18-2 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Adharchandra | 17 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | 18 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | 17 .. | Howrah School. |
| ,, Ambikacharan | 20 ... | Free Chruch School, Mahanad. |
| ,, Anurupkrishna | 15 ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, Asutosh | 18 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Asutosh | 19 ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| ,, Bhagwanchandra | 20-2 .. | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| ,, Bhabanath | 17 ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | 18-4 .. | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Bidhubhushan | 18 ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, Biharilal | 17 .. | Jagadballabhpur H.C E. School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 20-3 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari (I) | 16-4 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Chandicharan | 19 .. | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Chaturanan | 19-6 ... | Gobardanga School. |
| ,, Chintaharan | 20 ... | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| ,, Chunilal | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Daibachandra | 18 ... | Lakshipasa H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Durgacharan | 18 ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Gangacharan | 18 ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| ,, Haranchandra | 18 ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Harendrabihari | 18-5 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Haripada | 19 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Harisadhan | 16-11 | Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch. |
| ,, Hemchandra | 17-1 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jadunath | 20 ... | City School. |
| ,, Jogindranath | 17-6 .. | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Jogindranath | 18-9 ... | Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch. |
| ,, Jurandhan | 17 ... | Sodepur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Khudiram | 17-6 ... | Beerboom Zila School. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 19 ... | Dacca School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | 16 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | 19 ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 16 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Nanilal | 19 ... | C. M. School, Calcutta. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, Narayandas | 19 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Nikhileswar | 18 | ... | City School. |
| ,, Nityagopal | 16 | .. | Zila School, Monghyr. |
| ,, Pramathanath | 19 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | 19 | ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 16 | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| ,, Raghupati | 17 | ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | 19 | ... | Bhastara School. |
| ,, Ramkamal | 21 | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 17 | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Sasthidas | 18 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Satischandra | 16 | ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Satischandra | 18 | ... | Lakshipasa H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Satkari | 15-2 | ... | Purniah Zila School. |
| ,, Satyendranath | 18-4 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Surendrachandra | 17 | ... | Serampore College. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 16-6 | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Tinkari | 16-6 | .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Umacharan | 18 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Upendranath | 15 | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bansidhar | 18 | ... | Ranchi Zila School. |
| Baral, Satyanath | 16 | ... | Gauhati School. |
| Barari, Ambikacharan | 17-6 | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Barman, Mahendranath | 17 | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Barrow, Bhabakanta | 16 | ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| Baruya, Kesabchandra Sonowal | 18 | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | 16-9 | ... | Ditto. |
| Basak, Debendranath | 19 | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Radhikamohan | 16-7 | ... | Hindu School. |
| Basu, Akhilchandra | 19 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Amritalal | 17 | ... | L. M. S. Institution. |
| ,, Asutosh (Senior) | 18 | ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Asutosh | 20 | .. | City School. |
| ,, Atuleswar | 17 | ... | Mozufferpore Zila School. |
| ,, Bindobihari | 18 | ... | City School. |
| ,, Chandicharan | 18 | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Girischandra | 16-9 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Haricharan | 17 | ... | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Hemnath | 18 | ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Hridaydhan | 18 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Jiyankrishna | 19 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Jnanendrachandra | 19 | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| ,, Jogindrachandra | 17 | ... | Bhastara School |
| ,, Jogindranath | 18 | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballab Instn. |
| ,, Jogneswar | 16 | ... | Mahespore H. C. E School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | 18 | ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, Khirodkrishna | 18 | ... | Indian Institution. |
| ,, Lalmohan | 19 | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Mahendranath | 17 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| ,, Mahinimohan | 18 | ... | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Makhangopal | 17 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

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| Basu, Manindranath | 17 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Nagendranath | 18 ... | L. M. S Inst., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Nilkanta | 18 ... | Dashghara H. C. E. School. |
| „ Pasupati | 19 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Phakirchandra | 17 ... | Hamilton's School, Tamlook. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 19 ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| „ Priyagopal | 17 ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Rajendrakumar | 19 .. | Nizamut School, Murshedabad. |
| „ Rakhaldas | 18-6 .. | Utterparah School. |
| „ Rameschandra | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Rasbihari | 20-6 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Sarachchandra | 16 ... | C M. High School, Azimgarh. |
| „ Sarachchandra | 22 ... | L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Sarachchandra | 19 ... | Free Church School, Mahanad. |
| „ Sarachchandra | 18 ... | Presidency School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Satyachandra | 19-6 ... | Albert School |
| „ Subarnaprabha | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| Basudebnarayan | 17 6 ... | Mozufferpore Zila School. |
| Beechey, W. | 16-9 ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| Bhagabatiprasad | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Bhagat Ram | 16 ... | Lahore Government School. |
| Bhaironprasad | 17 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bhar, Hariprasanna | 19-2 ... | Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch. |
| Bhar, Nandikisor | 21 ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| „ Narayandas | 19 ... | Ditto. |
| Bhatta, Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra | 17 ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Annadacharan | 17-9 ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| „ Asminikumar | 18 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| „ Benimadhab | 22 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Bhagabaticharan | 17 ... | L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| „ Bishnuchandra | 19 .. | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| „ Chandicharan | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Girischandra | 19 .. | Maharaja's School, Comillah. |
| „ Gopalchandra | 20 .. | Agarpara H. C. E. School. |
| „ Kedarnath | 18 ... | Gosain Durgapur School. |
| „ Krishnakumar | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | 20 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 18 ... | Cossipur Kasinath School. |
| „ Sitanath | 20 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Suryyakumar | 18 ... | Purjana H. C. E. School. |
| „ Syamacharan | 19 ... | Andul School. |
| „ Syamakanta | 20 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Taranbandhu | 18 ... | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| Bhaya, Gopalchandra | 16 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Bhunya, Jayharidas | 18 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| Biggs, W. | 15-9 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Birprasad | 18 ... | Mozufferpore Zila School. |
| Biswas, Aghornath | 17-6... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |

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| Biswas, | Gaurhari | 20 .. | Hare School. |
| ,, | Haricharan | 19 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| ,, | Harikisor | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, | Hiralal | 19 ... | Free Church M. School. Mahanad. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 19 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, | Jogindrachandra | 18 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 18 ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Kunjabihari | 17 .. | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| ,, | Loknath | 20 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, | Ramtarak | 20 ... | Purulia School. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | 20 ... | Rowile School. |
| Bowder, J. | | 17 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Brajanath | | 17 .. | Thakur School, Ulwar. |
| Buchey, Krishna Sitaram | | 20 ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpore. |
| Bunltyens, E. | | 18 ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Buzlur Rahim | | 17 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Byas Sheo Bux | | 18 ... | Durbar High School, Jodhpur. |
| Chakrabarti, | Biharilal | 17 .. | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| ,, | Bijaychandra | 19-2 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Chandrakanta | 16 ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 17 ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, | Gobindachandra | 18 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Gobindacharan | 18 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, | Herambanath | 20 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| ,, | Kailasnath | 19 .. | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, | Mathuranath | 19 ... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| ,, | Narayanchand | 18-7 ... | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| ,, | Nilmadhab | 19 ... | L. M. S. Institution. |
| ,, | Rebatimohan | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Sarachchandra | 20 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Satischandra | 19 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Syamcharan | 25 ... | Nawab Abdul Guuny's F. School. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna | 20 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Chaliha, | Kaliprasad | 17 ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| Chan Htoon Oung | | 19 ... | Doveton College. |
| Chand, | Ramanikanta | 18 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| Chandiprasad | | 21 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Chandra, | Priyanath | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, | Ramchandra | 22 ... | Chinsurah Grammar School. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Abinaschandra | 18-4 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, | Akshaykumar (Senior) | 18-4 ... | Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch. |
| ,, | Asutosh | 17 ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| ,, | Bhabanath | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Bhagbatchandra | 19 ... | S P. Institution Chakdighi. |
| ,, | Bhagbaticharan | 20 ... | Jaynarayan's College, Benares. |
| ,, | Bijaygopal | 17 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, | Brajalal | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Chandmohan | 18 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Chandrakanta | 18 ... | City School. |

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| Chattopadhyay, | Chandrasekhar | 17 .. | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 16-2 .. | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 18 ... | Deoghur Zila School. |
| ,, | Durgadas | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, | Girindranath | 17 .. | Hare School. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 17 ... | Baidyabati English School. |
| ,, | Haridas | 19 .. | Hare School. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 20 ... | Patna Collegiate School |
| ,, | Hiralal | 16 ... | Barrackpore School. |
| ,, | Indranarayan | 20 ... | Bissenpore H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | 20 ... | Khulna H. C. E. School |
| ,, | Kedarnath | 16 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, | Kuladaprasad | 18 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Loknath | 21 . | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | 16-3 .. | Useful Arts School. |
| ,, | Nagendrachandra | 18 ... | L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Nagendranath | 17 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| ,, | Nagendranath | 16-6 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, | Narayandas | 21 ... | South Baharoo School. |
| ,, | Nilkanta | 18 ... | Purulia School. |
| ,, | Nilmani | 17 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, | Nrisinhaprasad | 18 ... | Banawaribad H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 22 ... | Burdwan E. School. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | 17-2 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, | Satischandra | 16-6 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Satyajnan | 18 ... | Mahespur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Sukumar | 20 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, | Tinkari | 17 ... | Searsole H. C. E School. |
| ,, | Umacharan | 17-6 .. | Garbhabanipur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Upendranath | 17 ... | Indian Institution. |
| Chaturbhuj | | 18 ... | C M High School. |
| Chaudhuri, | Bhudebchandra | 17 ... | Baluti H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Debendranath | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Baduria. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath | 20 ... | Maharajah's School, Comillah. |
| ,, | Gaganbihari | 16 ... | Balasore Zila School |
| ,, | Girijasankar | 15 ... | Dighapatia H. C E. School. |
| ,, | Harakumar | 21 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, | Haripada | 20 ... | Jonye Training School. |
| ,, | Jaysankar | 19 ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Kasichandra | 19 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, | Kumudnath | 16 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Lalitkumar | 16-5 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Mohananda | 17 | Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Prankrishna | 18-6 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, | Ramnarayan | 18 ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, | Surendranath | 18 ... | Ranchi Zila School. |
| ,, | Syamacharan | 19 ... | Khulna H. C. E School. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | 18 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| Chitnis, | Gangadhar Madhan | 18 .. | Private Student. |
| Chitty, J. M. | | 17 ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Clarke, E. | | 17-6 ... | Boy's High School, Allahabad. |
| Clement, J. H. | | 18 ... | Batala Christian Boarding Schl. |

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| Dalal, Ramcharan | 18-5 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| Das, Balaichandra | 18 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Balaram | 19-3 ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Baldeo | 18 ... | Lahore Government School. |
| ,, Bhagaban | 15 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bhagwan | 19 ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| ,, Bishan | 18 .. | Amritsar District School. |
| ,, Brajanth | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chintaharan | 18 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | 19 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| ,, Guruprasad | 18 ... | Katak Academy. |
| ,, Harischandra | 17 ... | Maharani's School, Ulipur. |
| ,, Jagannath | 17 ... | Puri Zila School. |
| ,, Jagannath | 18 ... | Gonda High School. |
| ,, Jagannath | 18 ... | Dighapatia School. |
| ,, Jnanchandra | 17 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Jogindranath | 19 ... | Doveton College. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | 19 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | 20 ... | Ananda School, Brahmanbaria. |
| ,, Kalikaprasad | 18 ... | Cachar Zila School. |
| ,, Kishen | 19 ... | Gurudaspur High School. |
| ,, Manmathalal | 17-6 ... | Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch. |
| ,, Manmohan | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Mayadhar | 17 ... | Puri Zila School. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | 18 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Nilkanta | 19 ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's F'š |
| ,, Narayan | 19 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| ,, Parbaticharan | 21 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Parbaticharan | 19 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| ,, Parmeswari | 18 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Piyarimohan | 17-6 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Prahladcharan | 18 ... | Cachar Zila School. |
| ,, Radhakanta | 19 ... | Barpeta H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Raicharan | 21 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Raicharan | 19 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Ramcharan | 20 ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| ,, Ramsaran | 22 ... | C. M. High School, Mirat. |
| ,, Rasbihari | 19 ... | Dacca School. |
| ,, Sadasib | 18 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| ,, Srinath | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Suryyakanta | 20 ... | Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Udaychandra | 21 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| ,, Udaynarayan | 20 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| Dasgupta, Basantakumar | 15 ... | L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 19 ... | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| Datta, Amritalal | 18 3 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| ,, Arunoday | 18 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Atulkrishna | 16 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Baradacharan | 18-6 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Binaykrishna | 22 ... | Maharaja Narendra Krishna's H. C. E. School, Hatugunge. |
| ,, Brajabhushan | 18 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Debendranath | 14 .. | Naral H. C. E. School. |

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| Datta, Gobindalal | 18-3 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Gokulchandra | 18 ... | Badla School. |
| ,, Gopijanaballabh | 18-6 ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| ,, Harischandra | 21 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kaliprasana | 20 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | 18 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Mahabharat | 16 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Narasinhachandra | 18 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Piyarimohan | 19 ... | Goalpara Zila School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 16 ... | Konnagar H. C. E School. |
| ,, Radhikacharan | 17 ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| ,, Ramgobinda | 18 ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| ,, Saradacharan | 18 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Saradakumar | 19 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 19 ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| ,, Sarachchandra | 17 ... | City School. |
| ,, Srischandra | 15 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Syamlal | 17 ... | Naral H. C. E. School |
| De, Adharchandra | 21-11 | Palamow Government School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | 22 ... | Indian Institution. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | 17-3 ... | Zila School, Monghyr. |
| ,, Hemchandra | 16-7 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Jaynarayan | 18 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Jotilal | 17 ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Kanaschandra | 19 ... | Naserabad Entrance School. |
| ,, Krishnakisor | 16-2 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Narayandas | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 21 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Panchkari | 16-6 ... | Chinsurah Free Church Inst. |
| ,, Paunalal | 17 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | 17-2 .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Ramanath | 19 ... | Naserabad Entrance School. |
| ,, Ramanath | 17-10 | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Siddeswar | 17 ... | Chundernagar School. |
| Deb, Anandakumar | 20 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Hiralal | 18 ... | Barrackpur School. |
| ,, Manindranarayan | 16 ... | Indian Institution. |
| DeKretser, J. | 20 ... | Private Student. |
| DeRozario, J. | 16 ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Deshpande, Sankar Ganes | 17 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Despande Damodar Pandurang | 22 ... | Dhar High School. |
| DeZilva, D. L. | 20 ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Dighay, Narayankrishna | 21 ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpur. |
| Dipchand | 18 ... | Pertabgarh High School. |
| Dobe, Sibaram Tanba | 18 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Donald, J. S. | 18 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Dracott, W. | 16-9 ... | Residency College, Indore. |
| Drieberg, C | 18 ... | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Dube, Benimadhab | 17 ... | Unao High School. |
| ,, Ganpat Deweshwar | 19-4 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Guruprasad | 19 ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |

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| Dube, Harisankar | 19 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 18 ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| Dwarkanath | 17 ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Dwarkaprasad | 17 ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| Dwarkaprasad | 18 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Dwarkaprasad, | 19 ... | Furrakabad Zila School. |
| Faquir Hussen | 19 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| Farrant, R. A. | 17 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Fateh Chand | 20 ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| Fazl Hosain Khan | 18 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Fardinands, H. J. | 17-8 ... | La Martiniere College. |
| Fazlul Azim | 17-5 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bidhubhushan | 17 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, Bishnupada | 16 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Harakumar | 19 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| ,, Khirendranath | 19 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Rasikkanta | 17 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | 16-4 ... | Purnia Zila School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 21 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Satkari | 17-3 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Upendranath | 20 ... | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| Ganes Bux | 21 ... | Unao High School. |
| Ganeshilal | 19 ... | Canning College |
| Gastand, M. M. | 18-10 | La Martiniere College. |
| Gaurisankar | 20-6 ... | District School, Delhi. |
| Gangaprasad | 17 ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpur. |
| Gayaprasad | 17 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Ghatak, Adheswar | 18 ... | Mudressa i-Unwaria. |
| ,, Baidyanath | 17 ... | Purulia School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | 17 ... | Jagannath School. |
| Ghasita Ram | 19 ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| Gholam Muhammad | 20 ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Ghosh, Abinaschandra | 19 ... | Chinsurah Free Church Inst. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Asutosh | 18 ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| ,, Basantakumar | 20 ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | 20 ... | Goalpara Zila School. |
| ,, Bidhubhushan | 18-8 .. | Magura H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Biharilal | 18 ... | Julpigori Zila School. |
| ,, Binodbihari | 20-6 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Brajanath | 18 .. | Balasore Zila School. |
| ,, Debendranath | 19 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Gangaprasanna | 18 ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | 17 ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Haridas | 16 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Hiralal | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Jaminikanta | 18-10 | Utterparah School. |
| ,, Jyotiprasad | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 16 ... | Zila School, Monghyr. |
| ,, Kumadindu | 20 ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 18 ... | Albert School |
| ,, Nibaranchandra | 17 ... | Indian Institution. |

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| Ghosh, Raimohan | 19 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| ,, Ramanath | 22 ... | City School. |
| ,, Rasiklal | 20 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Rudranarayan | 17 ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Satischandaa | 16 . | Hindu School. |
| ,, Surendrachandra | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Surendrakrishna | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 16 ... | Chapra Zila School |
| ,, Syamacharan | 16-7 .. | Lahore Government School. |
| ,, Taraprasad | 17-4 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Tinkarimohan | 17 ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | 18-4 .. | Kandi School. |
| ,, Umacharan | 18 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Baduria. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 18 ... | Canning College. |
| Ghoshal, Sitalchandra | 17 ... | Hamilton's School, Tamlook. |
| Ghulam Muhammad | 20 ... | Zila School, Banda. |
| ,, Murtaza | 20 ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| Gilbert, G | 16 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Giri, Srihari | 18 .. | Balasore Zila School |
| Girijaprasad | 18 ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Gokhale, Krishnaji Kasinath | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Goonetilleke, A. F. | 18-10 | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Goonja Lal | 18 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Gorakprasad | 18 ... | Mozufferpur Zila School. |
| Goswami, Syamsundar | 20 ... | Naserabad Entrance School. |
| Guha, Atulchandra | 16 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | 16 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sirischandra | 18 ... | Bagirhat H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 18 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Guin, Abinaschandra | 19 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Prasaddas | 20 ... | Hindu School. |
| Gupta, Amritalal | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampukar Branch. |
| ,, Annadacharan | 23 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | 18 ... | Calcutta Institution |
| ,, Dwijendrasankar | 16 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | 18 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| ,, Karunamay | 18 ... | City School. |
| ,, Pransankar | 17 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Srinath | 19 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Srischandra | 18 ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | 16 ... | Jaynagur Institution. |
| ,, Upendranath | 17 ... | Purnia Zila School. |
| Haldar, Abhayacharan | 18 ... | Bamaset School. |
| ,, Haridas | 21 ... | Krishnagar Anglo-Vernacular School. |
| ,, Sitalchandra | 18-10 | Khulna H. C. E School. |
| ,, Sukumar | 17 ... | Ranchi Zila School. |
| Hamid-ullah | 20 ... | Zila School, Allahabad. |
| Hardayal | 17 ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypur. |

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| Harnarayan | 19-4 .. | District School, Delhi. |
| Hazra, Upendrachandra | 17 ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Instn. |
| Hazrika, Kalinath | 18 ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| Hogan, J. | 18 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Holder, F. | 16 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Hunt, J. | 16 ... | Doveton College. |
| Inayat-ullah | 16 ... | Batala Christian Boarding School. |
| Ismail Hassain | 17 ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Jacobs, P. | 17 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Jacobson, A. R. | 16-8 .. | La Martiniere College. |
| Jagadisnarayan | 17 ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| Jagannath | 18 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Jameel-uddin Muhammad | 17 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| Jankiprasad | 19 ... | C. M. High School, Mirat. |
| Jeotshee, Kamalapati | 19 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Jharkhandiprasad | 18 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| Johnson, H. | 16 ... | Bishop Cotton School. |
| Jordan, J. C. | 20 ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| Joshi, Bishnu Ramchandra | 17-6 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Durgadatta | 19 ... | Almora Mission School. |
| ,, Keshub Vinayak | 18 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| ,, Ramchandra Sridhar | 20 ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Joti Mohabishnu | 17 ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| Jualadas | 20 ... | Jhang District School. |
| Kahali, Kaminikumar | 20 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Kante, Raghunath Narayan | 21 .. | Teacher. |
| Kar, Atulchandra | 19-4 ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampukar Branch. |
| Karmakar, Chandrakanta | 19 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Katoki, Kamaleswar | 17 ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| Kena, J. M. | 17-3 ... | St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur. |
| Khadilker, Bulwant Purushottum | 19-10-14 | Zoroastrian School, Mhow. |
| Khaja, Basir-uddin Ahmed | 18 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Kherawal, Baldeo | 17-9 .. | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Khurshed Ali | 21 ... | Chuadangah H. C. E School. |
| Kirpanarayan | 18 ... | St. Stephen's High School, Delhi. |
| Knight, W. | 14-9 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Kshetriya Debidyal | 16 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Kuar Bahadur | 21 ... | High School, Fyzabad. |
| Kubirnath | 21 ... | Victoria College, Gazipur. |
| Kumar, Prasannalal | 19-6 ... | Hare School. |
| Kundu, Abinaschandra | 22 ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Binodbihari | 17 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Narayanchandra | 17 ... | Howrah School. |
| Kunhialal | 19 ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Kunjabihari | 16 ... | Canning College. |
| Lahiri, Manmathanath | 19 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Tarnicharan | 18 ... | Shambhunath's Schl, Chatmohar. |
| Lal, Kunjabihari | 19 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 18-3 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Bakhtawar | 20 ... | Hurdui High School. |

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| Pal, Bankabihari (I) | 17 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| „ Chandu | 18-8 ... | Maharajah's College, Jeypur. |
| „ Chote | 16-2 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| „ Chotey | 20 ... | Maharajah's College, Jeypur. |
| „ Giridhari | 17 ... | Private Student |
| „ Kanhoon | 21 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Radhay | 18 ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| „ Rajbahadur | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| „ Seocharan | 17 ... | Bareilly High School, Jabalpur. |
| „ Sheonandan | 19-2 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| „ Shibbon | 17 ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| „ Sudamacharitra | 17 ... | Private Student. |
| „ Sundar | 18 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Lala, Krishnasahay Singh | 21 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| „ Sibabharos | 20 ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| „ Balaknath | 18-3 .. | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| „ Gopilal | 18 ... | Mission School, Gazipur. |
| „ Magun Mul | 17 ... | Durbar High School, Jodhpur. |
| „ Sukhdeb Narayan | 20 ... | Mission School, Gazipur. |
| Lalchand | 18-9 ... | Jhang District School. |
| Linton, C. H. | 16 .. | Doveton College. |
| Lultaprasad | 19 ... | Rai Bareilly Zila School. |
| Lynam, J. | 17-7 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Madge, E. W. | 15-7 ... | Doveton College. |
| Madhoprasad | 19 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| Mahabirprasad | 19 ... | Ditto. |
| Mahaishnarayan | 19 ... | Pertabgarh High School. |
| Mahendraprasad | 21 ... | Matihari Zila School |
| Mahtah, Jnanchand | 16-6 ... | Guzrat Government School. |
| Maji, Nayanchandra | 19-6 ... | Searsole H. C. E. School |
| Majumdar, Annadacharan | 17-10 | Benares Collegiate School. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | 20 ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School, Dacca. |
| „ Bijaylal | 18 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Charuchandra | 16-5 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Jagachchandra | 20 ... | Kustea School. |
| „ Kedarnath | 19 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Madhabchandra | 18 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Mahimchandra | 18 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| „ Mathurakanta | 19 ... | Naserabad Entrance School |
| „ Purnachandra | 22 ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| „ Rajanikanta | 19 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| „ Sarachcharndra | 17-6 ... | Kumarcally H. C. E. School. |
| „ Surendranath | 16 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School |
| Mal, Malawa | 20 ... | Ludiana Mission School |
| Mallik, Bankimcharan | 20 ... | Chinsurah Free Church Instn. |
| „ Brajalal | 21 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| „ Gaurcharan | 17 .. | Hare School, |
| Mandal, Anandachandra | 18 ... | Serampur College. |
| „ Krishnaprasanna | 19 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School |
| „ Parbaticharan | 18 ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| „ Tinkari | 17-6 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Mannath, Pandit | 19 ... | Jalandar Mission School. |

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| Margenout, W. W. | 18 | ... | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Marik, Amritalal | 17 | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| Maulik, Purnachandra | 18 | ... | Jhenida H. C. E. School. |
| McCue, John A. B. | 17-4 | ... | St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur. |
| McLean, P. | 16 | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| Misra, Brindabanchandra | 19 | ... | Putia H. C. E School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 19 | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Ramdyal | 16 | ... | Bahraich Zila School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 18 | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Inst. |
| ,, Syambihari | 16 | ... | Pertabgarh High School. |
| ,, Trilochan | 23 | ... | Teacher. |
| Mitchell, W. J. F. | 15-3-8 | | Calcutta High School. |
| Mitra, Akshaykumar | 18 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Amarkrishna | 17 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | 17 | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| ,, Atulkrishna | 18 | ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| ,, Benimadhab | 18 | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Girischandra | 20 | ... | Albert School. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | 18 | ... | Jaynarain's College, Benares. |
| ,, Harikumar | 16-1 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 18 | ... | Bankura Government School. |
| ,, Lalitchandra | 18 | . | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| ,, Phanibhushan | 21 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Rajanikanta (II) | 19 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Rajendralal | 18 | ... | Balagor School. |
| ,, Sambhuchandra | 19 | ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Sasadhar | 19 | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Suratchandra | 19 | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch. |
| ,, Tripandeswar | 18 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Umacharan | 19-4 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| Mohitkar, Gangaram Pilba, | 20 | ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpur. |
| Moore, F. | 16 | ... | Sr. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Moung Hpo Hlah | 17-9 | .. | Rangoon Govt High School. |
| ,, Tao | 16-3 | .. | Ditto ditto ditto. |
| Mubarak Husain | 17-4 | ... | Zila School, Allahabad. |
| Muhammad, Abdur Rahim | 18 | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| ,, Abdul Haq | 20 | ... | High School, Jabalpur.. |
| ,, Abdur Rahsid Khan | 17 | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Anwar Ali Hosain | 19 | ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Azim-uddin | 17 | ... | Free Church Inst., Nagpur. |
| ,, Eric | 17 | ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| ,, Fazl-ullah | 17 | ... | M. A. O College, Aligarh. |
| ,, Husain | 18 | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Husain | 22 | ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Ishfak | 18 | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| ,, Israel | 16-2 | .. | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Zia-ul Haq | 18 | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath | 17 | ... | Jehanabad H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | 19 | ... | Barrackpur School. |

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| Muhammad HaiderAshruff | 20 | Jaynarayan's College. |
| „ Husain | 17 | Benares Collegiate School. |
| „ Masih-uz-zaman | 17 | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Chunilal | 17 | Howrah School. |
| „ Girijaprasad | 17 | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Harischandra | 19 | Behala Mission School. |
| „ Harischandra | 21 | Natal H. C. E. School |
| „ Kalipada | 19 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalipada | 21 | F C. Mission School, Kalna. |
| „ Kumarishchandra | 19 | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| „ Lakshminarayan | 20 | Hetampur School. |
| „ Narayanchandra | 18-4 | Private Student. |
| „ Natabar | 16-4 | Kandi School. |
| „ Priyanath | 17 | Konnagar H. C. E. School. |
| „ Sureschandra | 16-10-22 | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Mushanaf Husen | 18 | Zila School, Mirzapur. |
| Nag, Baradakanta | 17 | Aryan School. |
| Nandi, Haricharan | 21 | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| Nandkishore | 16 | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ojha, Durgaprasad | 19 | Mission School, Gazipur. |
| Pal, Asutosh | 17 | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Bipinchandra | 19 | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Jyotiprasad | 16-1 | Useful Arts School. |
| Pant, Haridatta | 19 | Almora Mission School. |
| Pantaone, Sitaram Baloram | 20 | Free Church Inst. Nagpur. |
| Phani, Bisheswar | 18 | L. M. H. School, Benares. |
| Raha, Saradacharan | 19 | Comillah Zila School. |
| Rajbahadur | 17 | Private Student. |
| Ramchandra | 17 | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Ramdayal | 21 | Sitapur High School. |
| Ramkisor | 16 | Canning College. |
| Ray, Anukulchandra | 17 | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Binodbihari | 14 | Dacca Pogose School. |
| „ Harikisor | 17 | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| „ Jagadischandra | 18 | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Jnanadasankar | 19 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Jnanendranarayan | 19 | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ [illegible]darnath | 19 | Free Church Institution. |
| „ [illegible]rishnalal | 16 | Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| „ Lalitmohan | 18 | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Manindrachandra | 16-4 | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| „ Nabinchandra | 18 | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Nabinkrishna | 17-6 | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Nripendrachandra | 17 | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | 17-4-18 | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| „ Rajkumar | 19 | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Sureschandra | 16-6 | Gar Bhabanipur H. C. E. School. |
| „ Upendracharan | 16-4 | Bengali Bala Preparatory School, Benares. |
| „ Upendranath | 17-3 | Hindu School. |
| Saha, Bhagabanchandra | 19 | Indian Institution. |
| „ Lalmohan | 17 | General Assembly's Institution. |

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| Saha, Pranbandhu | 18 ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Sahay, Bhagabat | 20 ... | Palamow Government School. |
| Salardin | 19 ... | Sultanpur H. School. |
| Santlal | 20 ... | C. M. H. School, Gorackpur. |
| Sanyal, Banichandra | 17 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Sadananda | 16 ... | Shampookur Preparatory School. |
| Sanyal, Sarnath | 18 ... | L. M. H. School, Benares. |
| Saparay, Narharinarayan | 21 ... | Teacher. |
| Sarkar, Adyanath | 17 ... | Muragacha School. |
| „ Baradakanta | 16 ... | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| „ Bhabataran | 16-6 ... | Bankura Government School. |
| „ Hiralal | 17 ... | Canning College. |
| „ Isanchandra | 17 ... | Indian Institution. |
| „ Jogeschandra | 19 ... | Pachamba H. C. E. School. |
| „ Manindranarayan | 17 ... | Bandgora H. C. E. School. |
| „ Munindranath | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Purnananda | 19 ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Ramkanai | 22 ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Sureschandra | 18 ... | L. M. S. Inst, Bhowanipur. |
| Sasmal, Rameschandra | 17 ... | Shampookur Preparatory School. |
| Schumacher, J. W. | 21 ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Sen, Amritalal | 17 ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Basantakamal | 19-5 ... | Magura H C. E. School. |
| „ Gobindachandra | 18 ... | Rungpur Zila School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | 20 ... | Nabab Abdul Gunny's Free Schl. |
| „ Mathuranth | 17 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Ujjalchandra | 16-8 ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| Servati, Jayramkesab | 20 ... | Private Student. |
| Shaikh, Hedayeth-ullah | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution. |
| Sikdar, Kshetramohan | 19-7 ... | Hindu School. |
| Sil, Anupkrishna | 19 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sahay Singh, Baijnath | 20 ... | H. C. E. School, Behar. |
| Singh, Baladionarayan | 19 ... | C. M. School, Azimgarh. |
| Sinha, Hiralal | 16 ... | City School. |
| „ Iswarchandra | 16 ... | Barari H. C. E. School. |
| „ Lakshram | 18 ... | Dumraon Maharajah's School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | 18 .. | Bankura Government School, |
| Slane, H. | 15-6 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| St. Romaine, L. R. | 17 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Stalkartt, W. H. S. | 15 ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Swaries, W. J. | 15-4 ... | Calcutta High School. |
| Swaris, J. H. | 19 .. | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Syamalal | 17-6 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Syed Muhammad Mujtaha | 19 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Tafazz-ul Hosain | 21 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Tafazz-ul Hosain | 20 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Thakur, Chandramohan | 19 ... | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| Thakurdayal | 16 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Tulsiprasad | 18 ... | Dumraon Maharajah's School. |
| Vias, Futteh Sanker | 20 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Wahid Ali | 19 ... | C. M. H. School, Azimgarh. |
| Wijeyesakere, W. | 20 ... | Private Student. |
| Yalayer Khan | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |

# 1881.

## First Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

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| Adhikari, Debicharan | 19-6 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| Ahmad | 16 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Ah Sou | 18 ... | Moulmain Govt. High School. |
| Alamdar Hassain | 17 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Asphar, J. | 17 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Badrinath | 19 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Bala Ram | 17 ... | Hushiarpur District School. |
| Bamdeo | 17 ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Benimadhab | 16 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| ,, Biharilal | 18-7 .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | 20 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | 16-3 .. | Baraset School. |
| ,, Harimohan | 18 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | 17 ... | Serajganj H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Ramcharan | 16-9 ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Ramkrishna | 19 ... | South Baharu School. |
| ,, Sasadhar | 17 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| Basak, Binodbihari | 16 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Rajkisor | 16 .. | Hindu College. |
| Basu, Abinaschandra | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhupendrachandra | 17 ... | Garden Reach School. |
| ,, Bijaykrishna | 17 ... | L M.S Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Binodbihari | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 16-8 ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Haridas | 17 ... | Metropolitan Inst, S. Branch. |
| ,, Hariprasanna | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Nityakrishna | 16-6 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 16 ... | Naral H. C E. School. |
| Beng Kung | 17 ... | Doveton College. |
| Bennett, H. | 16-3 ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Bhagabat Narayan | 17 ... | Darbhanga Raj School. |
| Bhagbati Sahay | 20-5 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Janakinath | 16 ... | Hindu School |
| ,, Kalipada | 16 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, Nibaranchandra | 17 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rajendralal | 17 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Saradamohan | 17 ... | Maharaja's School, Comilla. |
| Bindraban | 20 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Bonarjee, D. E. | 15-4-24 | St. James' School. |
| Bunltjens, A. E. | 16-2 ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Chakrabarti, Biharialal | 16 ... | Gauhati Zila School. |
| ,, Harinath | 19 ... | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| ,, Hiralal | 16 ... | Mozufferpur Zila School |
| ,, Phatikchandra | 15 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| Syamacharan | 16-5 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |

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| Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | 15-10 | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| „ Charuchandra | 15-2 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haridas | 17 ... | Free Church Insta., Calcutta. |
| „ Jadunath | 17 ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Kalipada | 18 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| „ Kshirodchandra | 15 ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | 16-3 ... | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| Chaudhuri, Bamapada | 18 ... | South Suburban School. |
| „ Jnanendranath | 16 ... | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| „ Narendrakumar | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Upendranath | 16 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Collins, R. H. | 18 ... | Bishop School, Nagpur. |
| Crummey, R. A. | 16-10 | Diocesan Boys' School. |
| Dandur, Rahman | 15 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Das, Bipinbihari | 17 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| „ Gobindachandra | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendranath, No. 1 | 15 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Jogendranath No. 2 | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Nibaranchandra | 18 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| „ Parmeswari | 17 .. | Hushiarpur District School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 16-10 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Sudarsan | 18 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| Dasgupta, Anantakumar | 16-6 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Karunakanta | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Upendranath | 18 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Datta, Bipinbihari, No. 2 | 17-6 .. | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Chandrakumar | 17 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| De, Chandicharan | 17 ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Manmathanath | 16-6 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Parbaticharan | 18 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| Debakinandan Lal | 16-7 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| De Gruyther, C. M. | 16 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Dhar, Hemchandra | 18-2 ... | South Baharu School. |
| Dozey, E. C. | 17 8 ... | Doveton College. |
| Durga Dayal | 18 .. | Unao High School. |
| Eldridge, H. | 16 ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| Fattah, Bahadur | 18 ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| Fink, L. G. | 15-8 ... | Doveton College. |
| French, V. C. | 17 ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| Fressanges, C. | 17-5 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Frost, J. H. | 14-4 ... | Doveton College. |
| Ganga Ram | 18 ... | Delhi District Sch[illegible]. |
| Gangopadahya, Bhupalchandra | 17-6 ... | Uttarpara Sch[illegible] College, Jey[illegible] |
| Ghosh, Ambikacharan | 18 .. | Jagannath Sc[illegible] Zila School, |
| „ Amritalal | 17-5 ... | Uttarpara Sch[illegible] Hindu Sch[illegible] |
| „ Amulyachandra | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Asutosh | 18 .. | Metropolitan Institu[illegible]ol. |
| „ Atalbihari | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jagabandhu | 19 ... | City Collegiate Sch[illegible]ool, Dar[illegible] |

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| Ghosh, Narayandas | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Piyaricharan | 15 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Priyalal | 17 .. | Maharaja's School, Comillah. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 15-8 .. | Howrah School. |
| ,, Sitalprasad | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Surendranath | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Ghosal, Harigopal | 17-6 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| Ghurai Ram | 21 ... | C. M. High School, Gorakpur. |
| Goonetilleke, A. E. | 18-3 .. | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Goswami, Haradhan | 16-9 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| ,, Janakinath | 21 ... | Biharilal Institution, Boinchi. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | 18 ... | Serampore Collegiate School. |
| Grant, G. F. | 15 .. | Wood's Academy. |
| Grenier, W. E. | 17 11 | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Guha, Taraprasanna | 17 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Gujar Mal | 19 ... | Hushairpur District School. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | 16 ... | Naral H C. E School. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | 16 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Piyarimohan | 18 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | 16-4 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Haldar, Piyarilal | 16-2 ... | Hare School. |
| Hoskins, G. R. | 16-3-3 | Boys' High School, Allahabad. |
| Housden, A. P. | 17 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Htoon Chan | 18-19 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Johnstone, E. M. | 19 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Kunja Bihari | 17 ... | Sitapur High School. |
| Lakshmi Narayan | 18 .. | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Lala, Golakchandra | 16-9 ... | Birbhum School. |
| Majumdar, Syamaprasanna | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 18 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| Mandal, Ramkrishna | 18 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Mehan Singh | 19 ... | Gurudaspur District School. |
| Mendes, J. G. C. | 16-2 ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Mewa Ram | 19 ... | Hardui High School. |
| Milne, J. P. | 15-1 ... | Doveton College. |
| Misra, Sitalprasad | 17-6 ... | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| Mitra, Basambad | 16 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | 15-4 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sirischandra | 15 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Taraknath | 20 .. | Chapra Zila School. |
| Muhammad Ibrahim Khan | 17-3 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Mubais, A. Israil Khan | 16 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Mukhuarti, Bihari Abinas- | | |
| Harinchandra | 17 ... | South Suburban School. |
| ,, Hiralalnath | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Phatikchandra | 17 ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| ,, Sasibhushandra | 18 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Syamaruchandra | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| Durgadas | 18 ... | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| Gangaprasad | 16 .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Hangseswar | 18 ... | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Indra-chandra | 19-5 ... | Birbhum School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | 19 ... | Konnagar H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Manmohan | 17 .. | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Satyachandra | 15-6 .. | Hindu School. |
| Murphy, E. A. B. | 17 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Nag, Kalipada | 19-8 ... | Useful Arts School. |
| Nehal. Singh | 18 .. | Multan District School. |
| Nicholas, A. G. | 18 ... | Private Student. |
| Old, F. S | 18-5 .. | Diocesan Boys' School. |
| Ondaatjee, A. | 15-11 | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| O'Neill, E. J. | 17 ... | St. George's College. |
| Pahuram | 16-9 ... | Amritsar District School. |
| Pal, Lakshminarayan | 17 ... | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Prabhaschandra | 16-7 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| ,, Saradaprasanna | 17-2 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| Palit, Sagarlal | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| Peters, A. H. | 16 ... | Doveton College. |
| Phul Chand | 16-9 ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| Pillai, A. Cathirajvati | 18-11 | St Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Prayag, Das | 20 ... | Mirat High School. |
| Raja Ram | 17 ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| Rakshit, Jogendranath | 19 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Ram Chandra | 19 ... | Pratabgarh High School. |
| Ram Prasad | 20 ... | Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand. |
| Rao Damodar Rao Kher | 19-8 ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| Ray, Chandrasekhar | 17-3 .. | Birbhoom School. |
| ,, Kalicharan | 18 ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Raychudhuri, Purnachandra | 17-9 ... | Howrah School. |
| Saha, Gangadas | 17 ... | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| Sanyal, Brajalal | 19 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Harikesab | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| Sarkar, Annadaprasad | 15-11 | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Krishnasundar | 18 ... | Rajsahaye Collegiate School. |
| Sati, Raghubansalal | 18 ... | Private Student. |
| Sen, Bhuniniranjan | 16 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Chandragobinda | 16 ... | Puthia H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Dinanath | 15 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | 17 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Nisikanta | 17 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| Set, Haralal | 17 2 ... | Ditto. |
| Shea Bux | 16-1 ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| Sahay, Sibasankar | 17 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| Sil, Ramhriday | 19 ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| Sinha, Bankubihari | 15-6 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Durganath | 21 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Krishnakumar | 16-1 .. | Comillah Zila School. |
| Smyth, G. | 15-0-9 | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |

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| Sohan Lal | 22 ... | High School, Rewari. |
| Thakur, Narendranath | 17-2 ... | Hindu School |
| Tribedi, Ramendrasundar | 16-4 .. | Kandi School. |
| Venayak Rao Yadeva Bhope | 19-4-3 | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Watling, G. | 18- ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Webber, V. | 17 ... | St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. |
| Wilson, R. H. | 17 ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Wollaston, C. H. | 17 .. | St. Joseph's Semn , Darjeeling. |
| Yan Hmoo | 18-4 ... | Rangoon High School. |
| Zahural Haq | 17 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbas Hassain | 21 .. | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| Abdul Aziz | 18 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| Abdul Hakim | 20 .. | Dacca Madrasa. |
| Abdul Samad | 16 .. | Chapra Zila School. |
| Abdur Rahim | 15 .. | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| Abdus Rahman | 19 .. | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| Adhikari, Satischandra | 16 .. | Kishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| Adya Prasad | 16 .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| Afzul Hassain | 18 .. | Rajkumar College, Nowgong. |
| Aich Debendrachandra | 16 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Amir Ali | 17-6 ... | Gurudaspur District School. |
| Armour, G. J. B. | 17 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Aserappa, A. L. R. | 13-5.. | St. Thomas' College. |
| Atmaram Anant Dhamker | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Azizul Bari | 18 .. | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Azizul Haq | 17 ... | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| Azizul Hassain | 17-10 | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Baburao Keshavasarvate | 18 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bagchi Krishnachandra | 20-2 ... | Malda Zila School. |
| „ Satischandra | 17 .. | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Bagram, O. J. | 16 .. | Doveton College. |
| Baksi Suryyakanta | 16 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Gobinda Bajaji | 17 .. | Dhar High School. |
| Balder Narayan | 17 ... | Muzaffarpur Zila School. |
| Balgobinda | 18 .. | Moradabad High School. |
| Balmakund | 21 .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Balmakund | 21 .. | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abhilaschandra | 20 .. | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Abinaschandra | 16 .. | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| „ Akhilchandra | 18 .. | Serampur Collegiate School. |
| „ Apurbakumar | 17-7.. | Hare School. |
| „ Asutosh | 16 .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Asutosh | 17 .. | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Bhabeschandra | 19 ... | L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Binodlal | 17 .. | L. M S. School, Khangra. |
| „ Girijabhushan | 18-5 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Girischandra | 16-3 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| „ Gopalcharan | 18 ... | Puri Zila School. |
| „ [illegible]chandra | 18 .. | Allahabad Zila School. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, Heramba-chandra | 16 | .. | Hindu School. |
| „ Jagadananda | 16 | .. | Katwa School. |
| „ Jhulanchandra | 18 | .. | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Jogendranath | 17 | .. | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalidhan | 18 | .. | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Kalimohan | 19-3 | .. | Noakbali Zila School. |
| „ Kaminimohan | 18 | .. | Graham School, Tangail. |
| „ Kedarnath | 18 | .. | L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur |
| „ Lakshminarayan | 16 | .. | Berhampur Collegiate School. |
| „ Manmathanath | 17-6 | .. | Birbhoom School. |
| „ Manmathanath | 17 | .. | American Mission School, Allahabad. |
| „ Nagendranath | 18 | .. | Palamow Government School. |
| „ Narendranath | 16 | .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| „ Prabhacharan | 18 | .. | Maharaja's School, Kalna. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 19 | ... | American Mission School, Allahabad. |
| „ Rajendralal | 20 | ... | Saradaprasad Instn., Chokdighi. |
| „ Saradacharan | 19 | ... | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 | ... | Free Church Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 20 | .. | Narendra Krishna School, Hatuganj. |
| „ Satyaprakas | 16-5 | .. | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Syamalananda | 17 | .. | Jangipur H. C. E. School. |
| „ Taraknath | 17 | .. | Barrackpur Government School. |
| „ Upendranath | 18-3 | .. | Hindu School. |
| Barat, Benimadhab | 15-5 | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Baral, Hairidas | 16 | .. | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Barkakat, Ramakanta | 16 | .. | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| Barman, Golaknath | 19 | .. | Comillah Zila School. |
| Basak, Brindabanchandra | 18 | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Sasimohan | 16 | .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | 18 | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Asminikumar | 18-6 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Asutosh | 15-4 | ... | Konnagar H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bamandas | 15 | ... | Lahore Government High School. |
| „ Bamapada | 19 | .. | Howrah School. |
| „ Basantakumar | 16 | .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Bhabendranath | 17 | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 18 | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| „ Dakshinadayal | 17 | .. | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Gobardhan | 17 | .. | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Haranchandra | 16 | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Janakinath | 17 | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 18 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Lalitmohan | 17-6 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Matilal | 18 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Paresnath | 22 | ... | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| „ Peter | 18-7 | .. | F. C. Institution. |
| „ Satyananda | 15 | ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Sibendranath | 19 | ... | Albert Collegiate School. |

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| Basu, Suryyakumar | 17 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Umapada | 16 .. | Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi. |
| „ Upendranath | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Basumallik, Asutosh | 17 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Beletty, H. | 15 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bell, J. C. | 15 .. | St. Joseph's School. |
| Bhadra, Chandrakumar | 17 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| Bhaduri, Kulabhushan | 16 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| Bhagaban Mahapatra | 22 ... | Katak Academy. |
| Bhagabati Prasad | 20 ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| Bhagirath Lal | 17 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Bhairo Dayal | 17 ... | Dharbhanga Raj School. |
| Bhar, Sashibhushan | 18 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan | 20 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bamandas | 19 ... | Balagarh Aided English School. |
| „ Bidhubhushan | 18 ... | Private Student. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | 16 ... | Chuadanga H. C. E. School. |
| „ Jnanendranath | 17-6 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| „ Khirodprasad | 17 ... | Barrackpur Government School. |
| „ Kuladabhushan | 18 ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Mahitmohan | 18-1-2 | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Nrisinhaprasad | 19 ... | Ranaghat A. V. School. |
| „ Pitambar | 15-6 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Ramchandra | 20 ... | Mirat High School. |
| „ Ramjadab | 16 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| „ Satyakumar | 18 ... | Ditto. |
| Bhaumik, Jogeswar | 18 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Lakshmanchandra | 19 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| Bholanath | 18 ... | Lahore Government High School |
| Bindeswari Prasad | 17 ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| Bhoonya, Bhairabchandra | 17 ... | Hamilton School, Tamluk. |
| Bhuray Lal | 18 ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| Bishnu Sahay | 18 ... | Unao High School. |
| Biswas, Bankubihari | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 16 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 15 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Blunt, R. A. | 17-1-15 | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Bomwetsch, G. S. | 16 .. | Calcutta High School. |
| Bowanjee Nawroje Khambatta | 15-0-16 | Zoroastrian School, Mhow. |
| Brijlal Kayesth Srivastab | 19 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bryan, G. | 18 ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| Buchanan, E. M. | 16-3-5 | Rangoon High School. |
| Carapiet, W. | 19 ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| Chajju Sing | 17 .. | Bareilly High School. |
| Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath | 18 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Ganganath | 16 ... | Serajgunj H. C. E. School. |
| „ Grischandra | 19 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Goshthabihari | 19 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Gurudas | 21 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |

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| Chakrabarti, Kailaschandra | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Kalinarayan | 18-7 .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Kamalakanta | 19 .. | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| ,, Manilal | 18 .. | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 16 .. | Albert Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sitalchandra | 18 .. | Maharajah's School, Comillah. |
| ,, Udaychandra | 19 .. | Ajodhya School. |
| Chandra, Adharlal | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| Chandu Lal | 19 ... | Ludianah Mission School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Amritalal | 16 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | 18 ... | Biharilal Institution, Boinchi. |
| ,, Aghornath | 20 ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| ,, Bhabutaran | 12 ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| ,, Biharilal | 17-1 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 22 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Brajendranandan | 18-6 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Gaurranjan | 18-2 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Hiralal | 17 ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur |
| ,, Joginimohan | 15-6 .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 17 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kesablal | 17 ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Lalbihari | 18 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Makhanlal | 15-8 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| ,, Manmathanath | 18 ... | Prannath School, Satkhira. |
| ,, Negendranath | 17 ... | Shibpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Paresnath | 17 ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Pashupati | 16 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Phelaram | 18 ... | Biharilal Institution, Boinchi. |
| ,, Prankrishna | 16 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Prankrishna | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Radhamadhab | 20 ... | South Baharu School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 16 ... | L. M. S. School, Behala. |
| ,, Ramapati | 14-7 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 16-6 .. | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| ,, Sasadhar | 17 ... | Gossain Durgapur School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Barrackpur Government School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 16 ... | Gar Bhowanipur School. |
| ,, Sitanath | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Srischandra | 17-5 ... | Ditto. |
| Chaturbhuj | 18 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Chaube, Pannalal | 17 ... | Private Student. |
| Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta | 18 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Bhagabatikumar | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | 18 ... | Hariuabhi A. S. School. |
| ,, Brajaraj | 15 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Debendranath | 16 ... | Garden Reach School. |
| ,, Gurugobinda | 18 ... | Dwarkanath School, Tangail. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | 18 ... | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| ,, Krishnachandra | 17 ... | Dhubri Zila School. |
| ,, Maheschandra | 20 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Nathuranath | 17-8 .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nasannachandra | 20 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | 20 ... | City Collegiate School. |

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| Chaudhuri, Satischandra | 17 | ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Srikanta | 17 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Syamacharan | 15 | ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| „ Tinkari | 18 | ... | Hare School. |
| Chhailbihari Lal | 16 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Chotailal B. | 16 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Coinre, Prabhaschandra | 18 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Dabakinandan | 17 | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Dacosta, C. | 17-2 | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| „ O. | 18 | ... | St. George's College, Mussooree. |
| Dal Chand | 19 | ... | Hardui High School. |
| Das, Abala | | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| „ Bhagaban | 19 | ... | Bareilly High School. |
| „ Brajakisor | 18 | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Charanchandra | 15 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Dwarkanath | 29-8 | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Dwijabar | 21 | .. | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Haragobinda | 20 | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Haribala | 22 | ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| „ Jadabindranandan | 16 | ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| „ Jaydeb | 18 | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 17-3 | ... | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 17 | ... | L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Kalikanta | 17 | ... | Tezpur Zila School. |
| „ Karunachandra | 18-3 | ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| „ Narendranath | 15-9 | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Nathujamna | 20 | ... | Residency College. |
| „ Nrityalal | 16 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Traukrishna | 17 | ... | Katwa School. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | 18 | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Rameschandra | 16 | .. | Jagannath School. |
| „ Ramkrishna | 16-6 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Rasikchandra | 18 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Saratchandra | 21 | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Sarbananda | 19 | .. | Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpur. |
| „ Taraknath | 18-8 | .. | Malda Zila School. |
| „ Umakanta | 16 | ... | Rungpur Zila School. |
| Dasgupta, Jogeschandra | 17 | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Mathuranath | 15 | ... | Mozufferpur Zila School. |
| Datta, Apurbakrishna | 18 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Baikunthabihari | 16-10 | | Baranagar Hindu School. |
| „ Baikunthanath | 19-2 | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| „ Banikanta | 17-1 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| „ Bipinbihari (No. 1) | 16 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Dwarkanath | 19 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Harischandra | 18 | ... | St. Francis De Sales' School. |
| „ Jageschandra | 17 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Krishnakisor | 18-4 | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | 18 | ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |

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| Datta, Manmathanath | 16 | ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Nabakisor | 18 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Piyarimohan | 19 | .. | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Radhakanta | 16 | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | 18 | ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Satyakrishna | 17 | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Srinath | 18 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Suklal | 17 | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Syamacharan | 18 | ... | Dhubri Zila School. |
| Daulat Ram | 20 | ... | Hushiarpur District School. |
| Davis, C. | 17 | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| De, Akshaykumar | 20 | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Akshaykumar | 15 | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jagatchandra | 18 | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Jnanendranath | 16 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Khagendranath | 17 | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Rameswar | 17 | .. | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Satischandra | 17 | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Satkari | 17 | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Tulsidas | 21 | .. | Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. Schl. |
| Debi Das | 18 | .. | Gujrat Government School. |
| Debi Sahay | 21 | .. | Ulwar High School. |
| Dhar, Gurucharan | 18 | .. | Sylhet Zila School. |
| „ Mohinimohan | 16-7 | .. | Serajgunj H. C. E School. |
| „ Nilmani | 17 | .. | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| Dip Chand | 16 | .. | Victoria College. |
| Dissanaika, H. D. S. | 17 | .. | Galle High School. |
| Dover, W. C. | 16-2 | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Dube, Sitaram | 18 | .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| Durga Prasad | 20 | .. | Ajmere Government Collegiate School |
| Durrant, J. | 17 | .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Ellawalla, F. T. | 19 | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Fernando, M. J. | 17 | ... | Prince of Wales' Collegiate Schl. |
| Fox, J. | 17 | ... | Doveton College. |
| Fox, L. H. | 15 | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Gokul Prasad | 15-9 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Ganes Prasad | 18 | ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| Gangadhar Balawant Gokhale | 19 | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Gangasankar Nagar | 21 | ... | M. A O College, Aligarh. |
| Gangopadhyay, Anishprakas | 19-6 | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Basantakumar | 18 | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 17 | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Haridas | 18 | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Kalibhushan | 19 | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Kumudnath | 16 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nabinchandra | 17 | ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| „ Pratapchandra | 19 | ... | Sridhar Bansidhar School. |

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| Gangopadhyay, Rajkumar | 18 ... | Bandgora H. C. E. School. |
| Gauri Sankar | 15-2 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Ghosh, Akshaykumar | 18 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Annadaprasad | 18 ... | Konnagar H. C. E School. |
| „ Asutosh | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | 19 ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| „ Bireswar | 16 ... | General Assembly's Institution |
| „ Brajendrakumar | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Harachand | 19 ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 17 ... | Rungpur Zila School. |
| „ Lalitchandra | 19-10 | Comillah Zila School. |
| „ Maheswar | 20 ... | Pratabgarh High School. |
| „ Manmathanath | 17 ... | Barrackpur Government School. |
| „ Mrinalkanti | 17 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Narendranath | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nibaranchandra | 18-2 ... | Peshawar Mission School. |
| „ Nibaranchandra | 16-8 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Pramathanath | 18 ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Pramathanath | 18 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 17 ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | 17 ... | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| „ Ramdas | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 17 ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra | 18 ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| „ Shasticharan | 18 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Surendrakumar | 17 ... | Rajagram A. S. School. |
| „ Surendranath | 18-6-5 | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Tinkari | 18 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Ghoshal, Asutosh | 17 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Matilal | 18 ... | Baraset School. |
| Ghoshmajumdar, Priyanath | 18-8 ... | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| Girija Sahay | 17 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Gobinda Prasad | 20 ... | St. Stephen's College, Delhi. |
| Gobind Parushram Bam | 18 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Godfrey, L. E. | 14-2 ... | Doveton College. |
| Gopalganesh Runode | 19 ... | Nagpur City School. |
| Goswami, Banamali | 19 ... | Puthia H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bhubanmohan | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Debendranath | 19 ... | Ajodhya School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Graves, F. N. | 18 ... | St. James' School. |
| Guha, Anandabihari | 18-4 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| „ Anukulchandra | 20 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalidas | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Kedarnath | 16-5 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| „ Maheschandra | 16 ... | Dhubri Zila School. |
| „ Mahimchandra | 16-8 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| „ Satyakumar | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Tripuracharan | 17-9 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| Gulam Nabi | 18 ... | Lahore Mission School. |

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| Gupta, Charuchandra | 16-2 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Golaknath | 19-1 ... | Serampur College. |
| „ Kshetragopal | 17-9 ... | Kandi School. |
| „ Pramathanath | 15-6-4 | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Priyanath | 16-10 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Rasiklal | 16 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Satyasaran | 18 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Sibnath | 16 .. | Kandi School. |
| Gurmukh Singh | 20-7 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Gur Pershad | 18 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Hafiz Ibadullah | 18 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Hait Ram | 16 ... | Thakur School, Ulwar. |
| Hajra, Phakirdas | 18 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| Haldar, Hiralal | 15-10 | City Collegiate School |
| „ Nandalal | 19 .. | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Hall, W. H. A. | 18-8-18 | Allahabad Boy's High School. |
| Harabandhan Lal | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Hara Prasad | 18 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Hardless, C. R. | 15 ... | St James' School. |
| Hefferman, W. St. M. | 15-3 .. | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Hehir, W. P. | 23 ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Hemaetuddin | 17 ... | Dacca Madrassa. |
| Hohenbocken, G. | 16-2 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hotilal | 18 ... | Muttra High School. |
| Hpo Tsan | 16-8 ... | Rangoon High School. |
| Hukam Chandra | 18 ... | Moradabad High School. |
| Izzatullah | 17 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Jackson, R. | 17-5-14 | Cawnpur Memorial School. |
| Jagadish | 17 ... | Ajmere Govt. Collegiate School. |
| Jagadamba Prasad | 19 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Jagannath | 20 ... | Muttra High School. |
| Jagganath | 19 ... | Ajmere Govt. Collegiate School. |
| Janaki Prasad | 18-1 ... | Canning College. |
| Jaswantrao Despande | 27 ... | Teacher |
| Jay Singh | 19 .. | Delhi District School. |
| Jiyalal | 19 .. | C. M. High School, Mirat. |
| Johnstone, P. | .. | Allahabad Girls' High School. |
| Jowata Sahay | 17-2 ... | Amritsar District School. |
| Jugal Kisor | 21 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Kali Charan | 18 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Kalindri Prasad | 18 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Kallan | 18 ... | Shajehanpur School. |
| Kamata Prasad | 20 ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Kanhya Lal | 20 ... | Humes' High School, Etawah. |
| Kanhya Lal | 19 ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Kanjilal, Jogendranath | 17 ... | Birbhum School. |
| Kanna Mal | 19 ... | Moradabad High School. |
| Kar, Gopalgobinda | 18 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Mohinimohan | 20 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Karan Ilahi | 18 ... | Gujarat Government School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay Kalikananda | 18-7 ... | Birbhum School. |
| ,, Khagendranath | 18 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| ,, Krishnadhan | 16-5 ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Krishnamohan | 19-6 ... | Useful Arts School. |
| ,, Kshitibhushan | 15 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, Manmathanath | 15 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 15 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 20 ... | Narendrakrishna Schl. Hatugunj. |
| ,, Nibaranchandra | 18 ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Nirmalabala | ... ... | F. C. Normal School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 ... | Ravenshaw College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Rajendra-chandra | 20 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Ramgati | 18 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Rammohan | 18 ... | Useful Arts School. |
| ,, Ramtarak | 20 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 16-9 ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, Satischandra | 16 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Surendranath | 17 .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Taraprasad | 19 ... | Bhagulpur Zila School. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 15 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| Munshi, Dakshinacharan | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Murphy, C. | 17 ... | St Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. |
| Mustafi, Lalbihari | 19 ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| Nadinandan, Lal | 18 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Nag, Anandachandra | 18 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 ... | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| Nandan, Ramballabh | 20 ... | Indian Institution. |
| Nandi, Baikunthakumar | 18 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Chunilal | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| Narayan Rao Moreshwar Sane | 16-5 ... | Allahabad Zila School, |
| Narayan Sarup | 16 ... | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| Narku Lal | 21 ... | Tikari H. C E. School. |
| Nepos, V. E. | 16-9 .. | Doveton College. |
| Niaz Ali | 17 ... | Bahraich School. |
| Nilambar Prasad | 17-4 .. | Ranchi Zila School. |
| Niyogi, Jasadanandan | 18 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Kaminiprasad | 20 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Owen, M | 15-7 ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Pain, Manilal | 16 ... | Hare School. |
| Pal, Albert Upendranath | 20 ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| ,, Amritalal | 16 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Jadunath | 18 ... | Baraset School. |
| ,, Tarakchandra | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Palit, Manindranath | 15 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 18-2 | Uttarpara School. |
| Panchanan | 20 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| Pande, Rambujhawan | 17 .. | Chapra Zila School. |
| Pandit, Biswambharnath | 16-10 | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jaynath Bishannarayan | 19-3 ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| | 18 ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |

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| Panna Lal | 18-6 .. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Panta, Haridatta | 19 ... | Almora Mission School. |
| Parmeswar Sahay | 17-3 .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Peters, J. | 16-6 ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Plomer, R. | 18 ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| Prabhu Dayal | 16 ... | Mooltan District School. |
| Prabhu Dayal | 19 ... | Pratabgarh High School. |
| Puran Chand | 20 ... | Banda Zila School |
| Purkait, Chandramohan | 19-7 ... | Contai School. |
| Purves, E. | ... | Allahabad Girls' High School. |
| Raghu, Prasad | 16 ... | Fyzabad School. |
| Rahim-ud-din | 18-6 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| Raja Ram | 19 ... | Gurdaspur District School. |
| Raj Bahadur | 19 ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| Ramanand | 19 ... | Ditto. |
| Ramchandra Vishnu Sarun | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Ram Narayan | 19 .. | American Misn Schl . Allahabad. |
| Ram Narayan | 24-4 ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| Ram Prasad | 14 ... | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| Ram Prasad | 20-5 ... | Rajkumar College, Nowgong. |
| Ram Prasad | 18 .. | Gonda High School. |
| Ram Ratan | 16-5 ... | Gujarat Government School. |
| Ram Sahay | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| Ranglal | 19 ... | St Stephen College, Delhi. |
| Ratnaipke, I. C. | 18-2-5 | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Ray, Anandakisor | 18 ... | Nasirabad School |
| ,, Bhabanicharan | 17 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chandramadhab | 20 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Jahurilal | 16 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | 18-4 ... | Magura H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Panchanan | 18 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Prabhuram | 20 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| ,, Priyanath | 17 ... | Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Instn. |
| ,, Pulinchandra | 17 ... | Kusthea English School. |
| ,, Radhakanta | 17-2 ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | 19 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 15 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rajendranath | 16-3 ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Rajendranath (Junior) | 22 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramapati | 16-2-9 | Gar Bhobanipur School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 15-0-20 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 17 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| ,, Sitanath | 17 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| Raychaudhuri, Mriganka-dhar | 17 ... | Puri Zila School. |
| ,, Paresnath | 17 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Rennell, H | 17-9 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Rout, Jagatchandra | 20 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| Russell, A. | 16 ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Saha, Ganeschandra | 19 ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | 17 ... | Baranagar Hindu School. |
| Sailaja Prasad | 18-6 ... | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| Sakhawat Hosain | 19 ... | Bareilly High School. |

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| Samanta, Sasibhushan | 18 ... | Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker Branch. |
| Sameraweera, D. | 17-2-1 | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Sameraweera, J | 19-6-3 | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Banamali | 20 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Bholanath | 17 ... | Nabadwip Hindu School. |
| „ Bidhubushan | 18 ... | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| „ Charukanti | 18 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra | 17 ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| „ Sabitrikumar | 16 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| Sardar Singh | 20 ... | Pratabgarh High School. |
| Sarkar, Jyotindranath | 16-7 ... | Birbhum School. |
| „ Krishnasundar | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Kunjabihari | 17-6 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Natabarchandra | 18 ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | 16 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Ramlal | 18 ... | Kalikisor School, Hasara. |
| Satyanarayan | 20 ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| Schoeneman, F. | 15 ... | St. George's College. |
| Sen, Akhilchandra | 20 ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Anantakumar | 16 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Annadacharan | 17 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Binodbihari | 16 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Dwarkanath | 19 ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| „ Gopinath | 17 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| „ Jatindranath | 16 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | 17 ... | Rangpur Zila School. |
| „ Kalibinod | 18-6 | Noakhali Zila School. |
| „ Mahendrakumar | 15-1-15 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Mahendranath | 18 ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| „ Phanibhushan | 19 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Piyarimohan | 22 ... | Presidency School. |
| „ Purnachandra | 18 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Ramlal | 17 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 14 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 16-7 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 17 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Sasadhar | 17 ... | Kumarhali School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 18 ... | Graham School, Tangail. |
| „ Satischandra | 15 ... | Kalia H. C. E. School. |
| „ Surendrachandra | 14 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | 17 ... | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| Sengupta, Ambikaprasad | 17 ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| Senmajumdar, Akshaykumar | 17 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Sethna, P. | 15 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Shah, Rupendralal | 19 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Shahadut Ullah | 16 .. | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| Shaikh Abdus Samad | 16 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| Shridharganesh Paranjpe | 19 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Shridhar Luxman Pusatkar | 19 ... | Ditto. |
| Shye, Kedarnath | 17 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| [illegible]akhsh Mal | 19 .. | Chapra Zila School. |

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| Sieber, E. | 14-4-4 | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| Sil, Bipinbihari | 18 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| ,, Haranchandra | 17 ... | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| Simpson, H. J. | 16-2 ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Singh, Bidyaprasad | 18 ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| ,, Ramnath | 18 ... | Gonda High School. |
| Sinha, Akshaycharan | 17 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Baijnath | 17 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| ,, Harendrachandra | 15 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 19 ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | 17-6 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, Madhusudan | 17-5 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Manmatha | 17 ... | Bhastara School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | 16 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramlal | 16-6 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Satischandra | 17 .. | Kandi School. |
| ,, Sibaprasad | 16-6 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| ,, Surendranarayan | 16-2 ... | Birbhum School. |
| ,, Surendranath | 16 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Upendranath | 20-6 ... | Gar Bhowanipur School. |
| Smith, Lalmohan | 18 ... | Gauhati Zila School. |
| Smith, L. H. | ... ... | Miss Arrakiel's School. |
| Singh, Sohan | 16 ... | Gujrat Government School. |
| Sohan Lal | 17 ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Solomon, S. | 18 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Som, Baikunthanath | 20 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Baradasankar | 18 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | 15 .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jadunath | 18 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Stewart, B. | 14-7 ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Strange, H. R. | 16 .. | Doveton College. |
| Sukul, Harendranath | 19 ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Ramnarayan | 19 ... | Banknra Zila School. |
| Sundar Das | 18 ... | Gujrat Government School. |
| Sundar Lal | 18 ... | M A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Suraj Narayan | 15-4 ... | Canning College. |
| Suri, Dharamdas | 18 ... | Lahore Govt. High School. |
| Suryya Prasad | 17 ... | Bhagalpur Zila School. |
| Syad Mohiuldin | 18 ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Syed, Moshuq Ali | 20 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Muhammad Hassain | 17 ... | C. M. High School, Jabalpur. |
| ,, Nazir Hassan | 18 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Syad, Syad Jan | 19 .. | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| Tennekoon, J. G. | 17-9 .. | St. Thomas' College. |
| Thaddeus, A. | 18-6 .. | St Xavier's College. |
| Tha Do Oung | 16 ... | Akyab Govt. High School. |
| Thakur Prasad | 16 ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Thakur Singh | 18 ... | Multan District School. |
| Trimbuck Anant Sathey | 18-2-5 | Zoroastrian School, Mhow. |
| Tytler, Joshua M. | 17 ... | Galle High School. |
| Ukil, Syamacharan | 18 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Venis, H C. | 18-6-4 | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Vithal Gobind Daoo | 18 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |

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| Wali Muhammad | 19 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Walsh, M. P. | 18 ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| Wheeler, E. M. | 13-3-2 | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Wilayat Hassain | 19 ... | Delhi District School. |
| Wittinbaker, G. H. | 17 ... | Doveton College. |
| Zohadur Rahim | 15 ... | Dacca Madrasa. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
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| Abdul Aziz | 17 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| Abdul Karim | 16 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| Acharrya, Ramchandra | 18 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Satischandra | 17 ... | Chuadanga H. C. E. School. |
| Adhikari, Hemnath | 16 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Ambadas Ramchandra Hadapp | 19 ... | Free Church Instn., Nagpur. |
| Amba Prasad | 18 ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| Anwarul Haq | 19 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Arathoon, T. | 17 ... | St. James' School, Calcutta |
| Asserappa, W. N. | 18-1 ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| Azmat Ali | 19 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Bagchi, Jadabchandra | 21 ... | Digapatia H. C. E. School. |
| „ Saratchadra | 18 ... | Parjana H. C. E School. |
| Baitalik, Umeschandra | 20 ... | Hamilton School, Tamluk. |
| Baksi, Kaliprasanna | 17 ... | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| Balaji Sakharam Vishrojawar | 19 .. | Free Church Instn., Nagpur. |
| Balkrishna Sahay | 16-7 ... | Ranchi Zila School. |
| Balwantrao Bhuskute | 16 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amarapati | 17 ... | South Subarban Schl, Kalighat. |
| „ Annadaprasad | 17 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Asutosh | 17 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Banwarilal | 14 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Bishnucharan | 21 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Bishnupada | 18-7 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Brajagopal | 20 ... | Krishnaghar Colllegiate School. |
| „ Chandrakumar | 20 ... | Private Student. |
| „ Chandranath | 19 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Chunilal | 18 .. | Hindu School. |
| „ Durganath | 18 ... | Graham School, Tangail. |
| „ Haricharan | 18-5 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haricharan | 17 ... | South Suburban Schl, Kalighat. |
| „ Jaynarayan | 18 .. | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| „ Kalipada | 19 .. | Puthia H. C. E School. |
| „ Kalipada | 18 ... | L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Lalitmohan | 17-10 | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Mahendranath | 18 ... | Ranaghat A. V. School. |
| „ Nilkanta | 18 .. | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| „ Purnachandra | 18 ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Purnachandra | 19 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Radhagobinda | 19-3 ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn. |
| „ Rakhaldas | 20 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, Rasbihari | 16 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 17-1-7 | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Burdwan E School. |
| „ Umeschandra | 19-2 ... | Private Student. |
| „ Umeschandra | 20 ... | Ajodhya School. |
| „ Upendranath | 17 ... | South Suburban School. |
| Bansi Lal | 16-5 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Banwari Lal | 20 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Bapurao Sadasiba Bhagrikar | 19 ... | Free Church Instn., Nagpur. |
| Baruya, Debicharan | 16 ... | Debrugarh Zila School. |
| Basak, Anandahari | 19 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Krishnachandra | 17-3 ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | 18 ... | South Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Apurbakrishna | 17 ... | Deogarh Zila School. |
| „ Bhagabaticharan | 19 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Bidhumukhi | ... | Dehra Mission Girls' School. |
| „ Debendranath | 17 ... | Madrasa-i-Anwariah. |
| „ Dwarkanath | 20-5 .. | Okhra Kunjalal Institution. |
| „ Gobindachandra | 20 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Harakali | 18 ... | L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Jagannathprasad | 17 ... | Puri Zila School. |
| „ Janakinath | 19 .. | Metropolitan Instn , S. Branch. |
| „ Khagendranath | 16-8 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Kshetranath | 17 ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| „ Lalitkisor | 16 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Mahendranath | 18 ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Manmathanath | 17 ... | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Pramodkumar | 15 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Rajkumar | 18 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Ramanath | 16 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| „ Satischandra | 17 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| „ Satyacharan | 18-9 ... | Magura H. C. E. School. |
| „ Taraknath | 20 ... | Indian Institution. |
| „ Umeschandra | 19 ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| Bhagabati Charan | 16 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Haranath | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Haridas | 16 ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | 21 .. | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Sanatan | 17 ... | Sanskrit Collegiate School. |
| Bhaumik, Purnachandra | 20 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| Biharilal | 22 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| Bishan Das | 20 ... | Dehra Dun Mission School. |
| Bishnu, Chandrakumar | 19-8 ... | Comillah Zila School. |
| Biswas, Mahendranath | 17-7 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Maheschandra | 18 ... | Serajgunj H. C. E. School. |
| Brahmachari, Priyanath | 18 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Brij Lal | 18 ... | Government High Schl., Lahore. |
| Buxi, Taraprasanna | 17 ... | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| Cameron, C. | 16-5 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Chakrabarti, Anukul | 20 ... | Hamilton School, Tamluk. |
| „ Bamacharan | 16-9 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |

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| Chakrabarti, | Durgakanta | 19 ... | Mymensingh Zila School. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 17 ... | Birbhum School. |
| ,, | Harendralal | 20-6 ... | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra | 18 ... | Digapatia H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | 20 ... | Chatmohar Sambhunath School. |
| ,, | Krishnacharan | 22 ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra | 22 ... | Santosh Jahnabi School. |
| ,, | Rampada | 18 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 19 ... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| ,, | Srischandra | 18-2 ... | Malda Zila School. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Abinaschandra | 17 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Akshaykumar | 18 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| ,, | Gadadhar | 17-9 ... | Pakur School. |
| ,, | Haranath | 16 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Haridas | 19-8 ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| ,, | Janakindu | 18 ... | Maharaja's School, Kalna. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | 17 ... | L. M. S. School, Behala. |
| ,, | Kalicharan | 21 ... | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| ,, | Kalidas | 20-3 ... | Okhra Kunjalal Institution. |
| ,, | Kartikchandra | 17 ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, | Kshetranath | 17 ... | Konnagar H. C. E School. |
| ,, | Kuladanandan | 17-11 | Kandi School. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | 16-6 .. | Chybasa Zila School. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | 15 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Nabakisor | 18 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Nabinchandra | 19 ... | Calcutta Institution |
| ,, | Nagendranath | 16-8 ... | Hooghly Collegiate Schcol. |
| ,, | Nalinranjan | 16-2 ... | Ditto |
| ,, | Parayanchandra | 17 ... | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Rameswar | 16 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| ,, | Ramlal | 19 ... | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad | 29 ... | Teacher. |
| ,, | Satischandra | 19-8 ... | Gauhati Zila School. |
| ,, | Srischandra | 17 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| Chaturbedi, | Jagannath | 17 ... | Farakabad Govt. High School. |
| Chaudhuri, | Atalbihari | 17 ... | L. M. S. Inst, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Bijaygobinda | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Isanchandra | 18 .. | Bishenpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra | 17-3 .. | Comillah Zila School. |
| ,, | Rajanath | 19 ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, | Sibchandra | 19-6 ... | Private Student. |
| ,, | Srinarayan | 18-7 ... | Birbhum School. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | 18 ... | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| Chintaman Krishna | Diwalay | 19 ... | Free Church Instn., Nagpur. |
| Collins, | P. H. | 17 ... | Bishop's School, Nagpur. |
| Collins, | W. H. | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| Damodar | Pal | 18 ... | Mirsapur Zila School. |
| Dan, | Umeschandra | 19 ... | Pandra H. C. E School. |
| Das, | Anandanath | 16 | Cachar Zila School. |
| | Baradacharan | 19 ... | Private Student. |
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| Das, Bholánath | 16 | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| ,, Bidyadhar | 20 | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| ,, Haragopal | 16 | .. | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| ,, Kirtinath | 18 | ... | Tezpur Zila School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | 18 | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| ,, Mathuranath | 18 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Raghunath | 22 | ... | Multan District School. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | 16 | ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | 18 | ... | L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | 16 | ... | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| Dasdas, Gosthabihari | 19 | ... | South Suburban School. |
| Dasgupta, Sriskamal | 16-7 | .. | Magura H C. E. School. |
| Datta, Adwaitacharan | 18 | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | 19 | ... | C. M. High School, Mirat. |
| ,, Asutosh | 18 | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Atulkrishna | 16 | ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bankubihari | 17 | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Bankubihari | 18 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Benilal | 17 | ... | Khulna H. E. School. |
| ,, Binodbihari | 18 | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Harakisor | 18 | ... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| ,, Jogendralal | 15 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | 16 | ... | Barisa School. |
| ,, Khagendranath | 19 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Krishnanath | 19 | ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| ,, Nagendranath | 18 | ... | Sylhet National Institution. |
| ,, Priyatama | | ... | Upper Christian School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | 17 | ... | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| ,, Ramkumar | 20 | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | 18 | ... | Chandernagore School. |
| Dayanath | 18 | ... | Moradabad High School. |
| De, Baradaprasad | 17 | .. | Hindu School. |
| ,, Hridaychandra | 18 | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| ,, Kumudnath | 19 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | 18-6 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Paresnath | 18 | ... | Balagar School. |
| ,, Rajendralal | 20 | ... | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| ,, Tulsicharan | 16 | ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Deb, Dwarkanath | 21 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| DeSilva, D | 25 | ... | Prince of Wales Collegiate Schl. |
| Dhar, Manmathanath | 20 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Dhavalmamti Vishnu | 21-3 | .. | Dhar High School. |
| Dube, Baladebram | 16 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| ,, Kanhayalal | 17 | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopallal | 17 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| ,, Lakshmiprasad | 21 | ... | Barari H. C. E School. |
| Dunn, E. | 15-6 | .. | St Francis De Sales' Schl. Nagpur. |
| Durga Prasad, L. | 20 | ... | Private Student. |
| Filose, J. | 16 | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Gajadhar Lal | 19 | ... | Sultanpur School. |
| Ganesram Agarwala | 17 | ... | Debrugarh Zila School. |
| Ganga Prasad | 18 | ... | M A O College, Aligarh. |
| Gangopadhyay, Banawarilal | 19 | ... | Gobardanga H. C. E. School. |

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| Gangopadhyay, Bisweswar | 19 | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Panchanan | 18 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Paresnath | 19-10 | | Canning College. |
| Garai, Mahendranath | 20 | ... | Krishnaghar A. V. School. |
| Gauri Sankar | 17 | ... | Jabalpur High School |
| Gauri Sankar | 19 | ... | Gurudaspur District School. |
| Ghosh, Abinaschandra | 17-6 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Akshaykumar | 19 | ... | Nizamat School, Murshedabad. |
| „ Ambicacharan | 20 | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| „ Anandamohan | 19 | .. | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Atulkrishna | 16 | .. | Allahabad Zila School. |
| „ Atulkrishna | 17 | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Biharilal | 21 | ... | Indian Institution. |
| „ Brajendra | 22 | .. | City Collegiate School. |
| „ Charuchandra | 19-1 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Dinanath | 17 | ... | Gosai Durgapur School. |
| „ Haricharan | 18 | ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Jatindranath | 21 | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | 18 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Lalmohan | 19 | ... | Abdul Ganny's Free School. |
| „ Mahimachandra | 17 | .. | L. M. S. Instn,, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Mathuranath | 18 | ... | Pabna Zila School. |
| „ Nitramohan | 17 | ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| „ Ramtaran | 19 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| „ Sambhuchandra | 19 | ... | Free Church Instn., Calcutta. |
| „ Saradaprasad | 18 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 18 | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| „ Satyendramohan | 18 | ... | Albert Collegiate School. |
| „ Sudharchandra | 18 | ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Umeschandra | 17-5 | ... | Noakhali Zila School. |
| Ghoshal, Asutosh | 17 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Basantabihari | 20 | ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| „ Jagatbandhu | 19-2 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| „ Manmohan | 14-10 | | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Priyanath | 17 | ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Raghunath | 17 | .. | Monghyr Zila School. |
| Ghulam Nabi | 15 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Ghuznufur Ali | 18 | ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Gopal Perman and Jistishi | 18 | .. | Jabalpur High School. |
| Gopal Sitaram T. | 19 | ... | Ditto. |
| Guha, Grischandra | 20 | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| „ Mukundanath | 18 | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Rajkumar | 20 | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| Gunawardene, A. | 19 | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Guni Vinayak Raghunath | 25 | ... | Dhar High School. |
| Gupta, Amritalal | 18 | ... | Barisa School. |
| „ Bhagabaticharan | 20 | .. | Balasor Zila School. |
| „ Ramnarayan | 17-9 | .. | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Srischandra | 18 | ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Gurudas Ram | 17 | ... | Gurudaspur District School. |
| Guthrie, J. | 20 | ... | St John's College, Agra. |
| Gyaratty, Ramdas | 19-6 | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |

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| Hajra, Chandrasekhar | 17-10 | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Pramathanath | 19 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| Haldar, Bipinbihari | 17-9 ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Janmajay | 19 ... | Goalanda School. |
| Har Gopal | 19 ... | Government High Schl., Lahore. |
| Haridas | 16 ... | Ajmere Collegiate School. |
| Harihar Prasad | 20 ... | Chapra Zila School. |
| Harivithal Limaye | 17 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Hurmatulla | 17 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Ibrahim Beg Chughtai | 18 ... | Agra Collegiate School. |
| Janaki Singh | 19 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Jha, Arkanath | 18 ... | Darbhanga Raj School. |
| Jiban Lal | 16 ... | C M High School, Jabalpur. |
| Jodha Singh | 18 ... | Bareilly High School. |
| Johnson, E. | 15-10 | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Jugalkisor Lal | 16 ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| Jumna Lal | 18-4 ... | Maharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| Kar, Haridas | 17 ... | Residency College, Indore. |
| ,, Pitambar | 19 ... | L M. School Midnapur. |
| ,, Surryamohan | 17-10 | Bandgora H. C E School. |
| Kasinath Balaji Gokhale | 20 ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Kesablal | 17 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Khaja Ikramullah | 21 ... | C M School, Azimgarh. |
| Khanditi, Upendranath | 17 ... | Mankar H. E School. |
| Kshetriya, Sankataprasad | 17 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Kyawzaway | 18-10 | Akyab Govt. High School. |
| Lahiri, Balaram | 21 ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Binodbihari | 19-5 .. | Malda Zila School. |
| ,, Girischandra | 16 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| ,, Kumudnath | 18 ... | City Collegiate School. |
| ,, Matilal | 19-6 .. | Hare School. |
| Lala Dipurayan Lal | 21 ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| Madhao Ramchandra Deo | 17 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Madho Prasad Deolia | 17 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Mahadeb Prasad | 19 ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| Mahesa Prasad | 19 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Mahmud | 16 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Maitra, Basantakumar | 17 ... | Kumarkali School. |
| ,, Kasipada | 18 ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| ,, Nitharmay | 17 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | 17 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Harischandra | 17 ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Ranchanan | 18 ... | Mahespur School, Nadea. |
| Makut Dharilal | 21 ... | Palamow Government School. |
| Mallik, Gokulchandra | 18 ... | Free Church Instn., Chinsurah. |
| ,, Nandalal | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| Marley, H. E. | 18 ... | Allahabad Boys' High School. |
| Martin, C. | 18 ... | Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala. |
| Mathuraprasad Lala | 21 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Mee, A. R. | 17-7 .. | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Millerick, J. | 19-6 ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Mir Mushfi Hassain | 18 ... | Gauhati Zila School. |

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| Misra, Nilmani | 17 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| „ Darsan | 16 ... | C. M. School, Monghyr. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | 19 ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| „ Aghornath | 17 ... | Bagirhat School. |
| „ Ambikacharan | 16 ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Hemchandra | 17 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Isanchandra | 18 ... | Loknath H. C. E. School. |
| „ Kedarnath | 17 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Niranjankumar | 16 ... | Free Church Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Prayagchandra | 17-4 ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Rajaninath | 16 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| „ Saratchandra | 18 ... | Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch. |
| „ Satyacharan | 17 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Sidheswar | 16-11 | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Surendranath | 18 ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Mohan Lal | 18 ... | Government High Schl, Lahore. |
| Muhammad Abdoolah | 19 ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Abdul Moquit | 18 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| „ Isa | 18 ... | Doveton College. |
| „ Nawab Jan | 16 ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Anukul-chandra | 18 .. | Burisal Zila School. |
| „ Asutosh | 18 .. | Maharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Baidyanath | 16 .. | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Bamacharan | 20 .. | St. John's College, Agra. |
| „ Bidhubhushan | 17 .. | Barisa H. C. E. School. |
| „ Biharilal | 19 .. | Konnagar H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bipinchandra | 17-5 .. | L. M. S School, Khangra. |
| „ Dwijaraj | 19-8 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Girindranath | 16 ... | Midnapur Collegiate School. |
| „ Gobindalal | 18 ... | L. M. S. School, Mirzapur. |
| „ Harilal | 19 ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| „ Haripada | 18 ... | Free Church Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Haripada | 17-9 ... | Uttarpara School. |
| „ Jogendranath | 20 ... | Harinabhi A S. School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | 16 ... | Jangipur H. C. E. School. |
| „ Kamakshyanath | 16-4 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Khirodchandra | 18 ... | Allahabad Zila School. |
| „ Manahar | 16 ... | L. M. S. School, Behala. |
| „ Nabinchandra | 19-4 ... | Bandgora H. C. E School. |
| „ Nishikanta | 20 ... | Rupla? Raghunath School. |
| „ Raimohan | 18 ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Saratchandra | 16 ... | Ravenshaw College, Katak. |
| „ Syamacharan | 21 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Tarapada | 17 ... | Madrasa-i-Unwaria. |
| „ Upendranath | 19 ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Munder Bhattalal | 22 ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| Murison, J. A. | 15-6 ... | Diocesan Mission School. |
| Nag, Jotindramohan | 17-2 ... | Hare School. |
| Nandi, Ambikacharan | 19 ... | Chundernagar School. |
| „ Asutosh | 20 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Haripada | 17-2 ... | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| Kanailal | 17 ... | City Collegiate School. |

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| Nandi, Makundachandra | 19 | ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| ,, Taramohan | 19 | ... | Santosh Janhabi School. |
| ,, Trailokyamohan | 20 | ... | Digapatia H. C. E. School. |
| Nand Ram | 19 | ... | Farrakabad Govt. High School. |
| Nayak, Lakshminath | 17 | ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Nilakhe, Narayan Raghunath | 23 | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Niyogi, Durgadayal | 19 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| Nownidh Lal | 20 | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| O' Brien, P. | 17 | ... | Bishop School, Nagpur. |
| Onkar Prasad Teawri | 18 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Onraet, E. D. | 17-3 | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Oudh Bihari | 20 | ... | Fyzabad Zila School. |
| Pal, Brajendralal | 19 | ... | L M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Palit, Surendranath | 18 | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Paludhi, Harimohan | 15 | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Pande, Uditnarayan | 25 | ... | Ditto. |
| Panta, Gauridatta | 18 | ... | Almora Mission School. |
| Peters, Geo. | 18-7 | ... | Rangoon High School. |
| Pir Muhammad | 17-6 | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Prithie Nath | 17 | ... | Moradabad High School. |
| Radha Krishna | 19-7 | ... | Maharajah's College, Jeypur. |
| Raghubar Dayal | 18 | ... | C. M. H. School, Jounpur. |
| Raghubir Sinha | 21 | ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| Raghunath Purusotham, D. | 23 | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Raha, Natabar | 19 | ... | Rajagram A. S. School. |
| Ramchandra Prasad | 18 | .. | Arrah Zila School. |
| Ramjiban Lal | 19-6 | ... | Mazafarpur Zila School. |
| Ram Sahay | 20 | .. | Bareilly High School. |
| Rao G. Dhundiraj G | 20 | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Rayji Ramkrishna Mudey | 19 | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Ray, Amritalal | 20 | ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Bhairabchandra | 18-2 | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn. |
| ,, Bisweswar | 16 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Debendranath | 15 | .. | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| ,, Durgadas | 16-3 | ... | Maharani Surnamay's School, Ulipur. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | 17 | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| ,, Gopimohan | 17 | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| ,, Guruprasanna | 18 | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Harendranarayan | 17 | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Herambanarayan | 19 | ... | Lokenath H C. E. School. |
| ,, Jadabananda | 16 | ... | Rajshahye Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jagadischandra | 19 | ... | Serajganj H C. E. School. |
| ,, Jagadischandra | 18 | .. | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kalidas | 18 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | 18 | ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| ,, Kalikumar | 15 3 | ... | Jamalpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Kartikchandra | 15 | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Mohinimohan | 17 | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| ,, Mathuranath | 19 | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| ,, Pramathabhushan | 17 | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| ,, Prasannagopal | 18 | ... | Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Instn. |

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| Ray, Rajanikanta | 20 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Rasbihari | 18 ... | Burdwan English School. |
| „ Surendranath | 16-8 ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| „ Suryyakumar | 19 ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| „ Tinkari | 17-6 ... | Syampuker Preparatory School. |
| „ Umanath | 19 ... | Dharbhanga Raj School. |
| Raychaudhuri, Hiralal | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Suryyakanta | 22 ... | Ditto. |
| Roy, J. | 16 ... | Free School. |
| Rung Lal | 20 ... | Ajmere Collegiate School. |
| Sa, Baidyanath | 16 ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| „ Chaitanyacharan | 18 ... | Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| Saha, Harilal | 17 ... | Jangipur H. C. E. School. |
| Sahay, Brajabhushan | 17 ... | Purnea Zila School. |
| Sakharam Sitaram Wazalwar | 19 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Salig Ram | 18 ... | Hushiarpur District School. |
| Sandiqni, Radhakanta | 16 ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| Sankataprasad Lala | 18 ... | Benares Collegiate School. |
| Sanpui, Umeschandra | 18 ... | L. M. S. School, Behala. |
| Sanyal, Durganath | 25 ... | Shushong Durgapur Maharaja's School. |
| Sarkar, Asutosh | 20 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 17 ... | Nasirabad Entrance School. |
| „ Chandicharan | 19 .. | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Chintamani | 17 ... | Metropolitan Instn, S. Branch. |
| „ Ekkariprasad | 17 ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Hrishikes | 17 ... | Bandgora H. C. E. School. |
| „ Jnanendranath | 18 ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Nabakumar | 17-8 ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 18 ... | Maharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| „ Sasikanta | 18 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Trailokyamohan | 19 ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Upendranath | 20 .. | Ampta School. |
| Sarma, Ganeslal | 17-8 ... | Maharajah's Collegiate School, Jeypur. |
| „ Ramankrishna | 17 ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| Sen, Ambikacharan | 20 ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| „ Ambikacharan | 18 ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Banamali | 17 ... | Tikari H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bhupendranath | 16-3 .. | Hare School. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 16 ... | Canning College. |
| „ Bipinchandra | 19-6 ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Girischandra | 18 ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Gopeswar | 18 ... | Hare School. |
| „ Gopinath | 17 ... | Deogarh Zila School. |
| „ Indubhushan | 17 ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| „ Jagadischandra | 16 ... | Hardui High School. |
| „ Jatindrachandra | 14 ... | Kalia H. E. School. |
| „ Mahimchandra | 19 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| „ Prakaschandra | 19 5 .. | Mymensing Zila School. |
| „ Rameschandra | 16 ... | Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| „ Rameschandra | 17 ... | Barisal Zila School. |

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| Sen, Taraknath | 17 ... | Rangpur Zila School. |
| „ Trailokyanath | 16 .. | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ Upendranath | 16 ... | Gazipur Mission H. School. |
| Senapati, Lalmohan | 17 ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| Sengupta, Nibaranchandra | 19 ... | L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Srisgobinda | 17 ... | Puthia H. C. E. School. |
| Shana, Gaurchand | 18 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Shuttleworth, E. C. S. | 15-1-10 | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Sil, Mahendranath | 17 ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Pannalal | 17-9 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Sinha, Bharatchandra | 18 ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Bipinbihari | 18 ... | Bishunpur H C. E. School. |
| „ Harischandra | 18 ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn. |
| „ Jogendranath | 16 ... | Krishnaghar Collegiate School. |
| „ A. Ram Indirj | 21 ... | Bankipur Training Academy. |
| „ Ramraksha | 17 ... | Ampta School. |
| „ Santaprasad | 20-6 ... | Private Student. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 17 ... | Hamilton School, Tamluk. |
| „ Sheosaran | 17-6 ... | Muzufferpur Zila School. |
| „ Sureschandra | 18 .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Sitram Vithal Bejalwar | 19 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Sohan Lal | 15 ... | Govt. High School, Lahore. |
| Som Hemsasi | 17-11 | Birbhum School. |
| „ Sibnath | 19 ... | District School, Amritsur. |
| Srinibas Rao, C | 18 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Subhakar Lal | 18-6 ... | Shajehanpur Zila School. |
| Sukul, Jugalkisor | 19 ... | Gonda High School. |
| Sultan Bakhsh | 20 6 ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Sundar Lal | 20-5 ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| Suraja Prasad | 19 ... | Farrackabad Govt. High School. |
| Syambaran Lal | 19 .. | Tikari H. C. E. School. |
| Syed Abul Latif | 18 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Syed Zaheer-uddin Ahmed | 16 ... | Doveton College. |
| Syed Zulfikar Haidar | 20 ... | Hardui High School. |
| Talukdar, Brajakanta | 18 ... | Maharani Surnamay's S., Ulipur. |
| Taylor, T. E. A. | 18 ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Tewari, Ramprasad | 19 ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Thakur Prasad | 16-6 ... | Gya Zila School. |
| Tribedi, Ramnarayan | 19 ... | Hardui High School. |
| Tufzil Ahmed | 17 ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Thakerey, Vithoba Krishna | 19 ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Woods, W. | 18 ... | Bishop's School, Nagpur. |
| Wylie, Patrick S. | 18 ... | Ludiana Mission School. |

# Graduates Medicine.

## M. D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| De, Chandrakumar | ... | 1862 | Medical College. |
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Jagadbandhu | .... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Carter, R. W. | ... | 1865 | Asst. Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment. |
| Rudra Bhagabatchandra | ... | 1880 | Medical College. |

## HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rudra, Bhagabatchandra | .. | 1877 | Medical College. |
| Maitra, Bipinbihari | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Sil, Kanailal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Prasaddas | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Sibaprasad | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Srinath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |

## M. B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acharyya, Kedareswar | ... | 1880 | Medical College. |
| Adhyay, Binodbihari | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Biharikrishna | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Prandhan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Sanatkumar | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Girijapada | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadabchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Nabakumar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Srinath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Biharilal | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhupatibhushan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Debendranath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhab | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Das, Manmohan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Khirodkumar | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| De, Debendranath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |

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| De, Nandalal | ... | 1867 | Medical College. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Jadunath | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Khudiram | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Phakirchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Radharaman | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Srinath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bankabihari | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Durgadas | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Nikunjamohan | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Bipinbihari | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Prasaddas | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bankabihari | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Binodbihari | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Gangaprasad | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailaschandra | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Nityacharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Sadukhan, Khirodchandra | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Syed Hossain | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Janakinath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Peters, C. E. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Isanchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Sibaprasad | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Rudra, Bhagabatchandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Pulinchandra | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Kishnagopal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Natabar | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Sil, Kanailal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Som, Dayalchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |

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L. M. S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdul Russaq | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| Acharyya, Kamikhyanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Akbar Khan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Asdor Ali Khan | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Bagchi, Abhaycharan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Bijaygobinda | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Bal, Taranath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Abinaschandra(1st) | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Abinaschandra | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Aghornath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Baneswar | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Brajendranath | ... | 1878 | Medical College. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harakanta | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Isanchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalinath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhabchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nakurchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajmohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sibchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyanath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| Bara, Sibram | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Amulyaratna | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nrityalal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sanatan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Adyanath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Aghornath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Amritakrishna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Benimadhab | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binodkrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dharmadas | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dharmadas | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harimohan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hiralal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kailaschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kesabchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Khargeswar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnachandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lakshminarayan | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendralal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendramohan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Manmathanath | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prabodhchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhanath | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sibchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sikharkumar | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Basu, Suratlal | 1880 | Medical College. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyakumar | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Akshaykumar | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilai | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gokulchandra | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Girischandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Amritlal | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamandeb | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmadhab | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sibchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taradas | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Biswas, Mahendranath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Bijaykumar | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durganath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harinath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnachandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyakumar | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chambers, E. W. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Chambati, Amulyachandra | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Adharnath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Aghorchandra | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Anukulchandra | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamacharan | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmchan | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dandiraj | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gobindachandra | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagannath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikrishna | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kamalakshya | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Khirodprasad | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilkanta | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nimaichandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityananda | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Paresnath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Phakirchandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhikaprasad | 1861 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chaudhuri, | Apurbakrishna | 1880 | Medical College. |
| ,, | Bijaygobinda | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Brajanath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandranath | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kapileswar | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Khirodchandra | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilmani | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Crump, H. W. | | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Das, | Adharchandra | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Amarnath | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Amritalal | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Apurbakrishna | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Benimadhab | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Binodbihari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chunilal | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chunilal | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haranchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harischandra | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hiralal | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hiralal (1st) | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kesabchandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Madhabkrishna | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramkumar | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sibkrishna | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Srinarayan | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Syamchand | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Dasgupta, | Gurucharan | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gurudayal | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Piyarisankar | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Datta, | Akshaykumar | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bankabihari | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Batakrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Brajendrakumar | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gobardhan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gosthabihari | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haralal | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haralal | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haranchandra | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hiralal | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manahar | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manilal | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | 1878 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Datta, Matilal | ... | 1880 | Medical College. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | .. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rebatimohan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Saradaprasad | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrakrishna | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Davidson, W H | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| De, Akshaykumar | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalachand | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramankrishna | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranth | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Deb, Amritalal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Dhar, Batakrishna | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gokulchandra | | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Dhol, Bipinbihari | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C. | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Fuzlor Rahman | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Anandalal | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Harischandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraknath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Abinaschandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binodbihari | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dayalkrishna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dukari | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Hiralal | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabkrishna | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikrishna | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kamakshanath | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kasinath | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnadhan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalbihari | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhabchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Parbatichandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Rakhaldas | ... | 1875 | Medical College. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ratikanta | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyakumar | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamapada | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra (1st) | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Ghosal, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Gopalchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Guha, Debendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Abinashchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinbihari | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhusudan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendranath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabinchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramkali | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sambhuchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinikumar | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nidhulal | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityacharan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prisitosh | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Kali, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Kar, Amritalal | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Pratapchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Keyt, F. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Koch, E. L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Bipinkrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ambikacharan | ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkumar | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Laha, Asutosh | ... | 1873 | Ditto |
| ,, Nabinchandrn | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Bhushanchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Lutful Khabir | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Trilokyanath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Amritalal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhupalkrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Kailaschandra .. | 1874 | Medical College. |
| „ Mahendranath .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Pratapchandra ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandar ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Kanailal ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Nagendrakumar ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Nilmoni ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| McReddie, G. D. ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Baradaprasad ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Haridas ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagadbandhu ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailasnath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikumar ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Kasikinkar ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Nabinchandra ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Nrityagopal ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyambarnath ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendrachandra ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Aghornath ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal ... | 1881 | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Badrikanath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhagabaticharan | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Bholanath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrakumar ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Dwarkanath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Hemchandra ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Herambanath ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadubhushan ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalidas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Kesabchandra ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Khelaram ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| „ Lalmadhab ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Nripendrachandra | 1878 | Ditto. |
| „ Parkaschandra ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramathanath ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath .. | 1877 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Rajkisor | .. | 1863 | Medical College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | .. | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tinkari | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Munsi, Amritalal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Nan, Hiralal | ... | 1878 | Ditto |
| Nandi, Kunjabihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityananda | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pain, Akshaykumar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Akhilnath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Banamali | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bholanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Janaranjan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabadwipchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Palit,, Bireswar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Khirodchandra | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| Purkait, Purnachandra | .. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Raha, Kamalkrishna | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Atulchandra | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Debendranath | .. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gangadhar | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranath | .. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalbihari | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jagatchandra | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogneswar | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Khirodchandra | .. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahimachandra | .. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Manmathanath | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nabagopal | .. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhanath | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkumar | .. | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasthibar | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rammay | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | .. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | .. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | .. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Sadhu, Ramanchandra | .. | 1863 | Ditto |
| Saha, Asokkrishna | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajanath | .. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopiballabh | .. | 1881 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kunjabihari | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Kunjalal | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Atulchandra | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhubanmohan | .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | .. | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gangagobinda | .. | 1877 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Jadabkrishna | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Balaichandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bamandas | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgananda | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dwarkanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gurugobinda | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gurunath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadabkrishna | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikanta | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisorimohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnadas | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Piyarilal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rakhalchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1878 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Sengupta, Hemchandra | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1880 | Ditto. |
| Set, Rajanilal | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Sikdar, Srinath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Durgacharan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendraprasanna | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyanarayan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Srimani, Sasibhushan | ... | 1879 | Ditto. |
| Ulla, Adid | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Zalmur Ali Ahmed | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Zuhur Uddin | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |

# Under-Graduates.

## 1881.

## FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

### First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bagchi, Ramaprasad | ... | Medical College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Nilmani | ... | Ditto. |
| Adhikari, Nilratan | ... | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Hrisikes | ... | Ditto. |
| Pillai, S. K. | ... | Ditto. |
| De, Ramnath | ... | Ditto. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bhattacharyya, Kumadnath | ... | Medical College. |
| Datta, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| De, Jaharlal | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Phatikchandra | .. | Ditto. |

## 1882.

### First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashe, R. S. | ... | Medical College. |
| Mitra, Asutosh | .. | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Girindranarayan | | Ditto. |

### Second Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra | .. | Medical College. |
| Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar | .. | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | .. | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bamacharan | .. | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Kedarnath | .. | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Guruprasanna | .. | Medical College. |
| „ Upendranarayan | .. | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | .. | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Srischandra | .. | Ditto. |

## FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath | ... | Medical College. |
| Ghosh, Annadaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Ganeschandra | .. | Ditto. |

## 1882.

### SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bagchi, Kalikrishna | ... | Medical College |
| Basu, Narayanchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Siddheswar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sundarimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| De, Birchand | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Girijasankar | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Khagendranath | ... | Ditto. |

### SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Bibhudasankar | ... | Medical College. |
| Chakrabarti, Bamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Brajanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Abinaschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Annadaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Nirmalchandra | .. | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra | .. | Ditto. |
| Sengupta, Bishnupada | ... | Ditto. |

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

*At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | 1867 | Medical College |
| Gupta, Kalipada | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |

In Medicine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ray, Isanchandra | .. | 1869 | Medical College. |
| Gupta, Bankabihari | .. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Radharaman | .. | 1876 | Ditto. |

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*At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.*

In Midwifery.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | .. | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |

In Surgery.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna | .. | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Koch, E. L. | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Keyt, F. | .. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | .. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Gopalchandra | .. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra | .. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Mahendranath | .. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Gopalchandra | .. | 1869 | Ditto. |

In Medicine.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | .. | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | .. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Kasikinkar | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Haranchara | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Taraprasnna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |

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In Descriptive and surgical Anatomy.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | 1865 | Medical College. |
| Ray, Iasnchandra | .. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Natabar | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Sadukhan Khirodchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

In Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peters, C. T. | ... | 1866 | Medical College. |
| Das, Pramathanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Radharaman | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Syed Hosen | .. | 1876 | Ditto. |

In Botany.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Kalipada | .. | 1866 | Medical College. |

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Das, Manmohan | .. | 1875 | Medical College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand | .. | 1876 | Ditto. |

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*At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs.* 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna | .. | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Bandernaike, A. W. D. | .. | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |
| De, Akshaykumar | .. | 1663 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra | .. | 1864 | Ditto. |

IN CHEMISTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Nabinchandra | .. | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Koch, E. L. | .. | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Rudra, Radharaman | .. | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Som, Dayalchandra | .. | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Janaranjan | .. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Haranchandra | .. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan | .. | 1866 | Ditto. |

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McReddie, G. D. | .. | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Acharyya, Kamikshyanath | .. | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | .. | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Benimadhb | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra | .. | 1863 | Medical College. |
| Saha, Brajanath | .. | 1870 | Ditto. |

IN BOTANY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | .. | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Carbery, Joseph | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Priyanath | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Matilal | ... | 1864 | Medical College. |
| Ray, Taraprasanna | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Harischandra | .. | 1866 | Ditto. |

# VI.

# EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## Entrance Examination.

## 1881.

### ENGLISH.

*Examiners*— { Mr. J. Mann, B. A.
Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.

(*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*)

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give the substance of Green's estimate of Marlborough's character. 4

2. Explain the following passages: 12

(*a.*) He (Charles the Second) held his own fairly with the wits of his court, and bandied repartees on equal terms with Sedley or Buckingham.... He had inherited his grandfather's gift of pithy sayings, and his cynical irony often gave an amusing turn to them.

(*b.*) A state trial was merely a murder preceded by the utterance of certain gibberish and the performance of certain mummeries.

(*c.*) If Achitophel had been at one of his ears, and Machiavel at the other, they could have given him no better advice than to let things take their course.

(*d*) A Declaration adopted instantly by all the Powers put Napoleon to the ban of Europe.

(*e.*) He met with the same equable serenity the pettiness of the German princes, the phlegm of the Dutch, the libels of his political opponents.

(*f.*) Distinguished Catholic casuists had written largely in favour of regicide, of mental reservation, and of equivocation.

(*g.*) He took lessons in reading and spelling, and afterwards in the science of pothooks and hangers as well.

(*b.*) Nelson had six colours flying, lest they should be shot away; that they should be struck no British admiral considers as a possibility.

3. Scott, writing of the Covenanters, says; "Superstitious notions also.. mingled with the intense enthusiasm of this persecuted sect." Mention some of the "superstitious notions," referred to in Scott's description. 4

4. Explain the allusions in the following passages: 4

(*a.*) All the world knew that, within a century, two kings of France, and a Prince of Orange had been murdered by Catholics, purely from religious enthusiasm.

(*b.*) The ablest chief of the (Whig) party fled to a foreign country and died there. The most virtuous man of the party was beheaded. Another of its most distinguished members preferred a voluntary death to the shame of a public execution.

5. Tell briefly the story of the death of General Wolfe. The American historian says of him: "Filling his day with greatness, he completed it before its noon." Explain this. 5

6. (*a.*) "Nature has a weak side, if only we could find it out." Who was in the habit of using this saying, and what did he mean by it? 4

(*b.*) What do you understand by the expression "the child is father to the man," which is used in your text-book in reference to George Stephenson.

7. Turn the following into the indirect form: 4

"In this cause," she answered, "I am willing to resign you." "Then have I nothing to do save to die," he replied, "and I thank God I have been in a frame to meet death for many years." —"It were but justice," said Claverhouse, "to lay thee beside him." "I doubt not," she replied, "that if you were permitted, your cruelty would carry you that length. But how will you answer for this morning's work"?

8. Describe the occurrence alluded to in the following passage: "No incident in war, produced by human means, has ever equalled the sublimity of this co-instantaneous pause, and all its circumstances." 4

9. Insert appropriate propositions in the following sentences: 3

(*a.*) When questioned—these suspicious appearances, Glenlyon accounted—them—a story that he was bound—an expedition—some of Glengarry's men.

(*b*) landing—their barge, they were received—reverence—a great multitude, who made a lane—them, and followed them—Westminster Hall.

10 (A.) Explain the following expressions:

I'm now a made man for life. The die is cast. Brow-beating judges, packed juries. Territorial magnate: proprietor of rotten boroughs. They were bold and daring to a proverb. He frittered away the Bill to nothing. Misled by many an *ignis fatuus*. 6

(B.) Distinguish between: *precipitous, precipitate; derogate, arrogate; deprecate, depreciate; judicial, judicious; prorogue, dissolve.*

## ENGLISH.

*Examiners,* { MR. W. YOUNG. / REV. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

*(Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.)*

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Give the plural of :—*Cargo, chief, spy, sheep, footman, German, thief.* 3

(*b.*) Give the feminine forms of :—*Executor, hero, earl, drake, ass, lion, Mr.*

(*c.*) Compare the adjectives :—*Shy, coy, sweet, hot, empty, far, delicate, famous.*

2. (*a*). Form adjectives from the following words :—*Hero,* 5 *habit, labour, irony, cloud, horizon, province, punish.*

(*b.*) Form verbs from the following words :—*Gold, slave, bath, grass, friend, knee, fertile, short.*

(*c.*) Form compound words from the following pairs of words : give the meaning of each compound ; and illustrate its use by means of a short sentence :—*Iron, to clothe ; hand, open ; fly, fire ; land, man ; milk, butter ; sick, home ; sea, sick ; worm, book.*

3. (*a.*) What is meant by the *Nominative Absolute?* Give two 3 examples of its use.

(*b.*) Form sentences to illustrate the different uses and meanings of the words *since, too,* and *still.*

(*c.*) *As* and *but* have sometimes the force of relative pronouns. Give examples.

4. (*a.*) Write out in simple prose the following stanza :— 8

> The *bird* that *soars* on highest wing,
> Builds on the ground her lowly nest :
> And she *that* doth most sweetly sing,
> Sings in the shade *when* all things rest.
> In lark and nightingale, we see
> *What honour hath humility.*

(*b.*) Parse the words in italics.

5. Compose short sentences containing the following words :— 4 *Boarder, border, gamble, gambol, metal, mettle, bore, boar, bridal, bridle, peer, pier, deny, refuse, climate, weather.*

6. Re-write the following extracts (*a, b,* and *c,*) changing 4 the voice of the verbs in italics, without altering the sense :—

(*a.*) The boast of the soldiers as we *find* it recorded in their solemn resolutions was that they *had not been forced* into the service.

(*b.*) In 1498 Vasco de Gama *discovered* a new route to India, and this *put* the trade into the hands of the Portuguese, who *retained* it for a long time.

(*c.*) *Having found* a guide who *knew* the road, we *placed* the baggage on the mules, *paid* the shepherd who *had conducted* us so far, and *sent* him back to tell our friends where they *might find* us.

7. In the following sentences, put the direct clauses into the indirect form. *(You may alter the verbs in the introductory clauses if you think it necessary, but the pronouns in italics must not be altered).* 4

(*a.*) *I* said to *him*, "When will you give me the books?"
(*b.*) *I* said to *you*, "Come and sit near me."
(*c.*) Did *you* say to *her*, "I will never speak to you again?"
(*d.*) *He* said to *me*, "I cannot promise to give you promotion."
(*e.*) *I* said to *them*, "Don't bother me."
(*f.*) *I* said to *them*, "Will you go with me."

8. Explain the following:— 5

(*a.*) A maiden speech. Days of yore. Foul play. An efficient substitute. A thorough scoundrel.
(*b.*) He was put out of humour by an ill-timed remark.
(*c.*) He was rather chicken-hearted and trusted to his heels more than his fists.
(*d.*) He was a promising poet before he was out of his teens.
(*e.*) The tidings of important events fly with a celerity almost beyond the power of credibility.

9. Correct the following:— 6

(*a.*) It is now three months that I did not receive any letter from you. (*b.*) After refreshing a little, I made him farewell and departed home. (*c.*) He promised me to give a prize if I will give good examination. (*d.*) I will make your visit on the date in question. (*e.*) He gave two or three knocks to my head, and I was fainted and fallen down on ground. (*f.*) He fell in river and drowned presently.

10. Give a brief account of any journey you ever made. It should give the purpose of the journey, your departure, the method of travel, events by the way, your arrival, and anything else you think worthy of notice. It should not exceed 40 lines. 7

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## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate— 12

(A.) Sæpe pater dixit: "Studium quid inutile tentas?
Mæonides nullas ipse reliquit opes."
Motus eram dictis, totoque Helicone relicto,
Scribere conabar verba soluta modis.
Sponte sua numeros carmen veniebat ad aptos,
Et quod tentabam dicere, versus erat.
Interea tacito passu labentibus annis,
Liberior fratri sumpta mihique toga est;
Induiturque humeros cum lato purpura clavo,
Et studium nobis, quod fuit ante, manet.
Jamque decem vitæ frater geminaverat annos,
Quum perit, et cœpi parte carere mei.

Cepimus et teneræ primos ætatis honores,
Eque viris quondam pars tribus una fui.
Curia restabat : clavi mensura coacta est ;
Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus.

Write notes on—

*Mæonides, Helicone relicto, liberior toga, lato clavo, viris tribus, curia.*

Scan the last two lines

Parse *perit* and *viribus ;* why are *tentabam* and *conabar* in the imperfect ?

(B.) Memnona si mater, mater ploravit Achillen, 3
Et tangunt magnas tristia fata deas :
Flebilis indignos, Elegeia, solve capillos ;
Ah, nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit !
Ille tui vates operis, tua fama, Tibullus
Ardet in exstructo, corpus inane, rogo.
Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram,
Et fractos arcus, et sine luce facem !
Adspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis,
Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu.

Write out the construction in full of the first two lines.

Conjugate *labor, sumptus, induo, maneo, perit, tango, ardeo, eversus, fractus, tundo, apertus, fert.*

Translate— 18

(*a.*) Si quis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis adempti,
Et superest sine me nomen in Urbe meum ;
Suppositum stellis nunquam tangentibus æquor
Me sciat in media vivere barbarie.

Give three verbs that govern the genitive.

Explain the allusion in *stellis nunquam tangentibus æquor.*

(*b.*) Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli,
Et rident stolidi verba Latina Getæ ;
Meque palam de me tuto mala sæpe loquuntur,
Forsitan objiciunt exsiliumque mihi.
O duram Lachesin, quæ tam grave sidus habenti
Fila dedit vitæ non breviora meæ !

Parse *palam* and *Lachesin*, and write the 4th line in prose order.

Explain the allusion in the last two lines.

(*c.*) Nam si morte carens vacuam volat altus in auram
Spiritus, et Samii sunt rata dicta senis ;
Inter Sarmaticas Romana vagabitur umbras,
Perque feros manes hospita semper erit.

Explain the allusion in *Samii senis*. Parse *Romana*. What is the masculine of *hospita ?*

3. Compare *multus, dives, juvenis, benevolus, acer, bene.* 6

Give the persons of *nolo, possum,* and *inquam* in the present indicative.

Decline *iste* in the singular of all the genders. Distinguish it from *ille* in meaning.

Write the prepositions that govern the ablative only.

4. Translate into Latin—

(*a.*) Must we not all die? 6

(*b.*) The city having been captured, Cæsar spared the citizens.

(*c.*) Ambassadors came to Rome to seek peace.

(*d.*) He says he will not come.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner.*—MR. A. C. EDWARDS, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:

(*a.*) His rebus atque auditionibus permoti de summis sæpe 6
rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos in vestigio pœnitere necesse est, cum incertis rumoribus serviant et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

To whom does this passage refer?

Explain the syntax of *quorum eos in vestigio pœnitere necesse est.*

Parse *ficta.* Decline *plerique.* Conjugate in full *pœnitere.*

(*b.*) Hæc tamen dicere: venisse invitos, ejectos domo; si 6
suam gratiam Romani velint, posse iis utiles esse amicos; vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint; sese unis Suevis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint: reliquum quidem in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint.

To whom does this passage refer?

Give the principal parts of *ejectos, velint, posse, possederint,* and *patiantur.* What kind of verb is the last? What parts of *nemo* are not in general use?

(*c.*) Hæc directa materia injecta contexebantur ac longuriis 9
cratibusque consternebantur; ac nihilo secius sublicæ et ad inferiorem partem fluminis obliquæ agebantur, quæ pro ariete subjectæ et cum omni opere conjunctæ vim fluminis exciperent, et aliæ item supra pontem mediocri spatio, ut si arborum trunci sive navis dejiciendi operis essent a barbaris missæ, his defensoribus earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent.

Complete in detail Cæsar's account of his bridge over the Rhine.

Parse fully *directa, cratibus. secius, ariete.*

Account for the mood of *exciperent.*

Explain the construction of *dejiciendi operis.*

How are verbs that govern a dative in the active used in the passive?

(*d.*) His rebus *pace confirmata* post diem quartam, quam est 9
in Britanniam ventum, naves xviii, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant ex superiore portu *leni vento* solverunt. Quæ cum appropinquarent Britanniæ et ex castris vide-

rentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eodem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur, aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est proprius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur; quæ tamen ancoris jactis cum *fluctibus* complerentur, necessario adversa nocte in altum provectæ continentem petierunt.

Account for the cases of the words in italics.

How many entire days' interval is expressed by the words *post diem quartum, quam, &c.*

What peculiarity is there in the gender of *dies?* What is the Latin for "*transport ships*" and for "*ships of war?*"

(*c.*) Cæsar, id. quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque ægre sustinere et, conferta legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conjici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant. 8

Parse *suspicatus, conferta, demesso, delituerant,* and *circumdederant.* Compare *ægre.* Decline *aliquid.* Give in full the future indicative and pluperfect subjunctive of *adorti.*

2. Give a detailed account of Cæsar's expedition against Britain, stating the motives which induced him to undertake it. 6

3. Translate into Latin:— 6

He said he would not return home till he had hoisted his standard at Carthage, and if possible at Syracuse.

He promised to build this house for me.

You ask me to remember your kindness; I shall never forget it.

He said that we might go.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiners*— { Babu Gopalchandra Gupta. / Babu Nakuleswar Banerjee.

(N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*)

1. (1.) ततस्तेषु चक्षुर्विषयमतिक्रान्तेषु पक्षिषु स व्याधो निष्टप्तः।

(2.) इदानीं त्वां शिवमसाद्य पुनः सवन्धुर्जीवलोकं प्रविष्टोऽस्मि। अधुना तवानुचरेण मया सर्व्वथा भवितव्यमिति। व्रजेणोक्तमेवमस्तु।

(3.) अयो भवद्भ्यो विद्यावयोवृद्धेभ्यो धर्म्मं श्रोतुमिहागतः। भवन्तश्चैतादृशा धर्म्मज्ञाः सन्मानतिथिं कर्त्तुमुद्यताः।

(4.) परस्परं विवदमानानामपि धर्म्मशास्त्राणाम् अहिंसा परमो धर्म्म इत्यत्रैकमत्यम् ।

(5.) ततः प्रत्यहं निजशक्तिहीनः सत्त्वोत्साहरहितः स्वाहारमप्युत्पादयितुमक्षमः सत्रासं मन्दं मन्दमुपसर्पन् चूडाकर्णेनावलोकितोऽहम् ।

(6.) तदत्रावस्थोचितकार्य्यपरिच्छेदः श्रेयान् ।

(a.) Translate the above extracts into English. 6

(b.) Parse ततः and पक्षिषु in (1) and परस्परं in (4). 1

(c.) What parts of the verb are प्रविष्टः and भवितव्यम् in (2)? Give the root of प्रविष्टः and its indicative present and past. 2

(d.) Change the voices (वाच्य) of all the sentences in (2). 3

(e.) Expound the *samásas* in विद्यावयोवृद्धेभ्यः and in all the compound words in (5). 3

(f.) Analyse and explain all the *sandhis* in (6). 1

(g.) Account for the विभक्ति in भवद्भ्यः in (3). 1

(h) Give the derivation of विवदमानानाम्. would the use of विवदताम् for विवदमानानाम् in (4) be grammatically correct? Give reasons for your answer.

(i.) Account for the fact that the gender of the predicate differs from that of the subject in अहिंसा परमो धर्म्मः. 1

(j.) Derive ऐकमत्यम् in (4). 1

2. Decline the pronoun अदस् in all genders, and give the conjugation of the verb दृश् in the indicative present, past and future, and in the imperative, as given in Vyákarana Upakramaniká, and give also all other forms of the verb you have come across in Rijupatha. Part III. 5

3 Explain fully the following: 10

(a.) ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य भृकुटीकुटिलं मुखम् ।
निरीक्ष्य कस्त्रिभुवने मम यो न गतो भयम् ॥
नाहं क्षमिष्ये बहुना किमुक्तेन शतक्रतो ।
विडम्बनामिमां भूयः करोष्यनुनयात्मिकाम् ॥

(b.) न हि तं राजशार्दूलं क्षमाशीलो महामुनिः ।
स्वधर्म्मनिरतं भूपं समाक्षिप्तोऽप्यधर्षयत् ॥

(c.) यदाश्रौषमभिमन्युं निहत्य
हर्षान्मूढान् क्रोशतो धार्त्तराष्ट्रान् ।

क्रोधादुक्तं सैन्धवे चार्ज्जुनेन
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

4. Translate into Sanskrit: 8

An Ass having found the skin of a lion put it on, and going into the fields amused himself by frightening all the animals he met; and seeing a Jackal, he tried to alarm him also. But the Jackal perceiving his long ears sticking out, and hearing his voice, at once knew who he was; "Ah!" said he, "I should have been frightened too, if I had not heard you bray."

5. Quote, or give in your own words (either in Sanskrit or English), the answer, as given in your text-book, to the question contained in the following verse: 7

"क्षमा स्वित् श्रेयसी तात उताहो तेज इत्युत ।"

[N. B.—*Preference to be given to answers worded in Sanskrit*].

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## BENGALI.

*Examiners*— { BABU GOPALCHANDRA GUPTA.
BABU NAKULESWAR BANERJEE.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. ভারতবর্ষের আকাশ এক্ষণে নির্ম্মল দেখা যাইতেছে, কিন্তু তাহাতে এক হস্ত পরিমিত একখণ্ড মেঘের উদয় হইতে পারে। এই মেঘ ক্রমে বর্দ্ধিতায়ন হইয়া অবশেষে আমাদের সর্ব্বনাশ সাধন করিতে পারে। যাহা এক বার সঙ্ঘটিত হইয়াছে, তাহা আবারও সঙ্ঘটিত হইতে পারে। বিরাগের কারণপরম্পরা ন্যূন হইয়াছে বটে, কিন্তু তাহা অপসারিত হয় নাই। এক্ষণেও অনেক অসন্তুষ্ট ও অবাধ্য ব্যক্তি আমাদের শাসনাধীনে আছে। আমাদের এখনও এরূপ প্রতিবাদী রহিয়াছে যে, তাহাদের প্রতি আমরা সম্পূর্ণরূপে সতর্কতাশূন্য হইয়া থাকিতে পারি না, এবং আমাদের সীমান্তর্ভাগও এরূপ অবস্থায় রহিয়াছে যে, সম্ভবতঃ তাহার কোন অংশে কোন সময়ে বিপ্লবের উৎপত্তি হইতে পারে।

(a.) Translate into English the above passage. 8
(b.) Explain fully the historical allusions in it. 2
2. Render the following passages into idiomatic Bengali prose :— 7

(a.) সমরে ধাইয়া সবে পাণ্ডবে বেড়িল।
শিবাগণ যেই মত কেশরী ঘেরিল॥
বাছিয়া বাছিয়া সবে নানা অস্ত্র মারে।
হয় হস্তী আলোয়ারে সঘনে সংহারে॥
দেখিয়া রুষিল তবে বীর বৃকোদর।
গগণ ছাইয়া শীঘ্র বরিষয়ে শর॥
সভাকার অস্ত্র নিবারিয়া বৃকোদর।
প্রত্যেকে সভারে বিন্ধে চোখ চোখ শর॥

(b.) জাতি ধন রাজ্য প্রাণ কুটুম্বাদি যত।
এ সব আমার দ্রব্যে আপনি প্রভুত্ব॥
নিশ্চয় গোসাঞি যদি ছাড়ি যারে মোরে।
গোষ্ঠীর সহিত আমি পশিব সাগরে॥
শুক্র বলে তুমি গিয়া প্রবেশ সাগরে।
শরীর ত্যজহ কিম্বা যাও দেশান্তরে॥
প্রাণের সদৃশ হয় আমার কুমারী।
ইহারে অপ্রিয় আমি করিবারে নারি॥

(c.) তোর বাপে মোর বাপ সদা স্তুতি করে।
তোমা অপেক্ষাতে রাখিয়াছি কলেবরে॥
হেন জন তুমি দাসী হইবে কেমনে।
শুনিয়া উত্তর কন্যা দিল তত ক্ষণে॥

3. Give in your own words the story of বৃত্রাসুর বধ as given in your text-book. 8
4. Explain fully the following extracts :— 10

(a) সূর্য্যবংশে নৃপতির নক্ষত্র রোহিণী।
রাক্ষসগণের মূলা সর্ব্বলোকে জানি॥

মুলা ঋক্ষ দেখিলে রোহিণী বড় রোষে।
সবংশে মরুবে রাবণ আপনার দোষে॥
চলিল বানর ঠাট নাহি দিশ পাশ।
কটক যুড়িয়া যায় মেদিনী আকাশ॥

(*b*) কিন্তু আরবিরা এ প্রকার কল্পনা অগ্রাহ্য করিয়া উক্ত নাগরকে "তিমিরাব্ধি" উপাধি দিয়া বিবিধ নক্রচক্র সঙ্কুল ও বাত্যাদি উৎপাতের আশ্রয় জ্ঞান করিত।

(*c*) কালের কুটিল গতি প্রযুক্ত সত্য শাস্ত্র সত্ত্বে অনেক দ্বিজবন্ধু হৈতুকতা মদে মত্ত হইয়া তার্কিকা ভিমান বশতঃ লোকায়তিক বৌদ্ধগণের দলভুক্ত হইয়া বিপুল অনর্থের প্রবাদ করিয়া থাকেন।

(*d*) প্রকৃতিবর্গের সহিত ব্যবহারে তো সম্যক্ বিবেচনা আছে। জানিও ভাই এ বিষয়ে দোষ গুণ এতাদৃশ সংসক্ত যে কিঞ্চিৎ অতিরেক কিম্বা ব্যতিরেকে গুণই দোষ হইয়া পড়ে।

5. Name, and give the laws and characteristics of, the metre of the poetical pieces in your text-book. Is there any irregularity of metre in the following lines? Give reasons for your answer. 3

এই যুক্তি শুন মিত্র আন বিভীষণে।
বিভীষণ সহায়ে সংহারিব সে রাবণে॥
শ্রীরাম বলেন শুন সুগ্রীব ভূপতি।
অন্যমত না ভাবিহ বিভীষণের প্রতি॥

6. Expound the *samásas* in the following:—

চিরবাহিত চলৎ স্রোতোমধ্যে, দীর্ঘ তমঃশায়ী, মহীধরজাত পুষ্পিতাগ্র দ্রুমলতাদি পরিবৃত, ভীমদর্শন কার্য্যৈপুনণগুণে

7. Write a letter in Bengali, n the style usually used in letter-writing, to any person on any subject you may choose. 7

## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English :—

حكي الثقاة عن ابي عبادة البحتري قال كنت في حداثتي اروم الشعر وكنت ارجع فيه الي طبع سليم ولم اكن وقفت له علي تسهيل ماخذ ووجوه اقتضاب حتى قصدت اباتمام و انقطعت اليه و اتكلت في تعريفه عليه فكان اول ما قال لي يا ابا عبادة تخير الاوقات وانت قليل الهموم صفر من الغموم و اعلم ان العادة من الاوقات اذا قصد الانسان تاليف شي او حفظه ان يختار وقت السحر و ذلك ان النفس تكون قد اخذت حظها من الراحة و قسطها من النوم وخف عنها ثقل الغذا وصفا من اكثر الابخرة و الادخنة جسم الهواء و سكنت الغماغم و رقت النسائم و غنت الحمائم و اذا شرعت في التاليف تغن الشعر فان الغنا مضمارة الذي يجري فيه واجتهد في ابضاح معانيه *

2. Write out the whole of the above passage, with diacritical points. 3

3. Note on *al-Bohtori* and *Abu Tammám*. Name any work you may know of the latter poet. In what century of the Hijrah did they live? 3

4. Give the singulars of all the plural nouns in the preceding passage

5. State the rule for the government of nouns by—

(*a.*) Vocative participles, such as يا , ايا , اي , &c. 2

(*b.*) Show by examples, when the noun is placed in the objective, and when in the subjective case. 2

6. How are the words "some" or "any" rendered in Arabic? Give examples. 3

7. Translate into English :— 8

ردوا علـــي ، حبيبي * لا حاجة لي بمال
ولا اريـــد هـــدايا * من جوهر ولاءلي
قد كان عنسي بدرا * سما بافق جمال
وفاق حسا و معني * و لم يقس بغزال

و قد غصن بـــان * اثمـــارة من دلال
وليس ذي الغصن طبع * ليسبي عقول الرجال
ربيبة و هو طفـــل * علي مهاد الدلال
و انـــي لحـــزين * عليه مشغول بال

8. Write the 1st person singular preterite (ماضي) of the verb رق the conjugations (باب) of افتعال and استفعال 3

9. Point the words لم يقس, and inflect the verb through all the persons of the tense with لم. 4

10. Translate into Arabic:— 10

A hungry dog, having stolen a piece of flesh from a butcher's shop, was carrying it across a river. The water being clear, and the sun shining brightly, he saw his own image in the stream, and fancied it to be another dog with a more delicious morsel: upon which, greedily opening his jaws to snatch at the shadow, he lost the substance.

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## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English: 10

حالي كه من اين بگفتم . عنان طاقت درويش از دست تحمل برفت و تيغ زبان برکشيد و اسپ فصاحت در ميدان وقاحت جهانيد و بر من دوانيد و گفت - چندان مبالغه كه در وصف ايشان بكردي و سخنهاى پريشان بگفتي كه وهم تصور كند كه تريان اند يا كليد خانهٔ ارزاق * مشتي متكبر مغرور معجب نفور مشتغل مال و نعمت و مفتتن جاه و ثروت * سخن نگويند الا بسفاهت و نظر نكنند الا بكراهت - علما را بگدائي منسوب كنند و فقرا را به بي سروپائي معيوب گردانند * بعزت مالي كه دارند و غيرت جاهي كه پندارند برتر از همه نشينند و خود را بهتر از همه شناسند * نه آن در سر دارند كه سر بكسي فرو آرند

بیخبر از قول حکما که گفته اند ـ هر که بطاعت از دیگران کمست و بنعمت بیش بصورت توانگرست و بمعني درویش * گفتم مذمت ایشان روا مدار که خداوندان کرم اند * گفت ـ غلط کردي ـ که بندگان درمند * چه فایده که چون ابر آذارند و بر کس نمي بارند و چشمهٔ آفتابند و بر کس نمي تابند و برمرکب إستطاعت سوارند و نمي رانند و قدمی بهر خدا ننهند و درمي برجا ندهند مالی بمشقت فراهم آرند و بمحنت نگاه دارند و بحسرت بگذارند ـ

2. Write the following, with their vowel-points, and give their derivations :—

تصور ـ مبالغه ـ فصاحت ـ وقاحت

3. The verbs جهانیدن and دوانیدن are causatives. What are their primitive forms of the same mood, and the meanings they then bear ? 2

4. Resolve إلا into its constituents, and construct a few sentences showing its use. 3

5. Translate into English :— 10

سخن درصلاست و تدبیر و خوي
نه دراسپ و میدان و چوگان وگوي
تو بـــا دشمن نفس همخـــانهٔ
چه در بند پـــیکار بـــیگـــانه
عنان باز پیچان نفس از حرام
بمردي ز رستم گذشتند و سام
کس از چونتو دشمن ندارد غمي
که با خویشتن بر نیائي همي
تو خود را چو کودک ادب کن بچوب
بگرز گران مغز مردم مکوب

وجود تو شهریست پر نیك و بد * تو سلطان و دستور دانا خرد
همانـــا که دونان گردن فـــراز * درین شهر کمبوند و سوداي و آز

رضا و ورع نیکنـــامـــان حر * هوا و هوس رهزن و کیسه بر
چو سلطان عنایت کند با بدان * کجا مانـــد آسایش بخردان
ترا شهوت و حرص و کین وحسد * چوخون در رگانند وجان درجسد
گر این دشمنان تربیت یافتند * سر از حکم و رای تو بر تافتند
هوا و هوس را نماند ستیز * چو بینند سر پنجه عقل تیز
نه‌بینی که شب‌دزد ولرباش‌وخس * نگردند جائی که گردد عسس
رئیسی که دشمن سیاست نکرد * هم از دست دشمن ریاست نکرد
نخواهم درین نوع گفتن بسی * که حرفی بس ار کار بندد کسی

6. In line 4 you have the خویشتن. Give examples of compound adjectives formed from it.

7. What is the force of بر in برنیائی ? Can you produce other instances confirming your reply ? 2

8. (*a.*) What is the meaning of همی at the end of line 4 ? and could it be more appropriately placed in any other position in the sentence ? 3

(*b.*) Note on رستم and سام 1

9. Write out in words in Persian the numerals, eleventh, thirteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, forty, fifty, sixty, ninety. 3

10. Translate into Persian :— 12

There was no feature more remarkable in the character of Timour than his extraordinary perseverance. No difficulties ever led him to recede from what he had once undertaken, and he often persisted in his efforts under circumstances that led all around him to despair. He used, on such occasions, to relate to his friends an anecdote of his early life. "I once," said he, "was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building where I sat alone for many hours. Desiring to divert my mind from my hopeless condition, I fixed my observation on an ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish this object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground, but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top of the wall. This sight gave me courage, and I have never forgotten the lesson it conveyed."

## URDU.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English :— 10

مین ایك فارسي دان سی کہا کہ اب مجھکو
ہوئی ہی بندش اشعار فرس ذہن نشین
جو آپ کیجے اصلاح شعر کی میرے
نپایے غلطی تسو محاورہ مین کہین
ہی اور زیر فلك ذات میرزا فاخر
سلامت اونکو رکھی حق یہان بروی زمین
سوکب اونہون کوي اصلاح کا کسیکے دماغ
قبول کب کرے انکي متانت و تمکین
کہیہ بعد تامل کہ دون جواب تجھے
جو میری بات کا ای یار تجھکو ہووي یقین
جو چاہے یہ کہ کہے ہند کا زبان دان شعر
تو بہتر اوس کے لیے ریختہ کا ہے آئین
وگرنہ کہہ کی وہ کیون شعر فارسي ناحق
ہمیشہ فارسي دان کا ہو مورد نفرین
کوئی زبان ہو لازم ہے خوبي مضمون
زبان فرس کچھہ منحصر سخن تو نہین
اگر فہیم ہے توچشم دل سی کر تو نظر
زبان کا مرتبہ سعدیسے لیکے تا بہ حذین
کہانتک اونکی زبان تو درست بولیگا
زبان اپنی مین تو باندہ معنی رنگین
دیار ہند مین دو چار ایسے ہو گذرے
جنہون نے باز رکھا مضحکہ سے اپني نظین
چنانچہ خسرو و فیضي و آرزو و فقیر

سخن اونهون کا مغل کے هم قابل تحسین
سوائے انکے کوئی اور بهی هو پـــر شاعر
سواد هند مین وهین با مـــزه نمکین

2. Explain the third line, and remark on فیضی - خسرو - 3
ارزو and فقیر in line 12.

3. Give the etymology and meanings of ریخته - اصلاح - 2
لازم and تامل - مضمون - مفحصر - متانت - قابل - مضحکه

4. Write out the numerals according to ابجد 2

5. Inflect جنهون (line 11) through singular and plural. Also 4
پنا - کوی - بات

6 Express fifty per cent. and two-and-a-half per cent. 1
7. Correct the mistakes in the following passage :— 5

اس مشکل کو حل کرنی امکان کا باهر هی که کس قوم کي مسکن اولین کس مقام تها اور کدهرسے وه آئین اور کدهر کو گئي اور کتني تبدیل مقام کرکے فلانے جگهه پر بسین کیونکے جب شروع سے هر قوم کا تاریخ لکها جاتا تب یے بات حاصل هو سکتا تها غرض معتبر مورخون کي قول یـــے هی که جب حضرت نوح کا اولاد گردنواه مین بکثرت هو یـــے اور بسبب اونکي گلون کی برهنے کا ایك وسیع علف گاه کا حاجت هوا تو مشرق کے طرف صفر کرکے ملک سنعار مین پهنچي

8. Translate into English :—

عدل یك نور هی جس سے هی جهان سب روشن
اور مهك اُسکی سے خوشبو هی یهه دنیا کا چمن
کام جو کچهه هی غریبون کا سو انصاف سے کر
تو ترے کام بهي جو چاهے سو سب جاوٴن بن

اور عدالت کی تعریف اور بڑائي مین یهی نکته کفایت کرتاهی که عادل خدا کا دوست اور تمام عالم کا پیارا هی اگرچه اُسکے عدل سے فائده اُنکو نه پهنچا هو اورظالم دشمن خدا کا اور سب

خلق الله کا مردود هی گوکه اُسکی ظلم سے نقصان اُنکا نہوا هو اور دلیل اس سخن کی اور شاهد اس بات کا قصه نوشیروان عادل کا اور حجاج ظالم کا هی بـــا وجودیکه کسری کافر اور آتش پرست تها اور حجاج مسلمان تها اور پیغمبر کے اصحابون کو اُسنے دیکها تسپر بهی جب نوشیروان کا نام کوئی لیگا تو اُسپر رحمت کہینگے اور انصاف کے باعث اُسکی تعریف کرینگے اور جسوقت حجاج کا ذکر آویگا اُسکے ظلم کے سبب سے اُسپر لعنت کرینگے * ابیات

بادشاهت کا عدالت هی سنگار
مردم آزاری نـــکر ای شهریار
سلطنت کو عدل رکهے پایـــدار
گام تیرا عدل سے پـــکڑے قرار
جسکی خو دنیا مین عدل وداد هی
عاقبت مین اُسکا گهر آباد هی

9. State what you know of حجاج (Hajjáj), as to the time of his rule, his seat of government, and the paramount power from whom he derived his authority. 4

10. How are abstract nouns formed in Urdu? Give examples. 2

11. Translate into Urdu :— 8

"According to tradition, in the vicinity of the Wular lake once stood a city of which the Rájá was Sudrasen. By reason of the enormity of his crimes, the waters of the lake rose and drowned him and his subjects. It was said that during the winter months, at low water, the ruins of a submerged idol temple might be seen rising from the lake. Zayn úl Aábidín constructed a spacious barge which he sank in the lake, and upon which he laid a foundation of bricks and stones till it rose high enough to be level with the water. Upon this he erected a mosque and other buildings, and gave the islet the name of Lanka. The expense of the work was defrayed by the fortunate discovery of two idols of solid gold, which had been brought up from the lake by divers. On the completion of Lanka the king ordered a great festival to be held, wherein great sums were distributed among the poor."

## HINDI.

*Examiner*—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

*Full marks.*

द्वादस अच्छर मंत्र बर जपहिं सहित अनुराग।
बासुदेव पद पंकरुह दंपति मन अति लाग॥ १४८॥
करहि अहार साक फल कंदा। सुमिरहि ब्रह्म सच्चिदानंदा॥
पुनि हरि हेतु तपन करि लागे। बारि अहार मूल फल त्यागे॥
उर अभिलाष निरंतर होई। देखिय नयन परम प्रभु सोई॥
अगुन अखंड अनंत अनादी। जेहिं चिंतहि परमारथबादी॥
नेति नेति जेहि बेद निरूपा। चिदानंद निरुपाधि अनूपा॥
संभु बिरंचि बिष्नु भगवाना। उपजहिं जासु अंस ते नाना॥
ऐसेउ प्रभु सेवक बस आहीं। भक्तहेतु लीला तनु गहहीं॥
जौं यह बचन सत्य श्रुति भाषा। तौं हमार पूजिहि अभिलाषा॥

1. *a.* Translate the above into English. 16

*b.* How would you express in English the meaning of अहार in the first line of the above extract?

*c.* In what case are the following words severally पंकरुह, मन, भगवाना, अभिलाषा. Give the verbs with which they are syntactically connected.

*d.* Give the derivations of सुमिरहि, संभु

*e.* Give the literal meanings of पंकरुह, अहार, निरुपाधि अनूपा, निरंतर.

*f.* Explain the full meaning of नेति नेति.

*g.* Give a synonym of उर.

*h.* Who was बिरंचि?

2. *a.* Render the following into prose in the ordinary Hindi style. 12

सुर स्रन बरषहिं हरषि करहि अपछरा गान।
चले अवधपति अवधपुर मुदित बजाइ निसान॥ २४४॥

रूप करि बिनय महाजन केरे। सादर सकल मांगने टेरे॥
भूषन बसन बाजि गज दीन्हे। प्रेम पोषि ठाढ़े सब कीन्हे॥
बार बार बिरदावलि भाषी। फिरे सकल रामहिं उर राखी॥

बहुरि बहुरि कोसलपति कहहीं। जनक प्रेम बस फिरा न चाहहीं॥
पुनि कह भूपति बचन सुहाये। फिरिय महीप दूरि बड़ि आये॥

*b.* In what case are ज्ञान, रूप, प्रेम, भूपति? What are the verbs with which they are severally connected?

*c.* What is the literal meaning of महीप and in what case is it.

*d.* Derive रूप, विरदावलि, and सुहाये.

*e.* Give the meanings of प्रसून, बसन, बाजि and राखी Is the last word spelt rightly? If not, what is the cause of the error?

*f.* Who was कोसलपति?

3. *a.* Turn the following lines into the regular Hindi. 10

इतनौ कहि दमनक करटक कौं एक रूख तरे ऊंची ठौर बैठाय केतेक जम्बुक वाके निकट राखि आप एकलौ संजीवक के पास जाय बोल्यौ तू कहां तें आया है। जब उनि आपनी सब पूर्व अवस्था कही तब इन कही या बन कौ राजा सिंह है। तुम क्यों कैसें रहि हौ। पुनि भयमान होय ऋषभ कही तुम काहू भांति मेरी सहायता करौ। बहुरि दमनक नें आपनी घातें वाहि निर्मय करि कह्यौ कि मेरौ बड़ौ भाई करटक राजा कौ मंत्री है। प्रथम उन तें तोहि मिलाऊंगौ। पाछै राजा तें हू भेट कराऊंगौ। ऐसें कहि दमनक नें वा बलध कौं करटक के समीप लै जाय वाके पायन पारयौ। तब करटक नें बैल की पीठ ठोकिकै कह्यौ अब तुम या बन मांहि अभय चरतु फिरौ अरु काहू भांति की चिंता निज मन मे जिन करौ। ऐसे वाकौ भय मिटाय साथ ले राजपौर पर आय बैठे।

*b.* Is there any difference in the meaning of काहू भांति in line 5 and of the same phrase in line 11?

*c.* In what case is जम्बुक?

*d.* Parse चरतु.

4. *d.* Turn the following lines into English: 12

कह्यौ है सेवक स्वामी कौं निचंत कबहू न राखै। जो राखै तौ दधिकरन बिलाव की भांति होय। यह सुनि करटक कही यह कैसी कथा है। तब दमनक कहतु है।

अर्बुद परवत की कंदरा में एक महाविक्रम नाम सिंह रहै। जब वह वहां सोवै तब एक मूसा बिल तें निकरि वाके केस काटै।

जद वह जागै तद बिल मे भजि जाय। कह्यौ है छोटे शत्रु बड़ेनि तें न मरैं। वा मूषक की दुष्टता देखि बाघ नें निज मनमे बिचार्यौ कि याकी समान कौ कोऊ ल्याऊं तौ यह मार्यौ जाय। ना तौयाके हाथ तें सोवन न पायहौं। यह बिचारि गांव में जाय एक दधिकरन नाम बिलाव कों अति आदर सों ल्यायौ अरु राख्यौ। वह हू वा कंदरा के द्वार पर बैठ्यौ रहै अरु बिलाय के भय तें मूसा बिल सों बाहर न निकरै। सिंह सुख नीद सोवै।

*b.* Give the derivation of निचंत.

*c.* Give the meaning of the particles कौं तौ तें सों हू.

*d.* Point out a word or two in the above extracts where the letter र stands for ल.

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## URIYA.

*Examiner*—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

*Full marks.*

1. *a.* Translate the following lines into English: 12

ନୋହିଲେ ଅବା ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଭା ।
ଆକାଶୁ ଖସି ଆସି ଯାଉଅଛି ଶୋଭା ॥ ୭ । ୮ ॥
ନୋହିଲେ ଅବା ତୁମ୍ଭେ ରୋହିଣୀ ନାମେ ତାରା ।
ଏ ସକାଶୁ ନେତ୍ରକୁ ଦିଶୁଅଛି ତୋରା ॥ ୯ ॥
କାମରୁ ମୋହରୁ ବା ବଶିଷ୍ଠପତିଙ୍କି ।
ଶ୍ରୁତିଣ ଅରୁନ୍ଧତୀ ଆସିଛି କ୍ଷିତିକି । ୧୦ ॥
ନୋହିଲେ ଅବା କେଉଁ ରଜା ମନୋହାରୀ ।
ଅଟ ସବୁ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଦିଶୁଅଛି ବାରି ॥ ୧୧ ॥
ଦଣ୍ଡକ ଅରଣ୍ୟରୁ ରାବଣ ବାହାରି ।
ଆଣିଅଛି ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଚିତ୍ତରେ କୋପ କରି ॥ ୧୨ ॥
ଜନକରଜାଙ୍କର ଅଟ କି ତୁମ୍ଭେ ସୁତା ।
କିହ ସତ ତୁମ୍ଭର ନାମ କି ଅଟେ ସୀତା ॥ ୧୩ ॥
ଏଉପେ ଶୁଣି ହନୁମନ୍ତଙ୍କ ବଚନକୁ ।

ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କରେ ଲଭ୍ ସେ ହରଷକୁ ।। ୧୪ ।।
ବୋଇଲେ ବଇଦେହୀ ମୋରଠାରୁ ଶୁଣ ।
ଜନକ ଅଟନ୍ତି ମୋ ଜନମ କାରଣ ।। ୧୫ ।।
ସୀତା ବୋଲି ବଖ୍ୟାତ ଅଟଇ ନାମ ମୋର ।
ଘରଣୀ ଅଟଇ ମୁ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କର ।। ୧୬ ।।
ବଧୂ ହୋଇ ଦଶରଥଙ୍କର ମୁହିଁ ।
କରଷେ ଯାଏ ସୁଖେ ଦନକୁ ହଇଲଇଁ ।। ୧୭ ।।
ରାଜଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଭୋଗମାନଙ୍କୁ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲ ।
ସ୍ୱାମୀଙ୍କ ବକ୍ୟ ସଦନେ ରହି ଥିଲ ।। ୧୮ ।।

*b.* Resolve the word ଜୋହିଲେ into its component parts.

*c.* In what case is ଆକାଶୁ ? Is it a contracted form ? If so, what would be the regular form ?

*d.* What is the meaning of the particle ଅବା ?

*e.* Why is ରୋହିଣୀ referred to here ? Do you know of any person called Rohini in the Hindoo mythology ?

*f.* Who and what was Arundhati ?

ବରଷକ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଦଶରଥ ରଜା ।
ରାମଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକେ ବଲାଇଲେ ମଜ୍ଜା ।। ୧୯ ।।
ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପୁରୋହିତମାନଙ୍କୁ ଡାକଲେ ।
କାଲି ମୁ ଯୁବରଜା କରିବ ବୋଇଲେ ।। ୨୦ ।।
ତାହା ଶୁଣି କୈକେୟୀ ନାମରେ ତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରିୟା ।
ସ୍ୱପଠାରେ ପୂଙ୍କୁ କଲ ଥିଲେ ମାୟା ।। ୨୧ ।।
ଭୋଜନ ପାନ ବେଶମାନଙ୍କେ ହୀନ ହୋଇ ।
ଶୋଇଲେ ମହୀ ଦେଶେ ଜୋଉକ ବୁହାଇ ।। ୨୨ ।।
ନୃପଙ୍କ ଯଇ ତାଙ୍କୁ କରନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରତିବାଧନା ।
ଏହି ବର ମାଗିଲେ ସେ ବରଲଲନା ।। ୨୩ ।।
ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ବନ ସିବେ ମୋର ପୁଣି ରଜା ।
ହୋଇ କୋଶଲରେ ପାଲିବ ଜନ ପ୍ରଜା ।। ୨୪ ।।

2. *a.* What is the meaning of ରାମଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକେ to the end of the line (2nd line)? 14

*b.* What is the literal meaning of ପୁରୋହିତ?

*c.* What is the meaning of ରାଘବଠାରେ ପୂର୍ବୁ to the end of the line (6th line)?

*d.* What is the meaning of ହୀନ ହୋଇ ମହୀ? Parse ବୁହାଇ (7th and 8th lines).

*e.* Translate into English the last four verses from ନୃପତି to ପ୍ରଜା

*f.* Give two synonyms of ନୃପତି in the same literal sense.

*g.* Turn ମାଗିଲେ, ଯିବେ, and ପାଲିବ into the first person singular, without altering tenses.

3. *a.* Translate the following passage into English: 10

କଲିକତାର ସୁପ୍ରିମ କୋର୍ଟର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବିଚାରପତିର ପଦ ବହୁ କାଳରୁ ତାହାଙ୍କର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନୀୟ ଥିଲା । ପରେ ୧୭୮୩ ସାଲ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ମାସରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଚିରପାର୍ଥିତ ପଦରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ, ସେ ସେହିସମୟରେ ନାଇଟ ଉପାଧି ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେଲେ । ସୁପ୍ରିମ କୋର୍ଟର ବହୁ ପରିଶ୍ରମସାଧ୍ୟ କର୍ମରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟାପୃତ ରହି ଶୁଦ୍ଧା, ସେ ପୂର୍ବଠାରୁ ଅଧିକତର ପ୍ରଯତ୍ନ ଓ ପରିଶ୍ରମ ସହିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଓ ଦର୍ଶନ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁଶୀଳନ କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । କଲିକତାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଲଣ୍ଡନ ନଗର ରୟେଲ ସୋସାଇଟୀ ନାମକ ସଭାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟ କରି ସ୍ୱୀୟ ଅସାଧାରଣ ଉତ୍ସାହ, ଓ ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗଦ୍ୱାରା ଏସିୟାଟୀକ ସୋସାଇଟୀ ନାମକ ସଭା ସ୍ଥାପନ କଲେ । ସେ ଯେତେ କାଳ ଜୀବିତ ଥିଲେ ତେତେ ଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ତାହାର ସଭାପତିର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତି ବରଷ ବହୁତର ପରିଶ୍ରମ ସ୍ୱୀକାର ପୂର୍ବକ ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଓ ପୂର୍ବକାଲୀୟ ବିଷୟ ସକଳର ତତ୍ତ୍ୱାନୁସନ୍ଧାନ-

ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉକ୍ତ ସଭାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଓ ବିଭୂତିଷି କରିଥିଲେ ।

*b.* What is meant by ପୂର୍ବକାଳୀୟ ବିଷୟ ?

*c.* What is the sense of ସଭାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟ କରି ?

*d.* Is there any difference between ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନୀୟ and ଚିରପ୍ରାର୍ଥିତ ?

ସେ ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ ଜଳ ବାୟୁ ଦୋଷରେ ଶାରୀରିକ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ହେବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । ବିଶେଷରେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଏମନ୍ତ ନିସ୍ତେଜ ହୋଇ ଗଲା ଯେ ମଧୁଥି ବର୍ତ୍ତିକାର ଆଲୋକରେ ଲେଖା ରହିତ କରିବାକୁ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ମାତ୍ର ଯେତେ ଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ତାହାଙ୍କର କିଞ୍ଚିନ୍ମାତ୍ର ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଥିଲା କାହିଁରେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ଅଭିଳଷିତ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନର ବ୍ୟାଘାତ ଘଟିଲା ନାହିଁ । ପୀଡ଼ାଭିଭୂତ ହୋଇ ଶଯ୍ୟାଗତ ରହି ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ବିନା ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ୍ୱିଦ୍ୟା ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରନ୍ତି । ଏବଂ ବୈଦ୍ୟର ଉପଦେଶାନୁସାରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଲାଭ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯେ କିଞ୍ଚିତ୍ କ୍ଷଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ କରନ୍ତି ତହିଁରେ ଗ୍ରୀସ, ଇଟାଲି ଓ ଭାରତବର୍ଷୀୟ ଦେବତାଗଣର ବିଷୟରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରସସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ରଚନା କରନ୍ତି । ଏଥିରୁ ବୋଧ ହେଉଅଛି ଯେ ସେ ଅପଣା ମନକୁ ଏମନ୍ତ ଦୃଢ଼ୀଭୂତ କରିଥିଲେ ଯେ ଏପରି ପରିଶ୍ରମ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗଣନୀୟ ହୁଅଇ ।

4. *a.* What is nominative to the verb ହୋଇ ଥିଲା at the end of the sentence beginning with ମଧୁଥି ବର୍ତ୍ତିକରା ? 10

*b.* What is the meaning and derviation of ମଧୁଥିବର୍ତ୍ତିକା ?

*c.* What is the meaning of ଅଭିଳସିତ ?

*d.* Translate into English the sentence commencing with ପୀଡ଼ାଭିଭୂତ and ending with the word ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରନ୍ତି

*e.* Give the meaning of the following words ପ୍ରତିଲାଭ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ

*f.* Translate into English the last sentence in the above extract beginning with the words ଏଥିରୁ ବୋଧ ଗଣନୀୟ and terminating with the words ହୁଅଇ

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## BURMESE.

*Examiner*—Rev. G. D'Cruz.

*N. B*—All the Answer Papers should be transmitted direct to the address of the Rev. G. D'Cruz, Bassein, by officers superintending the Examinations.

1. Translate the following into English :—

ဘုရားလောင်းသည်။ဇေတမင်းသားတို့စကား
ကိုကြားလျှင်။ဇေတမင်းအပေါင်းတို့။ ယခုသင်
တို့ငကို။မြတ်နိုးကြသည်နှင့်အညီ။ တပြည်လုံ့အ
ပ်နှင်း ကြပေသည်မှာ။ ငါလည်းမပယ်မလှန်း ။
ဘိမ်းဒံထိုက်လှပေသည်၊ ထိုသို့တမူကား။ မိမိကို
ယ်ကိုသာ၊ ကောင်းအောင်မပြုဘဲ။ သုခချမ်းသာ
ကိုသာ။ရှာလေ့ရှိသောပညာရှိတို့အင်သည်။ ဆင်
ချင်တွေးတောခြင်းဖြင့်။ဆင်းရဲရောက်လည်း။ အ
လျှင်တဆောဝမ်းမဇမြောက်။ ယခုထက်လဉ်းနှော
င်အခွင့်ဟော့်မတောကိုမျှော်ခေါ်စင် ၊စား မြဲဖြစ်
သဉ်၊ တယောက်ကောင်းလို၍။ အပေါင်းဆင်းရဲ
မဖြစ်သာ ။ နောင်လာလတန့်ဘေးကို ။ အဝေးက
ရှောင်ရာချေသည်။ သင်တို့ပြည်ကို။ ငါမင်းမပြု

လို။ ဝင်္ဂဘာတောင်သို့သာသွား၍။ နေလိမ်အံ့ဟု
ဆို၍။ပြည်ကိုလက်မခ့။ပယ်တောမူ၏။ 15

2. Parse the following words occurring in the above passage :—
သင်တို့ပြည်ကိုငါမင်းပြုချေအံ့။ 6

3. Point out the verb which agrees with ဘုရားလောင်း
သည် in the above passage. 3

4. In what sense are the two clauses of the following sentence connected :—ဆင်းရဲရောက်လည်း။ အလျှင်တ
ဆောဝမ်းမမြောက်။ ? 4

5. Give the mood and tense of ရောက် in the expression
ဆင်းရဲရောက်လည်း။ 4

6. Explain the difference in meaning between ပေးဝယ်သ
ည် and ဝယ်ပေးသည် ; and between ရိုက်လိုက်သ
ည် and လိုက်ရိုက်သည်။ 4

7. Give the derivations and literal meanings of ဥပုသ်။
ထကာ။ ဟိမဝန္တာ။ 4

8. What is the point of the comparison made by Zeneka in the following expression, taken from your text-book :—အပင်
မှပြတ်ကင်းသောဖြူဆံမြက်ညွှန့်ကဲ့သို့။ ငါတ
ယောက်ထိးတည်းထိမဝန္တာ၌ရဟန်းထရားပွါးစေ
၍နေလေအံ့။ ? On what occasion were the above words used ? Describe, in Burmese, as much as possible in the words of the book, the effects which they produced on the person to whom they were addressed. 10

# ARMENIAN.

## *Examiner*—Mr. T. Malcolm.

1. Write in your own words a short account of the life of Salarshack I.

2. Translate the following :

'Ի մեռանիլ տրդատայ ապստամբեցան աղուանք և ըստ որում նշանակեցաք ի վերոյ՝ սպանին զՍրբն գրիգորիս նահատակութիւն. և յայնժամ սանատրուկ ոմն յազգէ արշակունեաց՝ թագ կապեալ թագաւորեաց անդ, և խորհէր տիրել համօրէն աշխին հայոց. Զայս լուեալ մեծի իշխանին բագկուրայ որ բդեշխն էր աշխարհին աղձնեայ, ինքն ևս ապստամբեալ՝ եկաց իբր ինքնագլուխ, օգնական խոր արարեալ զպարոիկս: Սոյնպէս և այլ բազում մեծամեծ իշխանք և տանուտեարք վրտարանչեալ արկին աղմուկ շփոթի 'ի հայս. ընդ որս և երեքին նախարարութիւնք, այսինքն են բզնունիք մանաւազեանք, և դունինք կամ որդունիք՝ յարուցեալ 'ի վերայ միմեանց՝ կոտորեցին զիրեարս. և ջնջեցան տոհմք նոցա 'ի միջոյ իսպառ:

Զայս տեսեալ այլոց նախարարաց՝ ժողովեցան առ սքն վրթանէս, և խորհուրդ արարեալ ընդ նմա՝ հաստատեցին թագաւորեցու հանել զխոսրով զորդի տրդատայ: Եւ ոչ զի անկասկած միասցէ թագաւորութի նորա, ապաւինեցան առ Կոստանդին կայսր որդի մեծին Կոստանդիանոսի և նա առաքեաց 'ի հայս զանտիոքոս զվերակացու-տան իւրոյ զօրուծանու; ընդ նմին և ծիրանի և պսակ թագաւորական հանդերձ բղբով թագաւորեցուցանել զխոսրով:

3. Parse the following :

'Ի վճարիլ այսր ակսա խոսրով արքայ տալ զանձն 'ի զբօսանս որսոյ. որոյ վն տնկեաց անտառ մեծ՝ առ աղատ

գետով այն. որ խոսրովակերտան սատծաւ և շինեաց մերձ յանտառն 'ի վերայ բլրոյ միոյ քաղաք դուին անուամբ որ պարսկերէն նշանակէ բլուր . և անդ փոխեաց յարտաշատայ զարքունիսն իւր .

4. Give the meanings of the following sentences in your own words.

Գինոյ ըմպել կ'ուր , ընդ գինի մտանել , 'ի Գլուխ ելանել , Գոյժ ունկանել , ձեռս 'ի Գործ արկանել , մասն և Գուշակ լինել , Դրաշն նայել .

5. Give the meanings of the following words :

Գետնախնձոր , խմբագրութիւն . վտարանջութիւն, ձեռնտու, ջայլամ , ջատագով , ստորոտ , վայրագ , խախուտ , խստ-օրինակ . բեկոր , խուռն ոչ , խսպան , խողովակ .

6. Decline :

Ջայլամ ,

7. Conjugate :

Եմ ,

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## TRANSLATION.

*Examiners*—
- Dr. K. M. Banerjea.
- Major H. S. Jarrett.
- Babu Bireswar Chatterjea, M. A.
- Babu Rajanikanta Gupta.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

(*a*) With regard to Hindus, there is no nation in the world 30
which possesses so ancient or so minute a body of rules for regulating the life and conduct of a student as the Hindus possess in their ancient books of law. And no one, I think, doubts that the precepts we there find laid down were carried out to the letter in actual practice. Can any one realise the picture which those books present to us of student life, the patient years of obedience and humility, of vigilance and self-denial, of rigid austerity and unceasing study, and associate these ideas with one who knows

no higher motive for study than the hope of worldly gain? The people of this country must have broken completely with the memory of the past, and diverged strangely from the type of their forefathers, if they cannot rise to see education in any higher light than as a possible source of money. Amongst every people living under a settled government, under which the ravages of war are unknown, and life and property are secure from violence, population has a tendency to increase more rapidly than the means of employment. And unless, by a change in the habits of the people, the increase of population is checked, or new means of employment are opened up commensurate with the demand, much suffering must result. This is, plainly stated, the cause of your present difficulties. If you had not had a university education, you would have had to face the same struggle for existence, with this difference that you would have been less able to understand its true nature and causes, and less fitted to bear your part in the battle of life.

(*b*) In the marriage of the rich, great preparations of music, fireworks, and illuminations are made. At a fortunate hour in the night, the bridegroom dressed in silk, and wearing many gold and silver ornaments, a gold chain round his neck, and a gilt crown upon his head, prepares to go to the house of the bride. The procession at a magnificent wedding is very long. Before the bridegroom's palanquin, the servants of the father walk, carrying silver staves: open carriages proceed slowly, containing dancing women and singers: a flag also is carried and a metal instrument like a dish is placed upon an elephant and beat at intervals. The streets are illumimated by the flambeaux and lights which the attendants carry in their hands, and fireworks placed on both sides of the streets are discharged as the procession moves along. Horses, camels, and elephants richly caparisoned accompany it at convenient intervals, and musicians playing various instruments are stationed before and behind the bridegroom. 20

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## HISTORY.

*Examiners*— { Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. / Mr. R. Carter.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the condition of England, political and social, during the Roman period. What changes in it were introduced by the Saxon conquest? 5

2. Enumerate the dynasties that successively reigned in England; with dates. Describe briefly the events which led to the various changes of dynasty, and state on what grounds each dynasty claimed the succession. 8

3. Trace in chronological order the gradual extension of the British Empire beyond the limits of the British Isles. Name

those foreign possessions which once belonged to England, but do so no more.

4. Give some account of the following: 6

(*a.*) The Druids, the Jutes, the Lollards, the Non-jurors, the Jacobites, the Chartists. To what periods of English history do they respectively belong?

(*b.*) Explain the following terms: Domesday Book—Feudal System—Magna Charta—Order of the Garter—Revival of Letters—Book of Sports.

5. Give some account of the state of India, political, social and religious, during the period preceding the Muhammadan invasions; and describe the more important changes introduced by the latter. 6

6. Enumerate the successive Muhammadan dynasties that reigned in Dehli: with dates. Describe the events which led to the establishment of each dynasty. 8

7. Trace the origin and the course of the contest between the English and the French for supremacy in India 7

8. Give some account of the following: Chandra Gupta—Vikramáditya—Prithvírája—Timur—Vasco de Gama—Ahmad Sháh Abdallí. 3

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## GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Examiners*— { Dr. P. K. Ray. / Rev. Lalbehary Dey.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What is meant by Mercator's projection? Define a great circle, latitude, longitude, tropic, meridian. 7

2. Find the time at Calcutta when it is eight o'clock in the morning at Buenos Ayres,—the longitude of Buenos Ayres being 58° 16′ West. 3

3. Explain the following geographical terms:—plateau, delta, steppes, sound, geyser, savannah, estuary, prairie, lagoon. 5

4. Draw an outline map of Ireland, putting in the following places:—Wexford, Cork, Tralee, Galway, Drogheda. 5

5. Where are the following, and for what are they famous:—Cologne, the Transvaal, Grasmere, Worcester, St. Helena, Londonderry, Antwerp, Sedan, Utah, Sumbawa? 5

6. State fully the colonies and dependencies of Britain in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania. 5

7. What is the most celebrated river in Africa? Give a short account of the attempts made in modern times to discover its source. Trace its course as far as it is known. What is considered at present to be its source? 7

8. State how clouds, rain, and fogs are produced. 3

9. Explain with the help of a diagram the phenomena of the seasons. 5

10. Explain also with the help of a diagram how tides happen. 5

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiners*— { MR. J. A. MARTIN, A. L.
REV. G. H. ROUSE, M. A.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

N. B.—*Algebraical symbols are not to be employed in solving the first five questions.*

1. What do you mean by *Multiplication?* Define *quotient, factor, power, expression* and *dimension.* 3

2. Add together $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$: and simplify 2

$$\frac{\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{5}} \text{ of } 2\tfrac{11}{16} \div \frac{4}{13 - 3\frac{1}{3}} + 3\tfrac{1}{16} - \frac{3}{3 - 1\frac{1}{13}}. \quad 3$$

3. What decimal of 45 Rs. is 35 Rs. 2 as. 6 p.? Find the value of $\frac{1{\cdot}074}{{\cdot}0015}$ of $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas. 2

4. Express $37\,84\dot{6}\dot{3}$ as an improper vulgar fraction in its lowest terms; and find, correct to 4 places of decimals, the result of dividing the square root of this number by the square root of 11. 2 4

5. A man who has a certain capital calculates that if he invest it in $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. stock at 91 his income will be £25 more than if he invest it in 3 per cent. stock at 88. What is his capital? 4

6. What do you mean by a negative quantity? 2

Prove that $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$. 2

7. Simply $\frac{1}{abx} + \frac{1}{a(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{1}{b(b-a)(x-b)}$; and 2

resolve into elementary factors the expressions:— 3

$x^2 - 5ax - 66a^2$ and $(1 - c^2)(1 + c)^2 - (1 - a^2)(1 + c)^2$.

8. A man receives $\frac{x}{y}$ths of 10 Rs. and afterwards $\frac{y}{x}$ths of 3

10 Rs He then gives away 20 Rs. Show that he cannot lose by the transaction.

9. What is an *equation?* Prove that a simple equation has 3
only one root.

10. Solve the equations— 3

(1.) $\sqrt{x^2 + 11x + 20} - \sqrt{x^2 + 5x - 1} = 3.$

(2.) $\frac{4{\cdot}05}{9x} - \frac{{\cdot}3}{{\cdot}8 - 2x} = \frac{1\,8}{x} - \frac{3{\cdot}6}{2\,4 - 6x}.$ 3

(3.) $ax + by = c, \quad a^2x + b^2y = c^2.$ 2

11. A challenged B to ride a bicycle race of 1,040 yds. He first gave B 120 yds. start, but lost by 5 seconds: he then gave B 5 seconds start and won by 120 feet. How long does each take to ride the distance? 4

## GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

*Examiners*— { Rev. Father D. van Impe, S. I.
Rev. E. S. Summers. B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define *an angle, an obtuse angled triangle, a circle,* and *a parallelogram.* Write out the 2nd and 8th axioms. 3

2. Write out the 12th axiom and prove its converse. 4

3. To make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third. 2 3

Point out how the construction fails if the above condition be not complied with.

4. Triangles, upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another. 2

Shew how to make a triangle equal to a given quadrilateral, which shall have its base on one side of the quadrilateral produced if necessary, and its vertex at one of the opposite angles. 3

5. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line and of the square of the line between the points of section. 4

Also prove this algebraically. 6

6. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 2

BC is a given arc of a circle whose centre is O; A is any point in BC. AD, AE are drawn perpendicular to OB, OC. Prove that the line DE is of constant length. 4

7. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 4

8. A man on one side of a brook finds that he can just rest a ladder 20 ft. long against a branch of a tree vertically over the other bank: the branch is 12 ft. above the ground. How wide is the brook? 3

9. A man by walking diametrically across a circular grass plot finds that it has taken him 45 seconds less than if he had kept to the path round the outside. If he walks 80 yds. a minute what is the diameter of the grass plot? 4

10. Draw a rough sketch of the field ABC; and find its area from the accompanying field book. 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ⊙ A | |
| | 464 | 0 |
| | 332 | 50 |
| | ⊙ C | |
| turn | to the | letf |
| | ⊙ C | |
| | 420 | |
| | 330 | |
| | 240 | 0 |
| | 124 | 25 |
| | ⊙ B | |
| turn | to the | left |
| | ⊙ B. | |
| 0 | 572 | |
| 26 | 236 | |
| from | ⊙ A. | go North |

# First Examination in Arts.

## 1881.

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## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What was Cowper's main object in writing the Task? Give a brief sketch of his character and opinions, illustrating them by passages or incidents drawn from Books IV, V, and VI. 5

2. Explain:—

(*a.*) Is winter hideous in a garb like this? 3
Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,
The pent-up breath of an unsavoury throng
To thaw him into feeling, or the smart
And snappish dialogue that flippant wits
Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile?

(*b.*) Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand, 3
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose
Till it outmantle all the pride of verse—
Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass,
Smitten in vain! Such music cannot charm
The eclipse that intercepts truth's heavenly beam.

(*c.*) Enchanting novelty, that moon at full, 3
That finds out every crevice of the head
That is not sound and perfect, hath in theirs
Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near,
And his own cattle must suffice him soon.

3. Praise or otherwise explain the italicized words:—

(*a.*) *Remember* Handel! Who that *was* not born 2
Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets,
Or can, *the* more than *Homer* of his age?

(*b.*) Chains are the portion of *revolted* man. 1

(*c.*) No mean city, planned *or ere* the hills 1
Were built. 1

(*d.*) Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit.

4. What is meant by the *classicism* of Milton? Quote instances in illustration of this peculiarity as shown in his use of words, phrases, or constructions. 5

5. Explain by a clear paraphrase:—

(*a.*) What fear we then? What doubt we to incense 6
His utmost ire? Which to the highth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this essential, happier far
Than miserable to have eternal being:
Or if our substance be indeed divine
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this side nothing; and by proof we feel
Our power sufficient to disturb his Heav'n,
And with perpetual inroads to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne.

(*b.*) Let us not then pursue
By force impossible, by leave obtained
Unacceptable, though in Heav'n, our state
Of splendid vassalage, but rather seek
Our own good from ourselves, and from our own
Live to ourselves, though in this vast recess,
Free and to none accountable, preferring
Hard liberty before the easy yoke
Of servile pomp.

6. Annotate upon:—The Manichæan God; King Richard's 5
bunch; a Guido; the Sabine bard; ingenious Cowley; Sidney, warbler of poetic prose; Mausolean pomp; Medusa with Gorgonian terror; the dreaded name of Demogorgon; the Scian and the Teian muse.

7. Explain:—

(*a.*) Long, long, in hut and hall, 1
May hearts of native proof be reared
To guard each hallowed wall.

(*b.*) A countenance in which did meet 1
Sweet records, promises as sweet.

(*c.*) Let merry England proudly rear 1
Her blended roses, bought so dear.

(*d.*) O God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!

(*e.*) You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

8. Write down briefly, in your own words, the substance of 5
Wordsworth's sonnet on the subjugation of Switzerland.

## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—Rev. R. J. Bell.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Sketch, after Mr. Hutton, Scott's character as a clansman, a citizen, a master, a friend. 6

2. Explain clearly :—

(*a.*) Carlyle remarks, "Your Shakespeare fashions his characters from the heart outwards; your Scott fashions them from the skin inwards, never getting near the heart of them." *Mention some instances adduced by Mr. Hutton in refutation of this criticism.* 2

(*b.*) "But the long and refluent *music* of Homer, once naturalized in his mind, would have discontented him with that quick, sharp, metrical tramp of his own *moss troopers*, to which alone his genius as a poet was perfectly suited." *Mention instances showing the effect of his (Scott's) poetry upon men. How may it be accounted for?* 4

(*c.*) "And it was because the man was so much greater than the *ends for which he strove*, that there is a sort of grandeur in the *tragic fate* which denied them to him, and exhibited to all the world the infinite superiority of the striver himself to *the toy* he was thus *passionately craving*." *Elucidate this extract from Scott's life.* 4

(*d.*) The Bishop of Liege, "having been disappointed of a cardinal's hat by Francis, employed all the malicious ingenuity with which the desire of *revenge* inspires an ambitious mind, in *thwarting* the measures of that monarch." What *measures*"? 2

3. Describe the exorbitant power of the Castilian nobles under Ferdinand. What steps did Ximenes take to curtail their power? With what success? What were the peculier features of his character? *Illustrate his character from your text-book.* 7

4. Johnson felt his position as a critic an unenviable one. State (1) how he illustrates his position, (2) how he vindicates himself. 3

5 What defects in harmony and cadence does Johnson notice in *Paradise Lost?* How does he excuse Milton's versification? 3

6 Paley says, "One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very extensiveness of His bounty." How has he expanded this thought? 3

7. Explain: "Milton's characters, most of them, lie out of nature, and were to be formed purely by his own invention." What characters are referred to? What other poets have exhibited the like genius? 3

8. Explain and scan :— 6

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

Who was the author of these lines? Give some of the beauties of *Paradise Lost* (according to Addison) as regards the language.

9. Addison remarks that Homer and Virgil have shown great judgment by introducing into their poems "persons who were so nearly related to the people for whom they wrote." Explain 3

this. "Milton," he says, "excelled these poets in this respect." How? State Addison's argument.

10. Define or explain:—Desideratum, aphides, crystalline lens, retina, "to canvass," germane, "pencil of light," advertise, "conventional morality," licentious, vicious, "delicate-minded friends," unsophisticated, "law of honour," "lucid use of colour" in poetry, "big ha' Bible," "a thread of the attorney." 4

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## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Compare Tibullus with Propertius in the style and matter of their elegies. 5

2. Translate:— 19

Ergo tam doctæ nobis periere tabellæ,
Scripta quibus pariter tot periere bona!
Has quondam nostris manibus detriverat usus,
Qui non signatas jussit habere fidem:
Illæ jam sine me norant ave ferre sodali,
Et quædam sine me verba diserta loqui.
Non illas fixum caras effecerat aurum,
Vulgari buxo sordida cera fuit.
Qualescunque mihi semper mansere fideles,
Semper et effectus promeruere bonos.
Forsitan hæc illis fuerant mandata tabellis:
Irascor, quoniam es, lente, moratus heri.
Me miserum! his aliquis rationem scribit avarus,
Et ponit duras inter ephemeridas!
Quas si quis mihi retulerit, donabitur auro;
Quis pro divitiis ligna retenta velit?
I, puer, et citus hæc aliqua propone columna,
Et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum.

(*a*) Parse *norant, ave, qualescunque, ephemeridas, retulerit,* and *hæc* in the 17th line.

Give the meanings of *ergo*, and *pro* in promeruere.

(*b.*) Scan the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th lines, marking the Cæsuras.

What two rules of the Elegiac Pentameter are violated in the 12th and 14th lines?

3. Translate, explaining the allusions: 18

(*a*) Natalem nostri primum videre parentes,
Quum cecidit fato Consul uterque pari.
Quid fraudare juvat vitem crescentibus uvis,
Et modo nata mala vellere poma manu?
Parcite pallentes undas quicunque tenetis,
Duraque sortiti tertia regna dei.

Parse *natalem* and *sortiti*.

(*b.*) Nile pater, quanam possim te dicere causa,
Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput?

Te propter nullos tellus tua postulat imbres,
Arida nec pluvio supplicat herba Jovi
Te canit, atque suum pubes miratur Osirim
Barbara, Memphiten plangere docta bovem.

State the force of *nam* in quanam.

(*c.*) Conjux non usquam, quæ, me quam mitteret urbe,
Dicitur ante omnes consuluisse deos.

Explain the subjunctive *mitteret*.

(*d*) Curia prætexto quæ nunc nitet alta senatu,
Pellitos habuit, rustica corda, Patres.
Buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites;
Centum illi in prato sæpe senatus erat,
Nulli cura fuit externos quærere divos,
Quum tremeret patrio pendula turba sacro.

(*e.*) Mox ubi jam facibus cessit prætexta maritis,
Vinxit et acceptas altera vitta comas.
Jungor, Paule, tuo, sic discessura! cubili.
In lapide hoc uni nupta fuisse legar.

What would be the meaning if you read *huic* for *hoc*?

4. Derive bustum, priscus, quoniam, quadrigæ.
Explain the terminations in cur*so*, curs*ito*, pall*esco*.
Give the genders of—
humus, pelagus, orbis, classis, mens, fons, tribus, dies.
Conjugate, marking the quantities,—
juvo, vello, cogo, fisus, fissus, fixus, fictus, factus.

5. Translate into Latin: 6
*a.* He promises to come to the assistance of the Gauls.
*b.* There is no dŏubt that the Spaniards are too brave to be conquered in one battle.
*c.* Does anything prevent us from surrounding the city with a wall? (No.)
*d.* As soon as the business is finished, I shall return home.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. C. Edwards, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 3

*a* Quibus census equester erat, equi publici non erant assignati, consilio prius inter sese habito Senatum adeunt, factaque dicendi potestate equis se suis stipendia facturos promittunt.

State what you know about the Roman Equites of this time.

*b*. Omnia fieri ut consenescat ad Veios juventus, nec de agris nec de aliis commodis plebis ferre ad populum tribuni frequentiaque urbana celebrare actiones et resistere conspirationi patriciorum possint. Præjudicium jam de reis et ab Senatu et ab populo Romano et ab ipsorum Collegis factum esse. 4

What was the regular time for entering on a new magistracy? and what was the question that arose here in connection with it?

Distinguish between *plebs* and *populus*.

*c*. His orationibus incitata plebs denis millibus æris gravis reos condemnat nequiquam Sergio Martem communem belli fortunamque accusante, Verginio *deprecante* ne infelicior domi quam militiæ esset. In hos versa ira populi cooptationis tribunorum fraudisque contra legem Treboniam factæ memoriam obscuram fecit. Victores Tribuni, ut præsentem mercedem judicii plebes haberet, legem agrariam promulgant, tributumque *conferri* prohibent, quum tot exercitibus stipendio opus esset, resque militiæ ita prospere *gererentur* ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum rei. Namque Veiis castra quæ amissa erant recuperata castellis præsidiisque firmantur. 10

What was the *Lex Trebonia*?

Account for all the ablative cases in this passage. Give the principal parts of the verbs in italics, the comparative and superlative of *prospere*, and the positive of *infelicior*.

*d*. Jure vocatis tribubus, permissu interregis P. Licinius Calvus ita verba fecit. 3

How did the Tribes give their votes? Explain the term *Tribus prærogativa*.

*e*. Sed in rebus antiquis si quæ similia veri sint pro veris accipiantur, satis habeam: hæc ad ostentationem scenæ gaudentis miraculis aptiora quam ad fidem neque adfirmare neque refellere operæ pretium est. 3

What were Livy's materials for the early Roman history?

*f*. Comitiis—auspicato quæ fierent—indignum dis visum honores vulgari discriminaque gentium confundi. Præterquam majestate petentium religione etiam attoniti homines patricios omnes partem magnam honoratissimum quemque tribunos militum consulari potestate creavere. 3

Give the derivation of *Comitiis*, *auspicato*, and *religio*.

*g*. Haud mirum id quidem esse furere civitatem, quæ damnata voti omnium rerum potiorem curam quam religione se exsolvendi habeat: nihil dē collatione dicere stipis verius quam decimæ, quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus: enimvero illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, quod ex ea tantum prædæ quæ rerum moventium sit decima designetur, urbis atque agri capti quæ et ipsa voto contineatur mentionem nullam fieri. 4

What was Camillus' grievance?

Conjugate the imperfect subjunctive of *pati* and the pluperfect subjunctive of *fieri*.

2. What is Livy's account of the different Gallic migrations? To which branch of the Gauls did these belong? What other great movements of the race happened about this time? 5

3. What does Livy say about the Etruscans? Give instances of his national vanity. 4

4. Explain the terms—æra procedere—sub corona vendere—sub hasta venire—vacationes—fustuarium—concipere ferias—tensas ducere—cuniculus—pedibus ire. 5

5. Turn into Oratio Obliqua—

Hic vero hic dies est, quo nos pro uxoribus et liberis nostris pugnaturi sumus. An nobis hæc parva videntur? An leve est pro Dîs et patriâ certare? Pergite porro, milites, nec vos in tanto certamine devinci sinatis. 6

Translate into Latin:—

He ought to have confessed what he was doing.
Let your letters be short to be more easily read.
She waited for me at Corinth.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA. C. I. E.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. गिरेर्नितम्बे मरुता विभिन्नं
तोयावशेषेण हिमाभमभ्रम् ।
सरिन्मुखाभ्युच्चायमदधानं
(1) शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीम् ॥
विद्युत्प्रणाशं स वरं प्रनष्टो
यद्वोर्द्धशोषं तृणवत् विशुष्कः ।
अर्थे दुरापे किमुत प्रवासे
(2) न शासनेऽवास्थितं यो गुरूणाम् ॥
मृगयुमिव भृगोऽथ दक्षिणेर्म्मा
दिशमिव दाहवतीं भरावुदन्यन् ।
रघुतनयमुपाययौ त्रिमूर्द्धा
(3) विषभृदिवोग्रमुखं पतत्त्रिराजम् ॥
आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकान्तिभिः ।
(4) ध्वस्तान्धकारेऽपि पुरे पूर्णेन्दोः सन्निधिः सदा ।
हृतरत्नश्च्युतोद्योगो रक्षोभ्यः करदो दिवि ।
(5) पूतक्रतावीमभ्येति सत्रपः किन्न गोत्रभित् ॥

Explain the above *s'lokas* (in Sanskrit, if possible). 15

2. ऐषीः पुनर्जन्मजयाय यत् त्वं
रूपादिबोधाय्यहतच्च यत् ते।
तत्त्वान्यबुद्धाः प्रतनूनि येन
(1) ध्यानं रुपस्तच्छिवमित्यवादीत्॥
प्रयास्यतः पुण्यवनाय जिष्णोः
रामस्य रोचिष्णुमुखस्य धृष्णुः।
त्रैमातुरः क्षत्त्वजिताक्षशस्त्रः
(2) सम्राट् रतः श्रेयसि लक्ष्मणोऽभूत्॥

(a.) Give the sense of the above *s'lokas* in Sanskrit. 4

(b.) Expound the *sandhis* in the first *s'loka* and the *samása* in the second. 3

(c.) Give the root of ऐषीः and its first person singular, active, present. 1

(d.) Account for the fourth case inflection (चतुर्थी विभक्ति) in पुनर्जन्मजयाय and पुण्यवनाय. 1

(e) Derive जिष्णु, रोचिष्णु, धृष्णु and सम्राट्. 2

(f.) Give the nominative form of प्रयास्यत्, the accusative of श्रेयस्, the instrumental of सम्राट्, the dative of जिष्णु, the ablative of प्रतनु, and the locative of रु; all in the singular number and in all genders, and also the genitive plural of रु. 4

3. वस्त्रनि देशांश्च निवर्त्तयिष्यन्
रामं रुपः संगिरमाण एव।
तयावजज्ञे भरताभिषेको
विषादशङ्कुश्च मतौ निचख्ने॥

(a.) Write short explanatory notes on the words निवर्त्तयिष्यन् and संगिरमाणः 2

(b.) What sense does एव bear here? 1

(c.) In विषादशङ्कु which *samása* is intended—*rú'paka-samása* or *úpamá-samása*? Give reasons. 1

4. उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं मुदद्भोलकुण्डलम्।
कुर्व्वाणा पक्षतः शंयून् खञ्जिणी सुदर्शनना॥

(a.) Complete the sentence by supplying the nominative and the verb. 1

(b.) Write grammatical notes on the first, second, fourth, sixth and seventh words in the *s'loka*. 3

4. Reproduce in Sanskrit, so far as you can, *S'urpaṇakhá's* angry speech commencing— 8

दण्डकामध्यवात्तां यौ वीर रक्ष प्रकाण्डकौ ।
नृभ्यां सख्योऽकृषातां तौ सभृत्यौ भूमिवर्द्धनौ ॥

For neat writing 4

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) Translate the following lines into English : 14

तासां मुखैरासवगन्धगर्भैः
व्याप्तान्तराः सान्द्रकुतूहलानाम् ।
विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः
सहस्रपत्राभरणा इवासन् ॥ ११ ॥
ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबन्त्यः
नार्य्यो न जग्मुर्विषयान्तराणि ।
तथाहि शेषेन्द्रियवृत्तिरासां
सर्व्वात्मना चक्षुरिव प्रविष्टा ॥ १२ ॥
स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः
स्वयंवरं साधुस्तमसं भीष्मा ।
पद्मेव नारायणमन्यथासौ
लभेत कान्तं कथमात्मतुल्यम् ॥ १३ ॥
परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं
न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् ।
अस्मिन् द्वये रूपविधानयत्नः
पत्युः प्रजानां वितथोऽभविष्यत् ॥ १४ ॥

(*b.*) What is the subject of the *s'loka* marked 11? and what its predicates ?

(*c.*) In the same *s'loka*, what similitude does इव indicate ? Give its details.

(*d.*) Parse विषयान्तराणि and give its literal meanings, expounding the *samása*.

(*e*) What is meant by सर्वात्मना ?

(*f*) Give the root of अमंस्त and its 3rd singular लिट् and लृट (perfect and future).

(*g*.) What part of the verb is अयोजयिष्यत् ? What mood would this be called in English ? What would its simple Sanscrit form be in the same mood ?

अपि प्रसन्नेन महर्षिणा त्वं
सभ्यग्विनीयानुमतो गृहाय ।
कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं
सर्व्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते ॥ १० ॥
तवार्हतो नाभिगमेत तृप्तं
मनोनियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे ।
अप्याज्ञया शासितुरात्मना वा
प्राप्तोऽसि सम्भावयितुं वनान्माम् ॥ ११ ॥
इत्यर्घ्यपात्रानुमितव्ययस्य
रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य
स्वार्थोपपत्तिं प्रति दुर्बलाश-
स्तमित्यवोचद्वरतन्तुशिष्यः ॥ १२ ॥
सर्व्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन्,
नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानाम् ।
सूर्य्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः
कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा ॥ १३ ॥
भक्तिः प्रतीक्ष्येषु कुलोचिता ते
पूर्वान् महाभागतयातिशेषे ।
व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेत-
स्त्वामर्थिभावादिति मे विषादः ॥ १४ ॥

2. (*a*.) What is the meaning of विनीय ? In what voice is it used here ? 14

(*b*.) Why is गृहाय put in the dative case here ?

(*c*) What does the word संक्रमितुं mean ? What is its root ? Give its 3rd singular present (लट्).

(*d*.) What is meant by द्वितीयम् आश्रमं ? How many *ás'ramas* are there ?

(*e.*) Give the root of तृप्तं, its 3rd singular present लट् and aorist लुङ् with all optionals.

(*f.*) What is the sense of आत्मना ?

(*g.*) Expound the *samásas* सर्वोपकारक्षमं and अर्घ्यपात्रानुमितव्ययस्य.

(*h.*) Translate into English the last two *s'lokas* of the above extract from सर्वत्र to विषादः

3. Translate the following lines into your own vernacular : 12
[N. B. The words in the text should not, except under absolute necessity, be reproduced in the vernacular.]

सन्मङ्गलस्नात इव प्रतिपेदे जयश्रियम् ॥ ४१ ॥
ताम्बूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः ।
नारिकेलासवं योधाः शात्रवञ्च पपुर्यशः ॥ ४२ ॥
गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य स धर्मविजयी नृपः
श्रियं महेन्द्रनाथस्य जहार न तु मेदिनीम् ॥ ४३ ॥
ततो वेलातटेनैव फलवत्पूगमालिना ।
अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ ॥ ४४ ॥
बलैरध्युषितास्तस्य विजिगीषोर्गताध्वनः ।
मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीता मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः ॥ ४६ ॥
ससञ्जुरश्वक्षुण्णानामेलानामुत्पतिष्णवः ।
तुल्यगन्धिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः ॥ ४७ ॥

(*b.*) Explain the simile involved in the words सन्मङ्गलस्नात इव.

(*c.*) What is नारिकेलासव ? Is it used in Bengal ? Where is it used largely ?

(*d.*) Who was Agastya ? and what is implied here by reference to his name ?

(*e.*) With what does अध्युषिताः agree ? From what root does it come ? What part of that root is it here ? What is its 3rd singular Aorist लुङ् and 3rd plural लिट् perfect ?

4. Translate the following into Sanskrit : 10
The Indians had a good deal of intercourse with the other nations of Asia in the days of yore.

It seems the ancient Persians learnt a good deal about fire-worship from the Indians.

The Bhrigus introduced fire-worship, and one of them named Kavi was a celebrated patriarch of the Persians.

Usana, a son of Bhrigu, was also highly honoured by them.

## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English— 10

دار جار الـــدار ان جار و ان * لم تجد صبرا فما احلى النقل
جانب السلطان واحذر بطشه * لا تخاصم من اذا قال فعل
لا تلى الحكم و ان هم ســـألوا * رغبة فيك و خالف من عذل
ان نصف النـــاس اعداء لمن * ولي الاحكام هذا ان عدل
فهو كالمحبوس عن لـــذاته * و كلا كفيه فى الحشر تغـــل
ان للنقـــص وللاستذقال في * لفظة القاضي لوعظ و مثـــل
لا توازي لـــذة الحكم بمـــا * ذاقه الشخص اذا الشخص انعزل
فـــالولايات و ان طابت لمن * ذاقها فالسم فى ذاك العسل
نصب المنصب اوهى جلدي * و عنائي من مداراة السفل
قصر الا مال فى الدنيا تـــفز * فدليل العقل تقصير الامل
ان من يطلبـــه الموت على * غرة منه جدير بـــالـــوجل
غب و زرغبـــا تجد حبا فمن * اكـــثر التزداد اصماء الملل
خذ بنصل السيف و اترك غمده * واعتبر فصل الفتى دون الحلل
لا يضر لفصل اقـــلال كما * لا يضر الشمس اطباق اطفل
حبك الاوطان عجز ظـــاهر * فاغترب تلق عن الا هل بدل

2. Parse the first hemistich (مصرا ع) of the above extract. 3

3. Explain لاتلى, and point the word حكم that follows it. 2

4. Parse لاتوازي, لايضر, تغل, and تلق, and place their diacritical points. 4

5. What is the metre of the extract, and how named? 2

6. Note on زرغبا and state what allusion (if any) is intended and point the words.

(a) لجمال وجهي تشخص الابصار
و لعز مجدي تخضع الازهار

لي بهجة وردية في وجنتي
ولها من الورق الجديد عذار
و ملابسي من سندس فتق الشذا
اكمامها فانفصت الا زرار
فكانني هذا الحبيب اذا بدا
نشوان قد دارت عليه عقار
لاغرو ان صرف المحب على جب
فات فكم في و جنتي دينار
حرمي غدا لدوي الحلاعة آمنا
من حوله تتخطف الابصار
ولي المهابة والبهاء وانت من
حسد و غيظا قد علاك صفار
ما شانني قصر الزمان ولا يرى
لك في لياليك الطوال فخار
لكن ايامي سرورا كلها
و كذلك ايام السرور قصار

(b) انا ما بين اصحابي بعيون
و فضلي راجح و الورد دوني
و فيّ من الملاحة كل فن
بديع و الملاحة في العيون

(c) انا و الراح للارواح راحة
وكم في قبض ساقي بسط راحة
اتعمى عن عيوبك اذا تراني
بعين النقص ماذ الا وقا حه

Render the above passages into English. 8

8. Scan the line beginning لاغرو according to the standard measure of this verse in فعل, and mark distinctly the division of the hemistichs. 3

9. Name the metres of *(b.)* and *(c)*. 3

10. Explain اتعمى in *(c)*. What form or conjugation ( باب ) of the Arabic verb contains the sense of feigning or simulating an action. Give a few examples. 2

11. Translate into Arabic, giving all the vowel-points:— 10
Speak plainly, that I may hear you. Don't trouble yourself to go so far He affected a great show of kindness. I assure you that there is no danger in travelling by night on this road. He fell into a swoon. She fell into a swoon I pointed out the road to them. You will not be able to find them, but even supposing you find them, you will not succeed in capturing them. They took us into a forest. I did this out of affection for thee. I called on you the day before yesterday.

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate literally into English : 9

فلما رآت الفيلة النيران * و سمعت رغاء البعران * و نظرت الى الابل كيف خلقت * و شاهدتها و قد غنت و رقصت * و باخفافها صفقت * الوت على عقبها ناكصة * لسائقها واهصة * و لراكبها واتصة * فحطمت الخيالة * و هشمت الرجاله * و تلا الكافرون آية النصر على اصحاب الفيل * و ارسلوا عليهم من السهام طيرا ابابيل * فلم ينتقعوا بالأفيال * بل افنت الافيال غالب الخيل والرجال * ثم تراجعت عساكر الهنود * و ابطال الخياله من الجدود و كتبوا الكتائب و بندوا البنود * ثم تراموا و تصافوا * و تضاموا و تخافوا * و هم مابين مجوسي و مسلم * ومبازر منتسب ومناد بالشعار معلم * و كل في سواد اللون من الحديد كقطع الليل الظلم * ثم تدانوا مع التقار وتزاحفوا * و بعد المراشقة بالسهام بالرماح تناقفوا * ثم بالسيوف تضاربوا * ثم تلاتبوا و توائبو * ثم تراموا عن ظهور الخيل * واعتكر في دلك القتام النهار بالليل *

2. Place the diacritical points above the following words. Give their singulars, and name any plurals they may have. 3

رجاله - خياله - اخفاق - ابل - بعران - فيله
كتائب - ابطال - سهام

3. Explain the allusion in اصحاب الفيل, and in ارسلوا 4
عليهم من السهام طيرا ابابيل Relate what you know of the story, giving the names of the actors and the date of the occurrence.

4. Derive تزاحفوا - تناقفوا - تضاموا - تصافوا

(*a.*) and state their conjugation, tense and meaning. 2
(*b.*) What is the peculiar sense conveyed by the prefix ت to 3
verbal forms signifying reciprocal action ?

5. What part of speech is معلم in بالشعار معلم ? Point it, 2
as well as the word ظلم which follows.

6. Translate into Arabic :— 10
"On the eve of your departure for your country, after a long and useful career in this land, it behoves us your friends and well-wishers who know the worth of your character, and appreciate the value of your friendship, to hand you some slight token of our deep regret at the circumstance which will place thousands of miles between you and us. Partings in this world are always sad, but parting between those who are connected with each other by sympathy of views, causes a gap in the society for which nothing can compensate."

7. Correct the following :— 5

رغبت بذلك ان تقيم لكم برهان جلئي على كمال اعتبارها لحضرتكم كما يقتضيه حسن مزاياكم الذاتي وكرائم اوصافكم الطبيعي ويستوجبه مساعيكم و اعمالكم العظيم الذين يصدر عنكم في الدوام العائد الى تحسين ادارة البلاد الذي فوضت امره الى عهدتكم ورفاهيه اهاليه و انى اعد نفسي سعيد بكوني صرت واسطة في بلاغ هذا الافكار الى جنابكم

8. Translate into English :—
خطاف - طائر لايزال ينتقل من الصرود الى الحجوم و يتبع الربيع اذا عرف استقبال الصيف ياخذ فراخه و يمشي بها الى الوكر الذى تركه في البلاد الاخر ولا يبقى منها واحد الا رجع الى وكره القديم ويتخذ الوكر من الطين المخلوط بالشعر ليبقى بعضه على بعض و يقوي كطين الحكمة * و من العجب ان يعمل بعضها ويتركه حتى

يجف ثم يعمل البعض الاخر فلو عملت كلها دفعة واحدة لتثاقلت وسقطت و اذا اردت اتخاذ الوكر عاونته الخطاطيف فاذا فرغت ثانى بالماء فى افواهها وتسوي به باطن الوكر و تملسه و تزيل خشونته و تضع السداب في اوكارها لدفع الحيات و الذباب و البعوض و من المشهور ان عش الخطاف يحل فى الماء و يسقى صاحبة الطلق تضع بسهولة *

9. Give the etymology of جروم. What was the original form of its root ?

10. Write out from و من العجب to the end with diacritical points.

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## PERSIAN POETRY.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English literally :—

ای داشته در سایهٔ هم تیغ و قلم را
وی ساخته آرایش هم فضل و کرم را
جم مرتبهٔ خـــان خنان کز اثر نطق
چون گل همگی گوش کند جذر اصم را
این جام که از رای مُنیر تو فلك ساخت
زودے که کند غنچه گل شهرت جم را
یک شیوه شناسد غضبت عفو و مکافات
یـــک نغمه شمارد کرمت ۰لا و نعم را
جاوید همي بخشد و از مایه نکاهد
رشح قلمـــت ثروت اصنـــاف اُمم را
گنجینهٔ احسانش تنك مایـــه نگردد
گر تا ابد انعـــام دهد صفر رقـــم را
چرخ از شرف خاک درت ساخت طلسمے
کـــنز درگهت آنسو نبود راه قســـم را

نگرفت ز انصاف تو در معرکهٔ لاف
شادي طرف شادي و غم جانب غم را
گر بشنود از دهر که مردود کف تست
بیرون فگند سکه ز آغوش درم را
تا گوهر ذاتست ز حوادث بشمردند
صد گونه تملق بحدوثست قدم را

2. Note fully on the words جذر اصم, and give thier literal as well as their derivative meaning as here understood. 4

3. What is the force of ا in ازود, line 6? Write out the whole of that line with its *izafats*, and translate it word for word. 3

4. What is the metre of the extract according to the measure of فعل, and what its name? 2

5. Derive مکافات. Is it singular or plural? 1

3. Explain clearly the meaning of lines 12, 14, 19 and 20. 3

7. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :— 8

بنال ای کهن بلبل سال خورد • که رخسارهٔ سرخ گل گشت زرد
دوتا شد سهی سرو آراستــه • کدیور شد از سایه برخاستــه
چوتاریخ پنجه درآمــد بسال • دگرگونه شد پرشتابندهٔ حال
سر از بار سنگین در آمد بسنگ • جمازه بتنگ آمــد از راه تنگ
فروماند دستم ز می خواستن • گران گشت پایــم ز برخاستن
تنــم گونهٔ لاجوردي گرفت • گلم‌سرخي انداخت زردی گرفت
هیون روندهٔ ز ره ماند بــاز • ببالینگه آمــد سرم را نیــاز
همان بور چوگاني بادپــای • بصد زخم چوگان نجنبد ز جای
طرب را بمیخانه گم شد کلید • نشان پشیماني آمد پدیــد
بــر آمد زکوه ابر کافور بار • مزاج زمین گشت کافور خــوار
مرا برف بــارید بــر پر زاغ • نشاید چو بلبل تماشای بــاغ
گهی دل برفتن گرایش کند • گهی خواب را سر ستایش کند
عقاب عروسان درآمد بگوش • صراحي تهي گشت ساقی خموش

سراز لهو پیچید وگوش از سماع • که نزدیك شد کوچگه را وداع
بوقتی چنین گنج بهتر نه کاخ • که دوران کند دستبازي فراخ

8. Give the substance of the first half of the above passage in Persian prose. 2

9. Translate into Persian :— 4

I have been waiting a quarter of an hour.
It is three quarters of an hour's walk from here.
The fever returns every other day.
Let bygones be bygones.

10. Name as many as you can of the works of Nizami. In what age did he flourish ? 3

11. Translate into Persian :— 10

The fragments from which this poem is taken were in Pehlivi, which appears at the period of the Muhammadan conquest to have been the language in which all but the religious works of the Persians were written, and it is of great importance to observe that the Shah Namah contains so many Pehlivi words that it cannot be understood by modern Persians without a glossary ; while Arabic words and phrases, which long before the period of Firdausi had been generally adopted into the Persian language, are studiously rejected. The poet, indeed, boasts of having excluded them from his work, and his making this boast is of itself sufficient to satisfy our belief, that with whatever ornament his imagination may have adorned his tale, the facts are exclusively taken from Pehlivi records.

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## PERSIAN PROSE.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English literally :— 10

چون صفت بی نیازي خاصهٔ کردگار است سایـــهٔ کردگار را اگر
احتیاجي هست نیست الا بحر یفانیکه درّخور کیفیت و چاشني
خود شراب سخن و نقل نغمه بریشان پیماید - وبمانداز‌هٔ عقول
در اندازها لب همزباني کشاید • خوشا ذوق چمن طبعی که بدرك
نکات رنگینش رنگ فهمیدن بـــر چهرهٔ تواند بست • و زهي عیش
سبکروحی که ببال اهتزاز مرغ دلش بر شاخسار نغمهای نازك
تواند نشست • چه دشوار است بر قائل بلند سخن - با سامع
کوتاه دریافت ساختن • و سخن والا رتبه را بضرورت از پایهٔ خود

انداختن مثل حال جوهر فروش و بقـــاش است * که یکی در شکستن گوهرگران بها دل سخت کند - تا مشتری تنگ مایه دست به بیع تواندداد - و دیگری دم قلم نزاکت رقم را از تیزی پردازد - تا مبصر کند نظر چشم تماشا تواند کشود * چون صفحات خواطر خاص و عام زیرمشق خامهٔ اوهام است - آنانکه بتماشای مجلـــس بهشت آئین آئین نگاه و سماع نبستـــه اند - و عید و نوروز چشم و گوش ندانسته - و عقل مصور و روح مجسم ندیدهٔ - و لالي کلام معجز نظام در درج گوش هوش نچیدهٔ اند - گمان بردند که این ستایش از مقولهٔ ستایـــش دیگر مداحانست - که در مدح ممدوح خود مبالغها میکنند - و قطرهٔ و ذرهٔ ایشانرا منبع دریا و مطاع آفتاب میدانند ، اگرچه صدق مقال ظهوري ظهوري دارد - اما برفع این مظنه قسم یاد میکند *

2. Give the infinitive, the 2nd person sing. imperative, and the future of بردند - پردازد - تواند . کشاید - پیماید 3

3. (*a.*) What is the force of the second ي in بحر یفانیکه ? Could it be omitted without affecting the meaning or the grammatical construction ? 2

(*b.*) Give analogous examples.

4. What are the various meanings of کیفیت ? Construct sentences illustrating them.

5. Derive مظنه - منبع - مجسم - مصور - اهتزاز - مبصر 4

6. What are the singulars of صفحات - لالي - اوهام - خواطر ? 2

7. Translate into English literally :— 8

در انچه آن گوهر دریای مقصود را حصول جمعیت آبروست شکر گذاریم - و بهر چه آن ثمرهٔ حدیقهٔ مراد را وصول مراتب کمال باشد کمینگر انتظار * بدعا نزدیکتری از مانیست اگرچه دوریم - و بمعني متحدی چون ما نمي باشد هرچند بصورت جدائیم *

* قطعه *

یاران اگر از توام جدا مي‌بینند

بس بیخبرند و پر خطا می بینند
هرچند ز شخص سایه می‌افتد دور
چون وا نگرند زیر پـــا می بینند

مهربانیهای خانصاحب الطاف مناصب و التفاتهای میـــر صاحب کرم مناقب از عالم تقریر بیرون است . و از مبالغهٔ تعداد افزون • گاهی بمقتضای بی‌اختیاري سری بسهارنپور مي‌کشد . و بیاد گرامي صحبـــت خود را در خدمت فیض منقبت ایشان دلي میدهد • باطفای شعلهای بیکسي اگر آبی است در آنجا جلوهٔ گراست . و بـــهٔ تسکین جراحتهای بیدلي اگر مرهمی است همانجا در نظر • وگرنه بی جمال خورشید تمثال عالم در نظر سیاه است و بی حضور آن چمن سرو شش جهت وبال نگاه •

3. How are verbs employed interrogatively in Persian? Show the various modes of constructing such sentences. 4

9. Translate into Persian :—

(*a.*) A philosopher is one whose thoughts, words and actions concur in virtue. 4

Return good for evil and forgive injuries.

In bestowing alms on the needy, wait not for their supplication.

Waste not, want not.

(*b.*) The king one day addressing himself to the Kázi Mughisúddín, said that he wished to put a few questions to him on the subject of the law. As the king had not only never consulted the learned men on any former occasions, but had declared them to be all hypocrites and rogues, the Kázi was confounded, and replied, "I fear, by what your Majesty proposes, that my last hour is come: if so, and it be your Majesty's will, I am prepared to die; but will be only adding unnecessarily to the crime, if I am to be punished for speaking the truth according to the word of God." The king asked why he was afraid. He replied, "If I speak the truth, and your Majesty is offended, it may cost me my life; and if I speak falsely, I shall then be deserving of death." 8

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

*Examiner*—MR. M. J. WHITE, M. A.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe briefly the physical features of the Nile Valley. 4
2. Trace the connection between the Nile and the early civilization and peculiar institutions of the Egyptians 5
3. Who were the Hyksos? Give an outline of their history, so far as it is known. 4
4. Who was the founder of the Saite dynasty? In what respect was his reign the commencement of a new era in Egyptian history? What were his relations towards the warriors and the priestly caste? What was the great object of his foreign policy? 5
5. From what sources do we derive our knowledge of the history of the Assyrian Monarchy? Relate the legend concerning Ninus and Semiramis. What is its probable origin? 5
6. Write a short abstract of the history of Syria and Palestine in connection with the conquests of Tiglath-pul-Assur II. and Shalman-Assur IV. By what far-seeing policy did these kings establish their conquests? 5
7. How did Egypt come into conflict with the kingdom of Judah in the time of Josiah? Trace the subsequent decline of Judah till it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. Why is the greatness of Babylon identified with this king's name? 7
8. In what places did the Phœnicians establish colonies? How did their system of colonization differ from that of the Romans? 3
9. Give an account of the contest between Cyrus the Great and Crœsus. Why is it difficult for the historian to ascertain the real facts of the life of Cyrus? 4
10. Give the exact position of the following places, and mention some historical association connected with each: Meroë, Palmyra, Ecbatana, Megiddo, Pelusium, Carchemish, Ezion-Geber, Ramoth-Gilead. 8

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## HISTORY.

*Examiner*—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Name, and give the geographical position of—(*a*) the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, (*b*) the Greek islands in the Ægean and the Mediterranean, and (*c*) the political divisions of Hellas and the Peloponnesus. State what elements of Greek civilisation were derived from the Phœnicians and the Egyptians, and explain how its progress was impeded in early times.
2. Mention, in chronological order, the leading events in the history of Athens during the fifth century B. C., and write short accounts of her leading statesmen. Specify the causes of the First and Second Peloponnesian Wars, and trace the growth of the power of Sparta. 7

3. State what you know of the Amphictyonic Council, and give an account of the more important events in which its influence appears. "The consequences of the First Sacred War tended in no small degree to hasten the downfall of Grecian liberty": explain this, and trace the rise of Macedon under Philip. 7

4. Describe the attempts made by the various Greek states after the death of Philip to throw off the Macedonian yoke; and give a brief sketch of the history of the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues. 6

5. Sketch the history of Rome under the kings, and explain the social and political institutions ascribed to each. 5

6. Give a brief outline of the struggle by which Rome established her supremacy in Italy. Explain the origin of the hostility between Rome and Carthage, and give, in chronological order, the leading events in the struggle between them. 7

7. Describe the origin and growth of the Roman power in Asia, and explain how the character of the Romans was affected by the rapid extension of their dominions. Show how the character of the Senate changed during the Punic, Macedonian, and Spanish Wars, and illustrate the change from the treatment of the Gracchi and the Jugurthine War. 7

8. Give an account of the Roman Empire under Trajan. Explain the changes introduced into the government by Diocletian, and trace their influence to the time of Constantine the Great. 6

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## EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiner*—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. ABCD is a parallelogram in which the diagonal AC is equal to each of the two sides, AB, CD. If DC be produced to E so that CE = CD and AE be joined, then AE will be at right angles to AD. 5

2. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle. 4

3. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular to one another, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides. 4

4. Two isosceles triangles not in the same plane have a common base; show that it will be perpendicular to a plane passing through its middle point and the vertices of the triangles. 4

5. A tradesman buys 340 lbs. of tea at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., 400 lbs. at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb., and 460 lbs. at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and his expenses are 4*l.* 17*s.*; at what price per lb. must he sell the tea so as to make a profit of 6 per cent. on its original cost? 4

6. If $a$ $b$ are the roots of the equation $x^2 - px + q = 0$, show that $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{p^2 - 2q}{q}$. 2

Prove that $\frac{a}{b^2}$, $\frac{b}{a^2}$ are the roots of the equation 4

$$q^2x^2 - (p^3 - 3pq)\,x + q = 0.$$

7. If one year be added to the tenth part of the sum of the squares of the ages of two brothers, the total will be seven times the difference between their ages; and next year the elder will be half as old again as the younger. What are their ages? 4

8. Find the sum of $n$ terms of an arithmetical progression of which the first term, the common difference, and the number of the terms are given. 2

Find the sum of 20 terms of the series— 3

$$3 + 4 + 8 + 9 + 13 + 14 + 18 + 19 + \&c$$

9. Show how to find the greatest term in the expansion of $(x + a)^n$ when $n$ is a positive integer.

What is the coefficient of $x^r$ in the expansion of 4

$$\frac{1 + 4x^2 + x^4}{(1 - x)^4}\ ?$$

10. Find the present value of an annuity of A pounds to commence at the end of $p$ years, and then to continue $q$ years. 3

Find the present value of a perpetual annuity of 729*l.*, the first payment of which is to be made in three years' time, interest being reckoned at 8 per cent. 4

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## TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

*Examiner*—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius is an invariable angle, and show the importance of this theorem in trigonometry. 3

Find the circular measure of the angles $1°$, $1^g$, $1'$, $1''$.

2. Define the sine and cosine of any angle and from your definition express $\sin(90° - A)$, $\sin(90° + A)$, $\sin(180° + A)$, $\sin(270° - A)$, in terms of the sine or cosine of A. 4

3. Find what range of values $\sin A$, $\sec A$, $\tan A$, may have. Show that there is only one real value of $\theta$ which satisfies the equation $a(2 + \tan^2\theta) - (1 + a^2)\sec\theta = 0$. 3

4. Prove the formulæ:— 4

(i) $\sin(A + B)\sin(A - B) = \sin^2 A - \sin^2 B$.

(ii) $3\sin^2 2A - 4\cos^2 A(1 - \cos^4 A) - 4\sin^2 A(1 - \sin^4 A) = 0$.

(iii) $\cot\frac{A}{2} + \cot\frac{B}{2} + \cot\frac{C}{2} = \cot\frac{A}{2}\cot\frac{B}{2}\cot\frac{C}{2}$,

where $A + B + C = 180°$.

5. Show how to solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given. 6

If $b = 12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, $c = 8$ feet, $A = 64° 37' 13''$, find the other angles, having given

log 19 = 1·2787536, log 31 = 1·4913617

L cot 32° 18′ = 10 1991635, { L cot 32° 19′ = 101·988839

L tan 44° 6′ = 9·9863540, { L tan 44° 7′ = 9·9866068.

6. Explain how you would find the distance between two visible but inaccessible objects. 5

A tower stands on the top of a mound: the elevation of the top of the tower from a certain place is found to be $\alpha$: advancing a distance of $a$ yards towards the mound, the elevation of the top of the tower is found to be $\beta$, and of the top of the mound $\gamma$; if $x$, $y$, are the heights of the tower and mound respectively, prove that

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\tan\beta}{\tan\gamma} - 1.$$

$$x + y = \frac{a}{\cot\alpha - \cot\beta}.$$

7. Enunciate and prove the proposition called the "triangle of forces" and enunciate the "polygon of forces." 3

ABCD is a quadrilateral: forces act on a body represented in magnitude and position by AB, AD, DC, BC; show that their resultant passes through the middle point of BD and is represented in magnitude by 2 AC.

8. Find the resultant of two unlike parallel forces acting on a rigid body, and discuss the case where the two forces are equal. 4

Show that if P, Q, be two such forces, $x$, $y$, the distances of their lines of action from any point in their plane, the distance of the line of action of their resultant from this point is

$$\frac{Px - Qy}{P - Q}.$$

9. Explain the difference between *stable* and *unstable* equilibrium, and show that when a body which can turn freely round a fixed point is in equilibrium under the action of gravity alone, the equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the centre of gravity is below or above the fixed point.

10. Show how to graduate the common steelyard. 6

The beam of a steelyard is uniform, and the fulcrum divides it in the ratio of 1 : 3: show that, if one third of the beam be broken off, the old graduations will still be correct if the moveable weight be diminished in the ratio of 9 : 2.

11. On a smooth inclined plane of inclination $\alpha$ a weight W rests supported by a string of tension P inclined at an angle $\beta$ to the plane: find the relation between W, P, and the pressure on the plane. 4

Show from your result that if $\beta$ be increased up to a certain

limit, the tension P must also be increased to maintain equilibrium: beyond this limit equilibrium is impossible.

12. A uniform beam AB moveable about a hinge at A is supported at B by a string passing over a smooth fixed pulley; if the weight of the beam be W, and a weight $\frac{W}{2}$ be suspended from the free end of the string, and the string make an angle of 60° with the beam, find the strain on the hinge in magnitude and direction. 5

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## PSYCHOLOGY.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. R. Thomson.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions.*]

### A.—*Reid's Inquiry.*

1. How far are the results gained by an analysis of one's own mind to be considered true of minds in general? How may the defects of such an analysis be corrected? 5

2. What is meant by the principles of common sense, and how are these principles established? 5

3. Explain suggestion, and distinguish those suggestions that are due only to experience and habit from those that are natural. 5

4. How do we come to judge of the directions and distances of bodies by their sounds? 5

5. Give in detail Reid's argument to show that we could never get the idea of extension from touch alone. 5

6. As an object seen at different distances and in different positions produces very different impressions upon the eye, how do we know that it is really one and the same object? 7

7. How do you explain the fact that while we easily imagine the true figure of an object from a good picture of it, we find great difficulty in making a correct picture from the object? 7

8. Distinguish carefully Sensation—Perception properly so called—and Reasoning. 5

9. How does Reid contrast reflection and analogy as methods of research when applied to mental phenomena? 6

### B.—*Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.*

1. What is meant by the uniformity of nature? How far is this uniformity known to us and how far is the knowledge of it beyond our reach? 5

2. Define the three different kinds of causes mentioned by Abercrombie, and point out the relation of each to scientific inquiry. 5

3. How are mental phenomena now generally classified? In what respects does this classification differ from that used by 7

Reid and his predecessors? Give the reasons for the change.

4. "All attempts, therefore, to explain or illustrate the operations of mind by a reference to anything else, can be considered only as vain and futile." Illustrate this proposition fully. 6

5. How do you account for the fact that persons who have lost one of their senses seem to have the power of the other senses greatly increased? 5

6. Show that under certain circumstances the natural improbability of a statement may be an additional ground for believing it. 6

7. In what way can we legitimately deduce general principles from a mere collection of facts? 5

8. What are the most important characteristics of somnambulism and how does it differ from *a.* dreaming and *b.* insanity. 5

9. Mention the leading qualities of a well regulated mind. 6

## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—DR. M. THOMSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain by symbols the production of the gas nitric oxide. How much of the materials employed will be required to produce six litres of it? 6

2. Contrast the advantages of the leaden chamber process for preparing sulphuric acid with the older or Nordhausen process. State in symbols the exact composition of the acid produced by the latter process. 5

3. Explain the reaction which takes place when hydrogen is passed over red-hot cupric oxide. What are the results of the reaction? How much hydrogen by weight and volume will be required to act on 550 grammes of cupric oxide? 5

4. Describe combustion as seen in the burning of a common candle, and include a short account of the structure of flame. 4

5. On what do the bleaching powers of chlorine and bone charcoal depend? 4

6. Explain by symbols the reaction on which the best test for hydrofluoric acid depends. 5

7. Compare the properties of the two chief varieties of phosphorus, and mention how they are made. 5

8. Give a short account of the elements boron and silicon, including how they are obtained. 6

9. What happens when a current of hydric sulphide is passed into a solution of iodine? How much iodine by weight will be required to react on four litres of hydric sulphide? 4

10 How can it be proved that ammonia and sulphurous anhydride are really composed of the elements they contain? What is the weight of 15 litres of each of these gases? 6

## LOGIC.

*Examiner*—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State and criticise some of the principal definitions of Logic; give a complete division of the science; and explain how the nominalist and conceptualist theories respectively affect the treatment of the subject. 6

2. Define and exemplify the following terms: Attributives; Categories; Extension and Comprehension of notions; Analytical and synthetical judgments; Modality; Fundamental laws of thought; Enthymeme; Analogy. 6

3. Summarise Fowler's discussion of the Heads of Predicables; and criticise his theory of Predication. 6

4. Explain the nature and use of Classification; give its rules; and exhibit a formal classification of the various kinds of knowledge, according to the following extract: "Knowledge is either obscure or clear. The clear again is either confused or distinct; and the distinct either adequate or inadequate; is further either symbolical or intuitive; and if it be at the same time both adequate and intuitive, it is perfect."

5. Convert O, and shew what can be immediately inferred from it. Prove that O cannot be a premise in the First or Fourth Figure; and that it cannot be the major in the Second Figure, nor the minor in the Third. 6

6. Prove the rules of the Fourth Figure; reduce any one of its moods. 6

7. Discuss the statement that "every syllogism is a Petitio Principii." 3

8. Explain the nature of circumstantial Evidence; and show how it may be logically exhibited. 3

9. Apply the rules of Logic to test the following reasoning: 3

(*a.*) None but Hindus are Brahmos; this man is not a Brahmo; therefore he is not a Hindu.

(*b.*) Gold is heavier than lead; lead is heavier than silver; silver is heavier than tin; therefore, gold is heavier than tin.

(*c*) India comprehends Bengal; Bengal does not comprehend Bombay; therefore, India does not comprehend Bombay.

(*d.*) Most men have brothers; most men have sisters. Is there any conclusion deducible and why?

(*e.*) "He that says you are an animal speaks truly; he that says you are a goose, says you are an animal; therefore, he that says you are a goose, speaks truly."

(*f.*) "We can have no conception of anything but what resembles some sensation or idea in our minds; but the sensations and ideas in our minds can resemble nothing but the sensations and ideas in other minds; therefore, the conclusion is evident." What conclusion?

(*g.*) "Predestination makes men immoral; for if a man be predestined to salvation, his exertions must be useless; if predestined to damnation, they must be unavailing."

## PALI.

*Examiner*—PROF. EM. FORCHHAMMER.

1. Translate into English :

(*a.*) Selo yathá ekaghano vátena na samírati
evan nindápasaṃsásu na samiñjanti paṇḍitá.
Yathápi rahado gambhíro, vippasanno, anávilo
evam dhammáni sutvána vippasídanti paṇḍitá.
Sabbattha ve sappurisá vajauti
na kámakámá lapayanti santo,
Sukhena puṭṭhá athavá dukhena
na uce ávacaṃ paṇḍitá dassayanti.

(*b.*) Define Santo, and give its derivation.

(*c.*) Give the 3rd pers. pres. sing. passive—the gerund, and causative of the verb from which puṭṭhá is derived.

(*d.*) To what class of compounds belongs sappurisá?

2. (*e.*) Evaṃ Mahásatto rájánaṃ sabbasattánaṃ abhayam yácitvá uṭṭhāya rájánaṃ pañcasu sílesu patiṭṭhāpetvá dhammaṃ cara maháraja, mátápitusu puttadhításu, brahmaṇagahapatikesu negamajánapadesu dhammaṃ caranto samaṃ caranto káyassa bhedá sugatiṃ saggaṃ lokaṃ gamissasí "ti" rañño Buddhalílāya dhammaṃ desetvá katipáhaṃ uyyáne vasitvá ranno ovádaṃ datvá migagaṇaparivuto araññaṃ pávisi.

(*f.*) Enumerate the *panca-síla*.

(*g.*) Which is the direct object, and which are the indirect objects of *caranto*?

(*h.*) Enumerate the dvandva compounds in the above passage.

(*i.*) Which heaven is here meant by "Sakaṃ lokaṃ?"

(*k.*) Give the 3rd pers. sing. present and the participle of the perfect passive of all verbs in the above passage occurring as gerunds.

3. (*l.*) Give a grammatical analysis of the following sentence: Ath' assa kantáramajjhaṃ gatakále kantare adhivatthayakkho imehi gahita udakaṃ chaḍḍápetva dubbale katvá sabbe va ne khádissamíti "sabbasetataruṇa balivaddayuttam manoramaṃ yánakaṃ mápetvá. ...

4. (*m.*) Translate into English the following passage. Satthavāho pi attano yānakaṃ maggā okkamā petvā sakatānaṃ gamanokāsaṃ datvā ekamantaṃ ṭhito.

(*n.*) Mahārāja, catupadā abhayaṃ labhantu, dvijagaṇā kim karissantîti. .....

(*o.*) Nigrodhasmiṃ mataṃ seyyo yañce Sākhasmiṃ jīvitan ti.

(*p.*) Kālamigo anupāyakusalo, gamadvārena gàcchati, Lakkhaṇamigo upāyakusalo, gamadvarena pina gacchati.

5. Translate into Páli—

(*q.*) The Bodhisat, having sent for the merchant's son, said to him, we two cannot go together. Will you go in front, or come on after me? Wherever Rahans dwell, that place is delightful, whether it be in a hut or in the forest, whether in the deep sea, or on the dry land.

## PALI.

*Examiner*—PROF. EM. FORCHHAMMER.

1. (*a.*) Manopubbañgamá dhammá, manoseṭṭhá, manomayá;

manasá ce paduṭṭhena bhásati vákarotivá,
tato naṃ dukkham anveti, cakka va vahato padaṃ.
Manopubbañgamá dhammá, manoseṭṭhá, manomayá;
manasá ce pasannena bhásati vá karoti vá,
tato nam sukkham anveti cháyá va anapáyiní.

Translate the above verses into English.

(*b.*) Explain the meaning of "manopubbañgamá dhammá, manoseṭṭhá, manomayá, according to Buddhist metaphysics.

(*c.*) Which khandhas are involved in "manopubbañgamá, and which khandha in "manoseṭṭha?"

(*d*) Parse manopubbañgamá, manoseṭṭha, manomayá;

(*e.*) Decline mano and dukkham" in the singular.

2. Analyze grammatically the following extract: Kantāre adhivatthayakkho, dhanukalāpaphalakāvudhaṃ hatthehi dasahi dvādasahi amanussehi parivuto uppalakumudāni pilandhitvā allasīso allavattho issarapuriso viya tasmiṃ yānake nisīditvā kaddamamakkhitehi cakkehi paṭipatham agamāsi.

3. Translate into English—

So kira pubbe rājānaṃ anuvattanto ekaṃ sāliṭaṇ, ḍulanāliṃ assānaṃ aggham akāsi, puna vāṇijakassa hatthato lañcaṃ labhitvātassā taṇḍulanālikāya Bārāṇasiṃ santarabāhiraṃ aggham akāsi.

4. Comment, in English, upon the subject, introduced by: imasimiṃ kappe cattāri kapaṭṭhiyapāṭihāriyāṃ nāma kata maṃ cattāri:

5. Translate into Pâli—

(*a.*) The men said: "our wood and water is gone, now we are lost."

(*b.*) Bodhisat answered: we do not take what is not given, we do not drink (intoxicating liquor), we do not speak lies, we commit no wrong, we are charitable (give alms), we make the road smooth, we dig tanks, and erect monasteries.

(*c.*) "Further on, he said, there are large ponds; throw away the jars, filled with water, and go on in peace;" the Yakkho then disappeared and returned to his own demon city.

(*d.*) The village elder went in the presence of the king and said: "Lord, there are many thieves roaming about plundering the village." The king hearing this, ordered him, to apprehend the robbers, to bind them, and to bring them before him.

# B. A. Examination.

## 1882.

## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Comment upon Shakspere's method in the introduction of the supernatural element into his dramas, illustrating your remarks from the plays under consideration. Explain the significance of the knocking at the gate in Macbeth. 4 1

2. Explain :—

(*a.*) *Macb.* It will have blood: they say blood will have blood: 3
Stones have been known to move and trees to speak;
Augures and understood relations have
By maggot-pies and choughs and rooks brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. What is the night?
*Lady M.* Almost at odds with morning, which is which.

(*b.*) Was the hope drunk 2
Wherein you drest yourself? hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely?

(*c.*) So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow 2
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some slight measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.

(*d.*) Because I cannot flatter and speak fair, 2
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.

(*e.*) I am not barren to bring forth complaints: 2
All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I being governed by the watery moon,
May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world!

3. Characterize Shakspere's Richard III. How far do his character and the circumstances of the play deviate from historical fact, and how would you account for such deviation? 4

4. Explain :—

(*a.*) Faith, none but Humphrey Hour, that called your grace 1
To breakfast once forth of my company.

(*b.*) So, with two seeming bodies, but one heart, 2
Two of the first, like coats in heraldry,
Due but to one, and crowned with one crest.

(*c.*) Yet my chief humour is for a tyrant: I could play 1
Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split.

5. Discuss the internal evidence for the date of Midsummer Night's Dream. 4

6. Annotate upon the readings (italicized), stating what others have been suggested:—

(*a.*) Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants 1
And almost *shoulder'd* in the swallowing gulf
Of blind forgetfulness and dark oblivion.

(*b*) That *bottled* spider, that foul bunch-back'd toad! 1

(*c.*) If trembling I *inhabit* then, protest me 1
The baby of a girl.

(*d*) This push 2
Will *cheer* me ever or disseat me now.
I have lived long enough: my *way* of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.

(*e.*) As wild geese that the creeping fowler eye, 1
Or *russet-pated* choughs.

7. What was Wordsworth's object in writing the Excursion? In what sense is he "the poet of nature"? Explain by a free paraphrase:— 3

Nor did he believe,—he *saw* 5
What wonder if his being thus became
Sublime and comprehensive! Low desires,
Low thoughts had there no place, yet was his heart
Lowly; for he was meek in gratitude,
Oft has he called those ecstacies to mind,
And whence they flowed; and from them he acquired
Wisdom, which works through patience; thence he learned
In oft-recurring hours of sober thought
To look on Nature with a humble heart,
Self-questioned where he did not understand,
And with a superstitious eye of love.

8. Dr. Johnson complained of the absence of passion, the unnaturalness, and the inherent improbability of Milton's Lycidas Reply to this criticism. 4

9. Explain fully:—

(*a.*) Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy 2
In scepter'd pall come sweeping by,
Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,
Or the tale of Troy divine,
Or what (though rare) of later age,
Ennobled hath the buskin'd stage.

(*b.*) With stories told of many a feat, 2
How faery Mab the junkets eat;
She was pincht and pull'd she sed;
And he by friars' lantern led,
Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly set.

## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—REV. R. J. BELL.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) "It is historians like Gibbon who are exposed to the particular unhappiness referred to a little way back—that of *growing out of date* through no fault of their own, but through the changed aspect presented by the past in consequence of the movement which has brought us to the present. But if this is *the field of historical disaster*, it is also the opportunity of historical genius. In proportion as a writer *transcends the special limitations of his time*, will '*age fail to wither him.*' That *he cannot entirely shake off the fetters which fasten him to his epoch is manifest.* But in proportion as his vision is clear, in proportion as he has with *singleness of eye striven to draw the past with reverent loyalty*, will his bondage to his own time be loosened, and his work will remain faithful work, for which due gratitude will not be withheld." 5

(*b.*) "Gibbon's conception of history was that of a *spacious panorama*, in which *a series of tableaux* pass in succession before the reader's eye. He adverts but little, far too little, to *that side of events which does not strike the visual sense. He rarely generalises* or sums up a widely-scattered mass of facts into *pregnant synthetic views.* But possibly he owes some of the permanence of his fame to this very defect. As soon as ever a writer begins to *support a thesis, to prove a point*, he runs imminent danger of onesidedness and partiality in his presentation of events. Gibbon's faithful transcript of the past has neither the merit nor the drawback of generalisation, and he has come in consequence to be regarded as *a common mine of authentic facts* to which all *speculators* can resort." 4

(*a.*) *Analyse (logically) the two extracts.*
(*b.*) *Annotate the words and phrases printed in italics.*
(*c.*) *Combine the most important ideas of the extracts.*

2. How does Mr. Blackie prove that men "often act a lie"? What is the cause of untruthfulness in many young men? How are their characters pourtrayed? Contrast Bacon's "*Dissimulation*" with Mr. Blackie's "*Truthfulness.*" How may the low tone of morality in the *Essay* be accounted for? Define "*Dissimulation*" and "*Simulation.*" 6

3. Give (1) Mr. Blackie's observations on *Books*, and (2) Bacon's rules for the *use* of them. What authors are specially recommended in "*Self Culture*"? 4

4. Give, as nearly as you can in Hume's own words, the effect produced (1) on Hume himself, and (2) on the public, by the publication of his History of England. Mr. Blackie mentions some good results produced by Hume's writings. Quote his words or sentiments. 2

5. State the chief points of interest in Mr. Morison's reflections on the decline and fall of Rome, which he states "is the greatest event in history," considered either geographically or morally. 4

6. Quote as nearly as you can Gibbon's impressions on visiting Rome, and his resolution to write its history. 2

7. Explain clearly, and notice historical allusions:

(*a.*) "For as the great painter of English history in Whig pigments has been careful to point out, Hume's historical picture, though a great work, drawn by a master hand, has all the lights Tory, and all the shades Whig." 2

(*b.*) "The knowledge of limits is the first postulate of wisdom, and it is better to practise walking steadily on the solid earth to which we belong, than to usurp the function of birds, like Icarus, and achieve a sorry immortality by *baptizing* the deep sea with our name." 3

(*c.*) "A man who knows merely with a glance, and acts with a firm hand, may do very well for the rough work of the world, but he may be a very ungracious and unlovely creature withal; *angular*, *square*, *dogmatic*, *persistent*, *pertinacious*, *pugnacious*, *blushless*, and perhaps *bumptious*." Illustrate *any four of these characteristics.* 3

(*d.*) "Misanthropi, that make it their Practise, to bring Men, to the Bough; and yet have never a Tree, for the purpose, in their Gardens, as *Timon* had, such Dispositions are the very Errours of Humane Nature; and yet they are the fittest Timber, to make Politiques of. Like to knee Timber, that is good for Ships that are Ordained, to be tossed and not for Building house that shall stand firme." *Modernize this extract.* 3

8. Explain the following words and phrases:—"The rice theory": "the circumambience of the melancholy main": "left-handed compliment": "diagnosis": "the medical aphorisms of the wise Hippocrates": "æsthetical culture of the intellect." "Bookes will speak plaine when counsellors *blanch*." "To colour other mens moneyes." "Which many times sortheth to Inconvenience." "Love Danger better than Travaile." "To containe Anger from Mischiefe." "All Practise is to discover or to work." 4

9. "Nature is never like some soft-hearted human masters, over merciful in her treatment." This is one of the arguments used by the author of *Self Culture* to prove the necessity of *Exercise*. To what extent can an Indian student *follow his advice?* What modifications can you suggest? 5

10. What are the marks of a good style? How may a good style be attained according to Mr. Blackie? 2

11. In what senses does Bacon use these words?—Bravery, cast, thorow-lights, vaine, adoe, abuse, assay, allow, convince, apposed. 1

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## HYDROSTATICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain fully what is meant by the pressure of a fluid at a point within it, and obtain the equation $p = \rho gz$. 3

If one yard be the unit of length, what must be the unit of 4

time in order that the formula $p = g\rho z$ may give the pressure in lbs.; the weight of a cubic foot of the standard substance being 200 lbs.?

2. Show that the common surface of two liquids which do not mix is a horizontal plane. 3

A uniform thin tube bent into the form of an equilateral triangle, and held with its plane vertical, vertex upwards, and base horizontal, contains equal volumes of two fluids, each being one third of its own volume. Show that in the position of equilibrium the free surfaces divide the sides of the triangle into segments proportional to the densities of the fluids. 3

3. Investigate an expression for the whole pressure of a fluid on a surface wholly immersed in it. 3

A triangle ABC whose plane is vertical is wholly immersed in a fluid in such a manner that the angle A is in the surface, and BD, the bisector of the angle B, is horizontal. Show that if $AB = \frac{3}{5}BC$, the whole pressure on the $\triangle ABD$ : the whole pressure on the $\triangle BCD$ : : 9 : 35. 6

4. A homogeneous solid consisting of a cone and hemisphere attached to a common base floats in a fluid whose specific gravity: the specific gravity of the solid : : 9 : 7, with the hemisphere entirely immersed and the axis of the cone vertical. What must be the height of the cone in order that the plane of flotation may pass through its centre of gravity? 5

5. A piston weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., whose thickness may be neglected, exactly fits a cylinder 30 in. in length and 2·1 in. in diameter, which is closed at both ends, and contains elastic air at a uniform pressure of 5 lbs. to the square inch. When the axis of the cylinder is horizontal the piston bisects it; find the position of the piston when the axis is vertical. 5

6. Describe Smeaton's Air-pump, and find the position of the piston at that instant of time during the $n^{th}$ stroke when the upper valve begins to open. 3 3

7 Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer. 2

If volumes of a substance weighing 7 oz. and 2 oz. respectively, when placed in the lower cup of a Nicholson's hydrometer, depress it to the same level in fluids whose specific gravities are respectively $\frac{2}{3^{\circ}}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ that of the substance, find the weight of the hydrometer. 4

8. How is vapour formed, and how is its pressure affected by a change (1) in the temperature, (2) in the volume of the vessel containing it? 3

Having given the pressures of a volume V of atmospheric air and of the vapour it contains, find the volume of the air without its vapour at the same pressure and temperature. 3

## DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

*Examiner*—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define *velocity* and *acceleration*: and prove that if a particle starting with velocity $u$ be acted on by a uniform acceleration $f$ in the direction of this velocity, the space described in a time $t$ is given by the equation $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$. 8

Prove that under the same circumstances the space described in any time is the same as if the body had moved uniformly during that time with a velocity equal to half the sum of its initial and final velocities.

2. Prove that the time of falling from rest down a chord of a vertical circle drawn from the highest, or through the lowest, point is constant. 4

If particles are projected up chords of a vertical circle terminating in the highest point with velocity $\sqrt{2gh}\cos a$, where $h$ is the diameter of the circle, and $a$ the angle between the chord and the vertical, prove that these particles will just reach the highest point, and that the time of ascent will be the same for all chords.

3. Define the terms *momentum*, *vis viva*. 6

A gun weighing 15 tons is charged with 60 lbs. of powder and with a shot weighing 400 lbs.: if the shot and products of combustion leave the gun with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, find the velocity with which the gun will recoil, and how far it will run up a smooth plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon.

4. A particle is projected with velocity $u$ in a direction making an angle $a$ with the horizon: prove that its greatest distance from the horizontal plane through the point of projection will be $\frac{u^2 \sin^2 a}{2g}$, and the range on this horizontal plane $\frac{u^2 \sin 2a}{g}$. 4

5. What is the dynamical definition of the unit of force? 4

If the unit of force be the weight of the unit of mass, and the unit of time be the time in which a body falls through 64 feet under the action of gravity, find the unit of length.

6. Explain how the position of a star is denoted (i) by Right Ascension and Declination, (ii) by Latitude and Longitude, (iii) by Azimuth and Altitude. 5

Draw a sketch of the celestial sphere as seen from Calcutta (latitude 22½° roughly) at 10 P. M. on 21st January, marking in the principal points and circles on the sphere, and show the position of a star whose R. A. is 90°, and declination 22½° N. at this time.

7. Describe the method of taking an observation with the Transit instrument. 3

What is meant by the "personal equation" of an observer? 3

8. Explain clearly why the variations in the length of the day at different periods of the year increase as the latitude in-

creases: and describe fully the course of such variations (i) at a place in latitude 19° N., (ii) at a place on the Arctic circle.

9. Explain what is meant by the "Equation of Time." Show that, as far as it depends on the obliquity of the ecliptic alone, it is negative from equinox to solstice, positive from solstice to equinox. If the time of the Sun's rising be 5h. 47m., and of his setting 6h. 24m., find the Equation of Time. 4

10. What is the "parallax" of a heavenly body? Show how to determine the parallax and distance of the Moon by two meridian observations of its zenith distance at two places on the same meridian. 4

Why is this method inapplicable to the Sun?

11. State Kepler's Three Laws of Planetary Motion. 5

What is meant by a planet's "synodic period"? Show how, from an observation of a planet's synodic period, to determine its periodic time.

The synodic period of Mars is 780 mean solar days: taking the length of a sidereal year to be 365¼ mean solar days, find the periodic time of Mars.

12. Explain briefly, by means of a figure, the origin of a solar eclipse, and show by a rough calculation that the longest duration of a solar eclipse is about 6 hours. 5

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## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate, parsing all the words in Italics: 12

(*a*) Alternis *idem* tonsas cessare novales,
Et segnem *patiere* situ durescere campum;
Aut ibi flava seres mutato sidere *farra*,
Unde prius lætum siliqua quassante legumen
Aut tenuis fetus viciæ tristisque lupini
*Sustuleris* fragilis calamos silvamque sonantem.

(*b*) Idcirco certis *dimensum* partibus orbem
Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra.
Quinque tenent cœlum zonæ; quarum una corusco
Semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni;
Quam circum extremæ dextra lævaque trahuntur,
Cærulea glacie concretæ atque imbribus *atris*;
Has inter mediamque duæ mortalibus ægris
*Munere* concessæ divom, et via *secta* per ambas,
Obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo

(*c*.) Iam sibi tum curvis male temperat unda *carinis*.

Account for all the ablative cases in (*a*).

What peculiar use of words or constructions do you find in (*b*)? Decline "*ambas*." Account for the mood of *verteret*.

2. Translate: 9

At, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit,
Ante locum similem *exquirunt*, ubi prima paretur
Arboribus seges, et quo mox digesta feratur,

Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
Quin etiam cœli regionem in cortice signant,
Ut, quo quæque modo steterit, qua parte calores
Austrinos tulerit, quæ terga obverterit axi,
Restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem,
Quære prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,
Densa *sere*; in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus;
Sin tumulis adclive solum collisque supinos,
Indulge ordinibus, nec secius omnis in unguem
Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.
Ut sæpe ingenti bello cum longa cohortes
Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto,
Directæque acies. ac late fluctuat omnis
Ære renidenti tellus, necdum horrida *miscent*
Prœlia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis:
Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum;
Non animum modo uti *pascat* prospectus inanem,
Sed quia non aliter viris dabit omnibus æquus
Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.

Give the principal parts of the verbs in Italics.

3. Describe fully the Virgilian plough, quoting the original where you can. 6

Point out any traces of the "pessimist" spirit observable in Virgil, and quote passages to shew his philosophical views.

4 Translate carefully, explaining and illustrating anything noticeable in the construction or use of the words,— 10

(*a.*) haud unquam in manibus jactata fatiscet
Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.

(*b.*) Hoc ubi non a stirpe valent cæsæque reverti
Possunt atque ima similes revirescere terra:
Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.

(*c.*) Inque novos soles audent se germina tuto
Credere.

(*d.*) Ipsa satis tellus, quum dente recluditur unco,
Sufficit humorem, et gravidas cum vomere fruges.
Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam.

Translate and comment on—

(*a.*) Cavat arbore lintres;
Aut pecori signum, aut numeros impressit acervis.

(*b.*) Licia telæ addere.
Add a full description of the "tela."

(*c.*) Medioque refugerit orbe.

(*d.*) Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum.

(*e.*) Addunt in spatia.

5. Illustrate by quotation the Virgilian uses of the following words: fastigium, sinus, improbus, foveo, haurio, enim, and the constructions of induo, urgeo, verto, and condo. 7

Give instances in these books of the Epitheton ornans, of the genitive of respect, and of Hendiadys.

6. Translate into Latin— 6

The hidden purpose of the rainy South.

Often when the husbandman was turning the reaper on to the yellow fields, and was beginning to lop the brittle barley-stalks, have I seen all the armies of the winds meet in the shock of battle, so as to tear up from the roots beneath and carry aloft the teeming corn crop.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner*—MR. H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) State the period over which the "Histories" was originally meant to extend, and the period actually embraced in the extant portion. 5

(*b.*) Briefly note the style of Tacitus in the Histories.

2. Translate:—

Tum Otho: "caput imperii et decora omnium provinciarum ad pœnam vocare non hercule illi, quos cum maxime Vitellius in nos ciet, Germani audeant. Ulline Italiæ alumni, et Romana vere juventus ad sanguinem et cædem depoposcerint ordinem, cujus splendore et gloria sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium præstringimus? Nationes aliquas occupavit Vitellius, imaginem quandam exercitus habet: senatus nobiscum est. Sic fit ut hinc respublica, inde hostes reipublicæ constiterint. Quid? vos pulcherrimam hanc urbem domibus et tectis et congestu lapidum stare creditis? Muta ista et inanima intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt: æternitas rerum et pax gentium et mea cum vestra salus incolumitate sènatus firmatur." 15

(*a.*) Turn the above passage into the *Oratio obliqua*.

(*b.*) How were the Provinces classified and administered under the Emperors?

3. Translate:—

(*a.*) Redditus C. Rufo et P. Blæso senatorius locus. Repetundarum criminibus sub Claudio ac Nerone cecideranț: placuit ignoscentibus verso nomine, quod avaritia fuerat, videri majestatem, cujus tum odio etiam bonæ leges peribant. Eadem largitione civitatum quoque ac provinciarum animos aggressus, Otho Hispaliensibus familiarum adjectiones, Lingonibus universis civitatem Romanam, provinciæ Bæticæ Maurorum civitatos dono dedit: nova jura Cappadociæ, nova Africæ ostenta magis quam mansura. 12

Explain *repetundarum* and *majestatem*.

How would the meaning be changed by reading *perirent* instead of *peribant*?

(*b.*) Circumsteterat interim Palatium publica expectatio, magni secreti impatiens: et male coërcitam famam supprimentes augebant.

Give the force of the present participle *supprimentes*, and state what tense of the Indicative has the same force.

(*c.*) Omnes qui magnarum rerum consilia suscipiunt, æstimare

debent an quod inchoatur reipublicæ utile, ipsis gloriosum, aut promptum effectu, aut certe non arduum sit. Simul ipse qui suadet considerandus est, adjiciatne consilio periculum suum, et si fortuna affuerit, cui summum decus acquiratur. Ego te, Vespasiane, ad imperium voco, tam salutare reipublicæ, quam tibi magnificum.

Parse *salutare* and *affuerit*.

State the rules of the *Conditional Proposition*, framing short sentences in illustration.

4. Derive aut, bellum, olim, prout, interim. Why is the short vowel in verbs like facio, lego, made long in their perfects feci, legi? 4

5. Translate into Latin:— 14

(*a.*) The battle of Pharsalia was fought on the 9th of August at daybreak.

(*b.*) If you were to ask me what is the nature of the gods, I should perhaps answer nothing.

(*c.*) Cæcina having set out, F. Valens wrote to the army, which he himself had been leading, to wait on the way; adding that it had been so arranged between him and Cæcina. He then withdrew to Ravenna under pretext of addressing the fleet. Soon after, a safe retreat was sought out at Patavium for hatching treason; nor is it possible to know whether the one had allured the other, or—a thing that often happens among bad men—both had been actuated by the same depravity of character.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

(N. B. *The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*)

1. (*a.*) Translate the following lines into English: 13

कदाचिदासन्नसखीमुखेन सा
मनोरथज्ञं पितरं मनस्विनी।
अथाचतारण्यनिवासमात्मनः
फलोदयान्ताय तपःसमाधये ॥ ६०॥
अथानुरूपाभिनिवेशतोषिणा
कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा।
प्रजासु पश्चात् प्रथितं तदाश्रया
जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखण्डिमत् ॥ ७ ॥
विमथ्य सा क्षारमहार्यनिश्चया
विलोलयष्टिप्रविलग्नचन्दनम्।
बबन्ध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलं

पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति ॥ ८ ॥
यथा प्रसिद्धैर्मधुरं शिरोरुहै-
र्जटाभिरप्येवमभूत्तदाननम् ।
न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं
सशैवलासङ्गमपि प्रकाशते ॥ ९ ॥
प्रतिक्षणं सा कृतरोमविक्रियां
व्रताय मौर्ज्जीं त्रिगुणां बभार याम् ।
अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया
सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदम् ॥ १० ॥

(*b.*) What does अयाचत govern ?

(*c.*) Give the root of बबन्ध and its 3rd singular present लट् and aorist लुङ्.

(*d.*) What similitudes are implied in the following lines :

न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं
सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते ।

(*e.*) Give the roots of विमुच्य and बभार, and their 3rd singular potential ( विधिलिङ् ) and conditional (लृङ्).

(*f.*) Expound the following *samásas* and give their meaning :

कृताभ्यनुज्ञा अहार्य्यनिश्चया कृतरोमविक्रिया

2. Translate the following lines into Sanskrit : 12

"Yudhishthira, the chief of the Pandus, was resolved to celebrate a horse-sacrifice, which only the sovereign of a circle of princes was entitled to perform. The Kurus burnt with indignation at such an arrogant assumption ; and their chief, unable to prevent it, had recourse to artifice. He engaged Yudhishthira in gambling, and led him on to stake his wife and kingdom, both of which were lost at one throw of the dice, and he was obliged to go into exile for twelve years. Krishna, a scion of the royal family of Muttra, had already signalized himself in a conflict with the king of Magadha, and he now accompanied Yudhishthira and his four brothers in their exile."

3. (*a.*) Render into prose the following lines, using words other than those in the text as far as possible : 12

भवत्युन्मावनोत्थाय परितोषाय मूर्च्छते ।
अपि व्याप्तदिगन्तानि नाङ्गानि प्रभवन्ति मे ॥ ५९ ॥
न केवलं दरीसंस्थं भास्वतां दर्शनेन वः ।
अन्तर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परं तमः ॥ ६० ॥

कर्त्तव्यं देा न पश्यामि स्याचेत् किं नोपपद्यते ।
मन्ये मत्यावनायैव प्रस्थानं भवतामिह ॥ ६१ ॥
तथापि तावत् कस्मिंश्चिदाश्रमे मे दातुमर्हथ ।
विनियोगप्रसादा हि किङ्कराः प्रभविष्णुषु ॥ ६२ ॥
एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितम् ।
ब्रूत येनाच वः कार्य्यमनाख्या वाच्यवस्तुषु ॥ ६३ ॥
इत्यूचिवांसमेवार्थं गृह्यामुखविसर्पिणा ।
द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः ॥ ६४ ॥
अथाङ्गिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु ।
ऋषयश्चोदयामासुः प्रत्युवाच स भूधरम् ॥ ६५ ॥

(*b.*) Parse मूर्च्छते.

(*c.*) What are the roots of उपपद्यते and आपत्सं ? Give their 3rd singular लुङ् and लट्.

(*d.*) What part of the verb is ऊचिवान् ?

(*e*) Expound the *samása* and give the meaning of विनियोगप्रसादाः and गृह्यामुखविसर्पिणा.

(*f.*) With what does कुलजीवितं agree ? Expound the *samása* also.

(*g.*) What is implied by the words द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन ?

(*h.*) What is meant by उदाहरणवस्तुषु ?

त्वय्यायत्तं क्षत्रियफलमिति भ्रूविकारानभिज्ञैः
प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः
सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं
किञ्चित् पश्चाद्व्रज लघुगतिः किञ्चिदेवोत्तरेण ॥ १६ ॥
अध्वक्लान्तं प्रतिमुखगतं सानुमांश्चित्रकूट-
स्तुङ्गेन त्वां जलद शिरसा वक्ष्यति श्लाघमानः ।
आसारेण त्वमपि शमयेस्तस्य नैदाघमग्निं
सद्भावार्द्रः फलति न चिरेणोपकारो महत्सु ॥ १७ ॥
त्वामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं साधु मूर्ध्ना
वक्ष्यत्यध्वश्रमपरिगतं सानुमानाम्रकूटः ।
न क्षुद्रोऽपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय
प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः ॥ १८ ॥

4. (*a.*) Expound the *samása* and give the meaning of भूविकारानभिज्ञैः, प्रतिमुखगतं and सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि. 13

(*b.*) What is meant by the following words and phrases: प्रीतिस्निग्धैः नैदाघमत्यं and प्रश्रमितवनोपप्लवं.

(*c.*) What are the roots of आघ्रष्य and वक्ष्यति, and their 3rd singulars and duals perfect (लिट्)?

(*d*) In what voice is श्लाघमानः?

(*e.*) Explain the morals in the following verse: द्रुमावाद्रैः फलैति नविरेणोपकारो महत्सु and न खल्वोऽपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय, प्रभ्रे मिचे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोचैः

(*f.*) Show the similarity of ideas in the *s'lokas* numbered 17 and 18.

(*g.*) What is t'e difference in meaning between the verb भ्रम in its natural form and its causal form?

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give in *Sanskrit* the substance of either of the following:—

(*a.*) *Kas'yapa's* advice to *Sakuntalá* at her departure from the hermitage to *Dushyanta's* Court.

(*b.*) *Dushyanta's* lamentation at his childlessness.

2. पादानिन्दोरमृतशिशिरान् जालमार्गप्रविष्टान्
पूर्व्वप्रीत्या गतमभिमुखं सन्निषण्णं तथैव।
चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिश्छादयन्तीं
साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं नप्रबुद्धां नलिनीम्॥

(*a*) Complete the sentence by supplying verbs. 1

(*b.*) Expound the *samásas* in the *s'loka*. 2

(*c.*) Parse अभिमुखं and पादान्. Can any other विभक्ति be substituted for the द्वितीया विभक्ति of पाद् without altering the sense of the sentence? What other accusative plural form is there of पाद् besides पादान्? 3

(*d*) Explain the force of the adjectives अमृतशिशिरान्, पूर्व्व in पूर्व्वप्रीत्या, सलिलगुरुभिः and साभ्रे. 2

(*e.*) Justify or impugn the use of स्थल in स्थलकमलिनी and that of the feminine form कमलिनी here. 1

(*f.*) Account for the fifth case inflection (पञ्चमी विभक्ति) in खेदात्. 1

(*g.*) In what sense is तथैव used in the *s'loka ?* 1

(*h.*) Give the superlative of गुरु and also several abstract nouns derived from it. 2

(*i.*) Give what other locative form there is of अहन् besides अह्नि, and also form compounds (in *Shashṭitatpurusha* or *Karmadháraya*) of अहन् with the words पूर्व, एक, पुण्य and उत्तम. 2

(*j.*) Is अह्नीव consistent with the ordinary rule "इवेन नित्यसमासः" in the *s'loka ?* State your reasons. 1

(*k.*) Expound the simile contained in the *s'loka.* 1

(*l.*) Are नप्रबुद्धां and नसुप्तां compound words ? Give your reasons. 1

3. अयं स ते तिष्ठति सङ्गमोत्सुको
विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणम् ।
लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं
श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् ॥

(*a.*) Translate the *s'loka* into English. 4

(*b.*) Quote a parallel passage to this from some one of your text-books. 1

4. Explain in Sanskrit the following passages: 10

(1.) राजा । लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः । किन्तु सख्या परिहासोदाहृतां वरप्रार्थनां श्रुत्वा धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः ।

(2.) राजा । अलमस्मानन्यथा सम्भाव्य । राज्ञः परिग्रहोऽयमिति राजपुरुषं मानवगच्छत ।

(3.) राजा । अनसूयामप्यनुगतो मदीयस्तर्कः । नहि स्वाभिप्रायेण मे दर्शनम् ।

(4.) यथा गजो नेति समक्षरूपे
तस्मिन्नतिक्रामति संशयः स्यात् ।
पदानि दृष्ट्वा तु भवेत् प्रतीतिः
तथाविधो मे मनसो विकारः ॥

(5.) वाचालं मा न खलु सुभगम्मन्यभावः करोति
प्रत्यक्षन्ते निखिलमचिरात् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् ।

(6.) साभिज्ञानप्रहितकुशलैस्तद्वचोभिर्ममापि
प्रातःकुन्दप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः ।

5. Give an idiomatic rendering of the following into your own vernacular : 5

शकुन्तला । सरोषम् । अणज्ज अत्तणो हिअआणुमाणेण पेक्खसि । को दाणिं अण्णो धम्मकञ्चुअप्पवेसिणो तिणच्छण्णकूवोवमस्स तव अणुकिइं पडिवज्जिस्सइ सुट्ठु दाव अत्त सच्छन्दचारिणी किअम्हि जा अहं इमस्स पुरवंसप्पच्चएण मुहमहुणो हिअअट्ठिअविसस्स हत्थब्भासं उवगआ ।

पटान्तेन मुखमावृत्य रोदिति ।

शार्ङ्गरवः । इत्थमात्मकृतं परिहतं चापलं दहति,
अतः परीक्ष्य कर्त्तव्यं विशेषात् सङ्गतं रहः ।
अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदम् ॥

6. Translate the following into idiomatic Sanskrit : 6

1. Of all the fruits that fortune yields, the best
Is still the power to succour the distrest.
2. The soft breast is swift to overflow,
In moist compassion, at the claims of woe.
3. Exactly so ; how can it be otherwise ?
4. It has been rightly judged by you.
5. Nay, not so. I have become indifferent about returning to the city.
6. What remedy ? Be it so ; I will not give him an opportunity.
7. Thou hast not obtained the fruit of thine eyes, since the best of things worthy to be seen has not been seen by thee.
8. Every one regards his own as beautiful.

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## ARABIC PROSE.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English.

و ثنى عنانه نحو الهند في رجال يرون منتهى الشهوات صهوات الخيول . و قصوى اللذات ملاقات الفحول . و يجتزئون بالظهور

اسرة مرفوعه - و بالاكوار وسائد موضوعه - و بالسموم رياحين مقطوفه - و بالاجر الطرق الصهباء مصروفه - و بالعرق السائل ماء ورد - و بالقسطل الثائر مثار عنبر و فتات ند - و بالليل سكنا و قرار - و بالنجوم ندامى و سمارا - فمن ينمه نسب فان آباءهم المشرفيات بواتك - و امهاتهم الزاعبيات فواتك - و اعمامهم القسي جوازع - و اخوالهم النبال قوازع - وما زال يخوض انهارا هائجه - و اودية هاديه - لم تضمن قط عن غرقاها ديه - و عين الله ترعاه - في كل سعي يسعاه - حتى اقطحم مغارات اولئك المغاوير - بل ديارات اولئك المدابير - فظلت رذايا الفل يضجون بالويل و الثبور - ضجيج النوق رواجع بيت الله المعمور - و ما زال السلطان يصفح عمن آمن و اطاع - و يفضع من اظهر الامتناع - بعد ان اصاب غنائم لا يضبطها حساب - ولا يطعمها ماء و لا تراب - حتى انتهى به المسير الى ماء يعرف براهب اغائر المخاض - حمي القرارة كالخضخاض - يبتلع الخف و الحافر - و يقتلع الدارع كما يقطلع الحاسر *

2. Explain the final ا in سمارا - نرامى - قرارا 3

3. What is the singular of نرامي masculine and feminine? 4
Write and point any others of its plural forms. What is the effect of alif maḳsúrah?

4 (*a*). Give the singulars of مغاوير - اكوار - اسرة - صهوات 5
قسي - اكمام - سمارا and their meanings.

(*b*.) Derive قوازع - فواتك - بواتك

5. Write down the 3rd person sing. preterite of the verb in 5
ينمه ( فمن ينمه ) in the bábs of ie the فعل - تفعل تفعيل and استفعال with vowel points.

6. Translate into English literally. 6

و بلغ ما رد من خزائن السارب الهارب ذهبا و فضه - و يواقيت محمرة وفرائد مبيضه - قرابة ثلثه آلاف الف درهم فاما السبى فالشاهد على كثرة عدده - و وفور مدده - وقوع الاستيام على الواحد منهم بما بين درهمين الى عشرة دراهم و ذلك فضل الله ذخره لايام

السلطان يمين الدولة و هو الملي٫ له بتمام الثواب - يوم قيام الحساب - فالحمد لله خير معبود و محمود - وله الشكر على ما اقر به عين محمد بمحمود - صلى الله عليه و على آله الطاهرين - الى يوم الدين *

7. State the rule in Arabic for the Government of nouns by numerals. 5

(*a.*) From 3 to 10.
(*b.*) From 11 to 99.
(*c.*) From 100 to 1000
(*d*) From 3000 to 10000
(*e.*) From 10000 to 99000
(*f.*) From 100000 upwards.

} Giving examples of each.

8. Translate into Arabic—

And, gentlemen, as I have mentioned this subject, I would desire to say that although there is much in certain directions which the Government may be able to do in this matter, that Government is very far from being able to do all; and that it is a very great mistake to suppose that any government is capable of doing for the people of any country that which they can better do for themselves, and therefore it is to native gentlemen, to the great proprietors of India, to those who have a large stake in agriculture, that the Government must look to aid them in this work, to take the lead, and to set an example to those who are less wealthy, have less means, and less intelligence, and it is upon men of that description that we rely, and I have not the least doubt that they will come forward and help us more and more in what I believe to be one of the most important works that can be undertaken for the benefit of the people of this country.

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## ARABIC POETRY.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.* 10

1. Translate literally into English.

و قال يهنى كافورا بدار بناها و انتقل اليها

انما التهنيات للكفاء * و لمن يدنى من البعداء
و انا منك لا يهنى عضوء * بالمسرات سائر الاعضاء
مستقل لك الديار و لو كان نجوما آجر هذا البناء
و لو ان الذي يخر من الا مواه فيها من فضة بيضاء

انت اعلى محلة ان تهنى * بمحل فى الارض او فى السماء
و لك الناس و البلاد و ما يسرح بين الخضراء و الغبراء
و بساتينك الجياد و ما تحمل * من سهربة سمراء
انما يفخر الكريم ابو المسك * بما يبتنى من العلياء
و بآيامه التى انسلخت عنه * و ما دارة سوى الهيجاء
و بما اثرت صوارمه البيض له في جماجم الاعداء
و بمسك يكني به ليس بالمسك * و لكنه اريج الثناء
لا بما تبتني الحواضر فى الريف وما يطبى قلوب النساء
نزلت اذا نزلتها الدار في احسن منها من السنا و السناء
حل في منبت الرياحين منها * منبت المكرمات و الا لاء

2. State what you know of the life and compositions of Mutanabbi and your opinion of the latter. Why did he receive the surname of Mutanabbi? 3

3. Who is the person to whom the above extract was addressed? What were the relations between him and the author? Give the dates of any circumstances concerning them that you may relate. 3

4. Explain the allusion in و بمسك يكنى به 1

5. Translate into Arabic— 8

Misfortunes have their terminations. When any one is in misfortune, it must be that it will have an end: therefore it behoveth the wise man when distress cometh upon him, to submit to it until its time is accomplished.

The grace of God is the best guide; a good disposition the best companion, wisdom the best friend and good breeding the best inheritance and there is nothing more hateful than pride.

He who seeketh to do justice unto men, let him do unto others as he would wish to be done by.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.

6. Translate into English— 6

و قال ابو الغول الطهوى

فدت نفسي و ماملكت يميني * فوارس صدقت فيهم ظنوني
فوارس لا يملون المنايا * اذا دارت رحا الحرب الزبون
و لا يجزون من حسن بسيء * و لا يجزون من غلظ يلين
و لا تبلى بسالتهم و ان هم * صلوا بالحرب حينا بعد حين

هم منعوا حمى الوقبى بضرب * يولف بين اشتات المنون
فنكب عنهم درء الاعادي * و داروا بالجنون من الجنون
و لا يرعون اكناف الهوينا * اذا حلوا و لا ارض الهدون

7. What is the metre of the above extract? 3

8. What are verbs of the class يملون in (line 2) called in Arabic? How do they form the third person singular preterite passive in the 3rd and 6th conjugations (تفاعل ـ مفاعلة) 4

9. Translate into English— 5

وقال ابراهيم بن كنيف النبهاني

تعز فان الصبر بالحر اجمل * و ليس على ريب الزمان معول
فلوكان يغني ان يري المرء جازعا * لحادثة او كان يغني التذلل
لكان التعزي عند كل مصيبة * و نائبة بالحر اولى و اجمل
فكيف و كل ليس يعدو حمامه * و ما لامرئ عما قضى الله مزحل
فان تكن الايام فينا تبدلت * بؤسى و نعمى والحوادث تفعل
فما لينت منا قناة صليبة * ولا ذللتنا للتي ليس تجمل
و لكن رحلناها نفوسا كريمة * تحمل ما لا يستطاع فتحمل
وقينا بحسن الصبر منا نفوسنا * فصحت لنا الاعراض والناس هزل

10. Name the metre of this poem. 3

11. Is there more than one form of the 2nd conjugation (باب تفعيل) of the verb from which معول is derived? Write its infinitive nouns. 4

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## PERSIAN PROSE.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate literally into English— 10

اگر محصوران زيادة رو كمبخت و متعصبان صعبت راى دل
سخت بمقتضاى ـ قسمت قلوبهم فهي كالحجارة او اشد قسوة ـ
در پناة سنگ قباحتي ميكردند حيف بود * ديگر چرخ پيررا

در پیدا کردن چنین جواني چه قدر بایستي گشت • و این محض عناد است که حاسدانش میگویند از آواز نقاره کشکچیان قلعه را آگاه ساخت و بد کرد - استغفرالله این چه سخن است هر چه کرد آن سگ کرد این چه کرد - و مقوي این سخن سخن جاسوسان است که خبر آوردند که ابوالحسن قبیح کردار طوق طلا و قلادهٔ مرصع و جل زرتار بجهت آن سگ مقرر داشته و نام سه طبقه بران گذاشته از حماقت میگوید که این هیچ کمي نکرد • بهرحال چون وظیفهٔ وقائع نگار ثبت جمیع احوال و ضبط تمامي مقال است بقلم داده می شود پوشیده نماند که احوال هریك از سگئه اردوي معلی چه شیچ و چه شاب چه اعلی و چه ادنی کاهی مقرونست بخوفه و گاهی منسوب برجا - ثم لایموت فیها و لایحیی • مگر طفلان بیباك بی پروا و کودکان از بیم و امید مبرا دامن خنده و بازي بزده بآستین استغنا و بي نیازي گرد ملال از چهرهٔ آمال مي افشانند - و قطعهٔ نصاب فرا گرفته بخاطر خورسند و آواز بلند در مکتب نشاط و دبستان انبساط می خوانند آنچه بگوش رسیده بهوش هم مي رسد •

سخن را بود در تقارب قبول • فعول فعول فعول فعول
إله است الله و رحمان خداي • مگر او کند رحم بر فوج شاه

2. Point the مقوي in the sentence و مقوي این سخن 3
nd derive it.

3. Explain the allusion in سه طبقه and state who are 2
referred to by ابوالحسن and آن سگ.

4. Remark on اردوي معلی. 2

5. (*a*) Give the various meanings of تقارب in the first line 4
of the verse and show how it is here appropriately employed.

(*b*.) Comment on the second hemistich of that line
فعول فعول &c.

6. Give a short account of the وقايع نعمت خان عالي the subject of which it treats, the principal personages introduced and the conclusion of the incidents described. 4

7. Translate into English— 10

چون ولايت غزنين و كابل از دهاريو زمان از امهات ممالك خراسان شمرده مي شد - در اوايل ورود بقندهار هرؤ - با مسرة - بايدي سفرة گرام بررة - براي تقرير بنياد وداد مصحوب سفير بليغ التقرير بجانب حضرت محمد شاة بادشاة هندوستان اصدار يافت - و در ذيل نامة نامي بكنايه و تصريح اظهار اين حرف را محراف آزمون و محك محاكات و مرداس امتحان و مرجاس تجربت و مسبار اختبار نمودند - و در استطلاب الكا و مملكت حسن الوكة و الاكت بلا اقتراح و تحكم و اعتدا و تهكم ممهد و مبالغه را بابلاغ نصح - لا تحسبون شرا لكم بل هو خير لكم - موكد ساخت با اينكه سلاطين سليمان نگين ممالك هندوستان از كهن دوستان ايران بودند - محمد شاة از مصحف مصحف خلافت يعني جلافت - اكثر منك مالا و اعز نفرا . بر خوانده بطرف تطرف و تصرف و طريق تغطرف مايل - و از مضمون من اضعف ناصرا و اقل عددا - غافل شده - كمال استكبار و استكثار و استنكاف و استنكار تقديم - و صراحي مجاوبت را بصمام اصمام تقديم كرد *

8. What is the singular of دهاريو ? Has it more than one form in the singular ? if so, name them. Is there any doubt whether it is a singular ? Give its meaning. 2

9. Translate the Arabic sentences in the above extract literally into Persian. 5

10. Translate into Persian. 8

(*a.*) I overheard the conversation unintentionally as the door was ajar.

(*b.*) He managed to escape the duty by feigning sickness.

(*c.*) That horse has a turn of speed.

(*d*) There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

(*e.*) Great wits jump.

## PERSIAN POETRY.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English— 9

گفتم دلت غمگین چرا ماه نوت پر چین چرا
وان رشتهٔ پروین چرا بر ماه رخشا ریخته
گفتاکه در بزم طرب من مست عشقت روز و شب
تو با دگر کس از طرب در جام صهبا ریخته
یاد آر ازان نوشین لبان چون گل بخای اندر خزان
وان سنبل مرغول شان از روی زیبا ریخته
گر بایدت جام طرب ، از ساقیء وحدت طلب
کان میشود بی دست و لب در کام جانها ریخته
وان بادهٔ بی پیمانه دان وان شمع بی پروانه دان
در کام هر بیگانه دان زر بی محابا ریخته
میداد پندم آن صنم وز سوز سینه دمبدم
بر زعفران آب بقم از چشم شهلا ریخته
بگرفتمش دربرچو چنگ من در نوازش او بچنگ
صد عنبر زنجیر رنگ از مشك در پا ریخته
گفتم منم بر روی تو آشفته تر از موی تو
ای هر شب از گیسوی تو چشمم ثریا ریخته
بگریست خم مریم سیر مهد مسیحش جام زر
خون دل مریم نگر در پای ترسا ریخته

2. Give the metre of the above extract. 3

3. Scan line 13 placing each foot under the equivalent standard measure in فعل 4

4. Write out lines 2, 4, 14, and 17 with their izafats. 3

5. Translate into English— 8

صبح از حمایل فلك آهیخته خنجرش
کیمخت که ادیم شد از خنجر زرش
صبح از صفت چو یوسف مه نیمهٔ ترنج
بکران چرخ دست بریدهٔ براورش
شب گیسوان کشادهٔ چو جادوزني بشکل
بسته زبان دود گلوگاه مجمرش
گفتي که لعل بود در آتش نهادهٔ ماه
مشهور شد چو شه زن دود افگن از برش
شب را نهند خامله حاور چراست زرد
کابستني دلیل کند روي اصفرش
شب عقد عنبرینهٔ گردون فرو گسست
تا دست صبح غالیهساید ز عنبرش
اینک عروس او زپس حجله معتکف
گردون نثار ساخته شد عقد گوهرش
گوئي که مرغ صبح زر و زیورش بخورد
کز حلق مرغ میشنوم بانگ زیورش
صانا که محرم عرفان است آفتاب
کاحـــرام را برهنه برآید ز خـــاورش
هر ســـاله محرمانه ردا گیرد آفتاب
از طیلســـان مشتري آرند میـــزرش

6. How is this metre named? 2

7. Explain (*a*) the construction ماناذ in line 17. (*b*) the terms احرام عرفان محرم in lines 18 and 19. 3

8. Is طیلسان an Arabic or Persian word—is it used metaphorically in another sense than its ordinary one—if so, give an example. 2

9. (*a*). What is the general rule for the formation of a mansab or relative noun? 4

(*b*.) How is a noun terminating with ha e mukhaffaf, (هاء مخفف) with ا or ي rendered mansab. Give examples.

10. If the plural termination be subjoined to an adjective what consequence ensues? 1

11. (*a*). Is there any difference in their meaning or derivation between the words اسبت and سبت? 1

(*b*.) Write out the ordinals from one to ten.

12. Translate into Persian— 10

Al Walid the son of Abdul Malik, spoke so corrupt a dialect that he could not make himself understood by the Arabs of the desert. Abdul Malik was greatly grieved at this deficiency in his son. which he considered would incapacitate him from being a future ruler of the Arabs. as they were great admirers of purity of speech. To remove this defect, he sent him to be instructed by a Grammarian, but after the youth had remained there a long time, he returned to his father more ignorant than before. Vulgarisms however, would sometimes escape from the mouth of Abdul Malik himself. yet so fully did he appreciate eloquence that when a learned man with whom he was conversing informed him in elegant language of an error of this kind, he ordered his mouth to be filled with jewels. "These" said his courteous admonisher "are things to be treasured up, not expended;" and for this delicate hint he was further rewarded with 30,000 pieces of silver and several costly articles of apparel.

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## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—DR. MURRAY THOMSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State the law of gaseous volume known as Ampé're's law, and mention exceptions to it, and how these exceptions may be reconciled with the law. 5

2. How much air is required for the combustion of 12 cubic centimetres of hydrogen, and what volume will the product of the combustion occupy at 100° C.? 4

3 What is meant by quantivalence of the elements, and of graphic formulæ? Give examples of both which will show the meaning clearly. 4

4. Describe nitrous acid, its preparation and properties. Also describe its most commonly occurring salt, and its uses. 5

5. State the formulæ of the chief hydrocarbons in coal gas. How much oxygen will be required to completely burn a litre of each, and what will be the volume of the products of combustion in each case at 0°C. and 760 m.m.? 5

6 How is cyanogen obtained, and what is its composition, and how may the latter be exactly ascertained? Also give the tests by which its hydrogen compound may be recognised. 5

7. Describe briefly the manufacture of ammonia alum. How much of the metal aluminum is contained in 10 kilogrammes of the alum? 6

8. What is the name and composition of the chief ores of mercury and of lead? Show by symbols the changes which take place in the extraction of the latter metal from its ore. 6

9. Distinguish by tests between the higher and lower oxides of mercury, and of iron and of tin. 5

10. Four litres of hydrogen are passed over an excess of red-hot cupric oxide. What loss of weight does the latter undergo, and what volume of oxygen will be required to replace that taken away by the hydrogen? 5

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Examiner*—DR. MURRAY THOMSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the agencies which alter the coast lines of countries. Give instances where these are in operation at the present day. 5

2. How are mountain chains formed, and why is it that the loftier parts of them are usually composed of metamorphic rocks? 5

3 What difference would there be in the oscillations of a seconds pendulum in Calcutta compared with Naini Tal? What circumstances in the latter place would tend to modify this difference? 5

4. How is the age of rocks, both stratified and non-stratified, determined? 5

5. Draw diagrams which will illustrate the cause of the tides and the occurrence of *spring* and *neap* tides; also describe the tidal wave of estuaries and rivers called the *bore*. 5

6. What conditions of air and sea prevail in the equatorial belt of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans? Where is the region of almost constant rain? 5

7. Name the chief constituents of sea water, and what are the agencies which keep it of uniform composition? Give instances where comparatively fresh water is found in the open sea. 5

8. In India the barometer every day reads higher at certain hours than at others; name these hours, and explain the causes of the rise and fall of the mercury between these hours; also explain why it is that this regularity of rising and falling is not seen in Great Britain and other northern countries. 6

9. What is the cause of the limited range of atmospheric temperature in the rainy season as compared with the dry period of the year? Devise an experiment which will illustrate this fact. 4

10. Draw a rough sketch-map of Northern India, and explain by it the causes of the courses of the chief rivers from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. What differences would there be in these rivers as well as in the climate of the surrounding country if the Himalayas were only 2,000 feet high instead of as at present? 5

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# HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

*Examiner*—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give an account of the West-Saxon Kingdom under the administration of Dunstan, and describe and account for its fall. 4

2. Describe the relations between the English and the Normans after the Conquest; explain as fully as you can how the fusion of the two races was brought about; and show how national unity helped to complete the work of national freedom up to the time of Edward III Show how the craftsmen obtained power and privilege in the boroughs. 6

3. Trace historically the relations between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and describe the struggle between England and the Papacy from the Conquest to the passing of the statutes of Præmunire and Provisors. 5

4. Contrast the course of the revival of learning in England and Italy; describe the educational and religious reforms which it brought about in England; and explain its influence on social and political speculation as illustrated in More's *Utopia*. 6

5. Describe the character of Queen Elizabeth; explain the social condition of England at the commencement of her reign; and show in what respects her policy conduced to the progress of the country. Illustrate and account for the revival of English literature in her reign. 6

6 Compare the relations between the Crown, the Parliament, and the People at the accession of James I. and George III., and determine in what respects they were unconstitutional. Illustrate your remarks from the Spanish policy of James I., and the American policy of George III. 6

7. Explain fully the origin and object of the War of the Spanish Succession; describe its course, and show how far its object was secured by the Treaty of Utrecht. What advantages did England and France respectively obtain by the Peace of Ryswick? Characterise the career of Marlborough, and compare it with that of Wellington. 6

8. Give an account of the conquest of Ireland in the twelfth century. "The history of Ireland from its conquest by William III up to the Union is one which no Englishman can recall without shame": test this statement by a review of the history of Ireland during this period. Explain Pitt's proposals for the redress of Irish grievances, and show how far they succeeded. 6

9. Trace the history of parliamentary reform from the accession of George III., indicating clearly its relation to the independence of America and the successive revolutions in France. 5

# HISTORY.

*Examiner*—MR. MICHAEL J. WHITE, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

## *History of India.*

1. Give an estimate of the historical value of the Code of Manu. Give an outline of the information we derive from it with regard to the Caste system. What are the more prominent changes that have taken place in this system since the time of Manu? What are the social effects of a Caste system? 6

2. Write an account of the Arab conquests in India under Mahommed Kásim. Why was the conquest of India by the Mahommedans so slow as compared with their rapid conquest of Persia? What was the general character of Mahmood's expeditions, and what was their final result? Describe the races of which his army was composed, and the relation in which they severally stood to his government. Upon what grounds do Mahommedan historians consider him the greatest prince of his time? 6

3. "Akbar was the real founder of the Moghul empire in India. By wise policy and consummate craft he put an end to the conflict between Afghan and Moghul, and brought about a reconciliation between Mahommedan and Hindu. The annals of his reign open up a new era in the History of India." Show, by a reference to Akbar's history, how true this description is, in every part. 6

4. Give an account of the Third Mysore War. Describe, without entering into detail, the changes in the relative position of the several Native states during the administration of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore. What two lines of policy with regard to those states did they successively attempt to carry out, and with what result? Explain the reaction in public opinion which caused Lord Cornwallis to be sent out a second time as Governor General. 7

5. Give a detailed account of Lord W. Bentinck's domestic administration, dwelling more particularly on such of his measures as have had an enduring influence on the prosperity of the empire. 7

## *Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.*

1. Criticise Warburton's Theory that "the object of political society is the preservation of body and goods." State clearly the opposite doctrine, and give some of the leading arguments on both sides of the discussion. 5

2. Describe the gradual development of the religious parties of the time of Queen Elizabeth into the political parties of the times of the Stuarts. Show what were the elements of which these parties were composed, and explain the relation between the intellectual movement of the time and the political movement. 4

3. Give a brief sketch of the contest among European nations, during the last three centuries, to maintain the Balance of Power. Discuss and describe the economical questions and difficulties to which this contest has given rise. 4

4. Give a summary of the chief benefits the English nation has derived from the Revolution of 1688. How can its permanent success, notwithstanding the most powerful opposition, be accounted for? Trace, in outline, the subsequent history of the Popular Party to the time of Burke. 5

*Mill on Representative Government.*

1. Discuss the merits of the following propositions: (*a*) If a good despot could be ensured, despotic monarchy would be the best form of government. (*b*) A member of the legislature ought to be a free agent, and not the mere mouth-piece of his constituents. 6

2. Show how the character of a nation may be affected by the spirit of its political institutions. 3

3. What functions have all Representative bodies a tendency to assume to themselves for which they are essentially unfit? Prove their inherent incapacity to perform these functions. 5

4. Under what conditions would a Second Chamber form a really useful part of the Constitution? How far are these conditions fulfilled by the English House of Lords and the Senate of the United States? 4

*History of the Jews.*

1. What was peculiar in the Jewish laws regarding property and usury? What was the political effect of these? 2

2. The time of the Judges is the heroic age of Hebrew history. Show this, and give a brief sketch of the state of the nation during that period. 3

3. Describe the kingdom of Solomon in its time of greatest splendour. What were the signs of approaching disruption towards the close of his reign? Give an account of the kingdom of Israel under Ahab. Compare the action of the Hebrew prophets as a check on tyranny with that of the demagogues of Greece and Rome. Under whom did the separate kingdom of Israel reach the zenith of its power? What was its extent under him? 5

4. Give an outline of Jewish history from the Return from the Captivity to the death of Nehemiah. What remarkable change came over the spirit and character of the nation during this period? 4

5. Describe the state of affairs in Palestine when Judas the Maccabee rose in rebellion Give a short sketch of his career. Compare the character of his followers with that of the Jews who had settled in Alexandria, and account for the difference. 4

## PSYCHOLOGY.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. R. Thomson.

*(Hamilton's Metaphysics.)*

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. How does Hamilton prove that we cannot doubt Consciousness? What objections may be made to his argument? 6

2. Write a note on "Attention," and show its relation to Consciousness. 4

3. Carefully explain the terms—hypothesis, faculty, capacity, function, form, cosmothetic. 3

4. What is meant by Natural Realism, and how does it differ from Hypothetical Realism? On what grounds does Hamilton prefer the former doctrine? 5

5. It has been said that, as regards Memory, Hamilton must choose between the absurdity of the mind "blindly determining itself" and "the miracle of its being determined by divine interference." Show that Hamilton's account does not involve these consequences. 7

6. Discuss the relation of Abstraction to Generalisation. 5

7. Give a tabular view of the different theories of Causation, with the names of the chief philosophers who have held each theory. 4

8. What operations of the mind may be carried on without the help of language, and when does language become indispensable?

9. What is meant by the Regulative Faculty? Show that this so-called faculty is not co-ordinate with the other five faculties mentioned by Hamilton, and that it should be referred to a different genus.

10. Give an outline of Hamilton's theory of Pleasure and Pain, and show that though it may be imperfect it is not merely verbal. 7

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## INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Inductive Logic.*

1. Give the various meanings of the term Induction; define Scientific Induction; and review the modes of exhibiting inductive reasoning in syllogistic form. 6

Show how Induction is related to Deduction, and examine the statement that "all deductive sciences are inductive."

2. Explain carefully the principle or ground of inductive reasoning, as regards its evidence, its range, its certainty, and its logical relation to particular inductions. 6

Classify the various kinds of inductions; prove that many more instances are required to establish some kinds of induction than others; and show how any phenomenon under investigation is to be referred to the one kind rather than to the other.

3. Explain the nature and uses of scientific Classification and its relation to Induction. Distinguish artificial and natural Classification, and give the illustration from Botany. Account for the superiority of the Classifications of Botany and Zoology, and mention the Classificatory Sciences 6

4. Compare the inductive Methods of Aristotle, Bacon, and Mill, and estimate their relative value as scientific formulæ. 6

Write explanatory and critical notes on—Inductio per simplicem enumerationem; Crucial instances; Legitimate hypotheses; Empirical generalisations; Inverse deductive Method; Consilience of Inductions.

5. Give the Canon, mention the characteristics, and adduce a concrete example of the Double Method of Agreement. 6

Show how "the Method of Concomitant Variations is really an integration of a supposed infinite number of applications of the Method of Difference."

Examine whether the Method of Residues is strictly an inductive process.

6. State carefully the nature and value of analogical reasoning. Distinguish its positive and negative applications, and show how we may deal with "conflicting analogies." Discuss the statement that "in a certain sense the argument from Analogy is based upon our ignorance; it is the result of a calculation of chances which an accession of knowledge may invalidate, by either augmenting, diminishing, or annihilating it" 6

7. Show how the inductive Methods have been applied or may be applied to the following problems:— 6

(*a*) The nature of colour.
(*b.*) The motion of light
(*c*) The polarisation of light.
(*d.*) The first law of motion.
(*e*) The existence of iron in the Sun.
(*f.*) The ethnological relations of the Indo-European race.

8. Indicate the special relation of Fallacies to Inductive Logic. Give an illustration of each of the following classes of Fallacies, and explain how they are to be avoided:— 4

(*a.*) Fallacies of Generalisation.
(*b.*) Mistaking a remote for a proximate cause.
(*c.*) Inversion of Cause and Effect.

9. Write a short paper on the relation of the various metaphysical Theories of Causation to physical investigation. 4

*Fleming's Moral Philosophy.*

1. Distinguish and describe psychologically the mental phenomena upon which Moral Philosophy is founded; contrast the principles of knowledge and the principles of action; and classify the latter. 5

2. Analyse and unfold the moral relations of (*a*) Appetite; (*b*) Self-love; (*c*) Resentment; (*d*) Benevolence; (*e*) Avarice; (*f*) Habit. Explain and illustrate the formation and character of the secondary Desires. 5

3. State and criticise the intellectual and the sentimental theories of the Moral Faculty, and refer to the chief representatives of the theories. Give your own view of the nature and functions of Conscience. 6

4. Distinguish the question of the Foundation of Virtue from the theory of Moral Sentiments. Show how far these questions exhaust the problems of Moral Science. Review the theories advanced regarding the nature of virtue by the ancient Stoics and Epicureans, and by the modern Intuitionists and Utilitarians. 8

5. Unfold psychologically the nature and functions of the Will, and investigate its relations to Intellect, Desire, and Conscience. Review the controversy regarding Free Will, adducing the leading arguments on both sides, and explaining its bearing on moral responsibility. 8

6. Analyse the conception of Duty, and show how it has been treated in the chief moral systems. Point out the various sources and methods of determining Duties; and consider whether all Duties are equally obligatory. 5

7. Expound the moral argument for the existence of God in its leading forms; consider its relations to the other theistic arguments; and criticise its validity and certainty. 5

8. State the argument for the Immortality of the Soul drawn from the moral constitution and condition of man. Show how this source of argument has been dealt with by the Buddhists and the modern Pessimists; and explain how the analogical method of reasoning has been applied by Butler and others to supplement or defend the argument. 5

9. Write a brief historico-critical paper on the relation of Morality to Religion. 3

*Butler.*

1. State carefully the nature and value of analogical reasoning and its relation to Induction. Distinguish its positive and negative applications, and show how Butler establishes its practical superiority to other modes of reasoning on religious questions. Consider the bearing upon Butler's argument of the position that "to *us*, probability is the very guide of life." 6

2. Taking the full title of the Analogy, explicate Butler's general thesis, noticing its occasion, its postulates, its aim, its logical range, and its relation to religion in general and to Christianity in particular. Give a brief synopsis of the course of the Argument in Part I. 6

3. State how Butler maintains the credibility of a future life against the theory that Death is the destruction of living beings, and how he shows that Death may introduce to a higher life in accordance with the natural order of the Universe. 6

4. "Bishop Butler's argument that, inasmuch as the visitation of our acts by rewards and punishments takes place in this life, rewards and punishments must be consistent with the attributes of the Deity, and therefore may go on as long as the mind endures, is unanswerable." (Huxley.) 6

Review Butler's argument, and consider whether it can be logically applied to meet Hume's position.

5. Unfold Butler's view of the present life as a state of probation and moral discipline. How is this position related to his view of moral government, and how is it applied to the consideration of the difficulties and risks of the present state? 6

6. Summarise Butler's proof of the position that the Divine government of the moral world is imperfectly comprehended and give the application he makes of it. Compare the method and result of his argument with any recent discussions of the Limits of Religious Thought. 6

7. Point out any resemblance between Butler's conception and treatment of the moral nature of man and the fundamental positions of the Analogy. Give some account of the state of Moral Science in England when Butler wrote, and summarise his theory of the nature of Virtue. How, according to Butler, are moral principles to be discovered and proved? Mention the moral doctrines which he is generally regarded as having established. 5

8. Review the following points as discussed by Butler:— 5

(*a*) "There is a natural principle of benevolence in man which is in some degree to society what self-love is to the individual."

(*b*.) "Men have various appetites, passions, and affections, quite distinct both from self-love and from benevolence."

(*c*.) There is a principle of reflection in men, by which they distinguish between, approve, and disapprove their own actions."

(*d*.) "Duty and interest are perfectly co-incident."

(*e*.) "If upon supposition of freedom, the evidence of religion be conclusive, it remains so upon supposition of necessity."

9. "In fact, the solid sense of Butler left the Deism of the Freethinkers not a leg to stand upon." (Huxley's Hume.) 4

Write a short historical paper in illustration of this statement.

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## HEAT AND LIGHT.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. Ewbank, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe those various properties of mercury which render it suitable for use in a thermometer. 5

2. Into the vacuum of an ordinary barometer is introduced a minute quantity of air. Explain the modes in which the presence of the air may be detected. 6

3. A kilogram of steam at 100° C. acts on a mass B + C at 0° C., of which B is ice and C is water. The result is a mass of water at 44⅓° C. If B had been water and C had been ice, the temperature would have been reduced to 26½° C. Find what the temperature would have become if B + C had been ice. The latent heat of ice at 0° C. may be taken as 79½, and that of steam at 100° C. as 536. 10

4. A right cone whose axis has a length of 20 inches is placed vertex downwards. Water at 0° C. is poured in to a depth of 10 inches. The water is gradually frozen. Calculate the new position of the surface to three places of decimals. 6

The density of water at 0° C. compared with that of ice may be taken as 1·09.

5. The linear coefficient of the expansion of silver is $191 \times 10^{-7}$, and that of platinum is $88 \times 10^{-7}$. A plate of silver has the form of an equilateral triangle whose side is 1,315 mm. A plate of platinum has a similar shape, and its side is 2,000 mm. Each is initially at 0° C. Determine the temperature to which the plates should be raised that their areas may become equal. 10

6. Show that an object viewed through a plate of glass is apparently brought nearer. 6

If the index of refraction is 1·5, determine the necessary thickness of the glass for a displacement of one inch in the object.

7. Investigate the position of the image when a small bright object is viewed by reflexion at a convex mirror. 6

8. A telescope is composed of two thin convex lenses, one being the object-glass and the other the eye-piece. The focal length of the object-glass is two feet. An observer focuses the instrument to his satisfaction for a very distant object, and then directs the telescope on a body distant 50 feet from the object-glass. Determine the nature and amount of the adjustment he should give to the eye-piece. 10

9. A ray of light passes through a prism of glass in a plane at right angles to the edge of the prism. Investigate an expression for the deviation produced. 6

10. Prisms are made of various refracting substances denser than air, and the angle of each prism is so adjusted to the refractive index that a ray incident normally on one face can just escape at the other. On one of these prisms rays are allowed to fall, and that ray is selected which passes through with minimum deviation. Show that the angle of incidence of such a ray lies between fixed limits for the whole series of prisms. 10

## SOUND, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

*Examiner*—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. State the laws of the vibrations of a string tightly stretched between two fixed points. 8

If a string so stretched is for a small definable time vibrating in two segments, show that the persistence of these vibrations depends on the question whether the segments are equal or unequal.

2. If the whole series of notes obtainable from a closed pipe are P, Q, R . . . arranged in ascending order, explain the production of the note R. 6

3. A man P sounds a continuous note of given pitch, which is listened to by another man Q. Initially both men are stationary. P then moves with constant velocity towards Q, who remains at rest. Afterwards Q travels with that same velocity towards P, who is now at rest. Show that in each case the note is sharpened, but not to the same extent. 8

4. Explain what is meant by the division of bodies into paramagnetic and diamagnetic. 5

5. The North pole of a needle feebly magnetised is slowly brought towards the North pole of a powerful magnet. Describe the effects produced. 6

6. Explain the manner in which a needle changes its dip when its azimuth is made to change. 12

A needle under constraint is resting in a certain magnetic azimuth whose amount $\alpha$ is unknown. The dip is observed to be $x°$. When the azimuth is increased by an angle $\beta$ the inclination is changed to $y°$, and when the azimuth is decreased by the same angle the inclination becomes $z°$. Show that from these observations the value of $\alpha$ may be deduced.

7. Describe the bifilar magnetometer. 12

A thin cylindrical needle whose weight is W is suspended at its extremities by two fine threads so as to rest horizontally and at right angles to the magnetic meridian. The length of each thread equals that of the needle. It is now magnetised and takes up a position inclined at 30° to the magnetic meridian. Show that $W = 2 \mu X$ where $\mu X$ denotes the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force on the magnetism at one end of the needle.

8. Point out any differences or any similarities between magnetic induction and electric induction. 6

9. Describe the action of Volta's condensing electroscope. 6

10. Give a careful diagram of any magneto-electric machine, explaining the actions of the parts. 6

## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Dr. George King.

1. Describe botanically the objects numbered 1, 2, 3.
2. Describe and explain the phenomena popularly known as the sleep of plants.
3. Distinguish between the floral disk and the thalamus.
4. Describe the minute structure of the fibro-vascular bundles of ferns and of discotyledons.
5. Describe, and illustrate by diagrams, the various kinds of placentation in syncarpous fruits.
6. Give as many examples as you can of false dissepiments in dry syncarpous fruits.
7. How do fungi and algæ supply themselves with food?
8. Trace the history of an anther from its earliest stage to maturity.
9. Distinguish between parasites, saprophytes, and epiphytes.
10. Give botanical diagnoses of the natural orders from which the chief food grains of this country are obtained.
11. Describe, and give diagrams of, the various forms of starch found in plants.

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Dr. George King.

1. Describe botanically the objects numbered 4, 5, 6.
2. Give a full botanical account of the furits known as lichi, cocoa-nut, tipari, date.
3. What is peculiar about the stamens in Nymphæaceæ, Meliaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Orchidaceæ?
4. State all you know about Aleurone, Raphides, and Inuline.
5. Describe the various modes in which pollen is conveyed to the stigma.
6. Define briefly the terms respiration of plants, endosmose, latex, micropyle, cryptogam.
7. Give a short account of the formation of peat.
8. What is a spore? How does a spore differ from a seed?
9. What chemical elements are universally found in plants? How do plants supply themselves with each?
10. Explain the difference between the artificial and natural systems of classification.
11. What is the structure known to botanists as pappus?

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## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. What is meant by the classification of strata by means of their organic contents, and by whom was the possibility of this classification discovered ?
2. Describe a typical volcano, illustrating with a diagram, and shewing the nature of a dyke, an accessory cone, and a lava-stream.
3. Give a description of an ammonite, and mention the living and fossil genera to which it is most nearly related. What is an aptychus ?
4. Enumerate the main features of the Jurassic system in England, what is the meaning of the terms oolite and pisolite ?
5. Mention some of the more common minerals found in volcanic rocks, and state the relationship of augite to hornblende.
6. Describe the process of formation of a delta
7. What are the signs by which it is inferred that glaciers once had a much larger distribution in the northern hemisphere than at present ?
8. What are the chief divisions of the order Crinoidea, their distribution in time, and their most characteristic structural peculiarities ?

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## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, II.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. To what family does orthoclase belong, and how is it distinguished from oligoclase and albite ?
2. What is the composition of granite and under what circumstances does it seem probable that it is formed ? What are the contents of the cavities frequently occurring in one of the components of granite ?
3. Mention the chief characteristics of the carboniferous flora.
4. Give circumstances of mechanically and organically formed rocks and distinguish between Sedimentary and intrusive rocks.
5. What are the extreme variations above or below the sea level exhibited by mountains and the bed of the ocean ? Mention the chief oceanic currents.
6. Mention the more characteristic fossils of the Barton and London clays.
7. Why has the secondary epoch been called the 'age of reptiles' ? Mention any animals of this class peculiar to that epoch, with which you may be acquainted.
8. What circumstances in a lava stream are favourable to the production of, firstly, Compact rocks analogous to basalt, and secondly of glassy or scoriaceous rocks like obsidian and pumice ?

## ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. What is protoplasm, and its function in the animal economy? Define the term 'cell'.
2. Describe the structure of an earthworm, and give its position in the animal kingdom.
3. Illustrate diagrammatically the essential difference between a vertebrate and invertebrate animal.
4. Describe the structure of the human skin and its contained glands.
5. Mention the chief divisions of the Mollusca, and indicate the main points of difference between a whelk and a scallop.
6. What is the function of the pancreas, and how is its secretion related to that of the sub-maxillary gland?
7. In what parts of the animal body are the following found *viz*, cholesterin, dentine, glycogen, hæmoglobin and pepsin?
8. Give any instances of metamorphosis among vertebrates with which you are acquainted.
9. Describe the structure and distribution of the *Lingula*.

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## ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

1. Describe any ganoid fish and mention any facts you know regarding the distribution of the order in space and time.
2. What is the glyco-genic function of the liver and the object of the portal circulation?
3. Describe the structure of the eye of a vertebrate.
4. What are the essential characters of the order Marsupialia?
5. What are the chief peculiarities of the fauna of New Zealand and what do you understand by "zoological regions"?
6. Enumerate the points of resemblance between birds and reptiles?
7. Define a muscle and indicate its proximate and ultimate composition and its function.
8. Define the following terms—atlas, carotid, gland, Malpighian corpuscle, mitral valve, premolar, radius, sclerotic, spleen, vertebra.
9. Describe the more important parts of the human brain. What is the probable function of the "corpus callosum"?

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## ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

*Examiner*—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Prove that the number of homogeneous products of $r$ dimensions that can be formed out of the $n$ letters, $a, b, c, \ldots$ and their powers is $\frac{n(n+1)\ldots(n+r-1)}{\lfloor r}$. 3

How many of these contain higher powers of any letter than the first?

2. Find the limit of $\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ when $n$ is indefinitely increased. 6

Show that this limit is an incommensurable quantity.

3. Prove that every convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to the continued fraction than any preceding convergent. 4

If $5^x = 3$, show how to express $x$ as a continued fraction.

4. Prove that the mean of the $m$th powers of two numbers is greater than the $m$th power of their mean, except when $m$ lies between 0 and 1. 3

Prove $(1+a)^6 > 1 + 6a\ (1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}}$, unless $a = 0$.

5. Sum the series—

(i.) $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 9x^3 + 23x^4 + \ldots$ to infinity. 5

(ii.) $1 \cdot 2^2\ 3 + 2\ 3^2 \cdot 4 + 3\ 4^2\ 5 + \ldots$ to $n$ terms.

6. Find the number of positive integers less than a given number N and prime to it. 6

If $N = a^p b^q c^r \ldots\ldots$, where $a, b, c, \ldots$ are prime numbers, prove that the sum of these integers is

$$\frac{N^2}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{a}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{b}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{c}\right)\ldots\ldots$$

7. In any triangle, if $p, p', p''$, be the perpendiculars from the centre of the circumscribing circle upon the sides, and R, $r$, the radii of the circumscribing and inscribed circles respectively, then $p + p' + p'' = R + r$. 4

8. ABC is a triangle of area S: through A, B, C, lines are drawn making angles of $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with the sides AB, BC, CA, respectively; prove that the area of the triangle formed by these lines exceeds that of the triangle ABC by 4

$$\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{a^2+b^4+c^4}{16\,S}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

9. Show how to find the $q$ different values of 4

$$(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\,\sin\theta)^{\frac{p}{q}}$$ where $q$ is a positive integer.

Hence find the six sixth-roots of unity.

10. Find the sum of— 5

(i.) $\sin\alpha + x\sin(\alpha+\beta) + x^2\sin(\alpha+2\beta) + \ldots$ to $n$ terms and infinity.

(ii.) $\sin n\theta + n\sin(n-1)\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}\sin(n-2)\theta + \ldots + n\sin\theta.$

11. Prove $\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta = 6\,e^{\theta\sqrt{-1}}$, 6

$$\cos\theta - \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta = e^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}$$

and hence show why in taking imaginary logarithms it is necessary to add $2n\pi\sqrt{-1}$ to one side of the resulting equation, where $n$ is some integer.

If $x^{x^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \sqrt{-1}$, prove that $x = a + b\sqrt{-1}$, where $a$ and $b$ are determined from the equations

$$\tan\frac{\pi a}{2} = \frac{b}{a},\quad a^2 + b^2 = e^{-\pi b}$$

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## ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER, B. A.

N. B.—*The axes of co-ordinates are supposed to be rectangular unless it is otherwise stated.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Find the co-ordinates of the point which divides in a given ratio the line joining two given points, the axes being inclined at any angle. 3

A, B are two points on the axes of $x$ and $y$ respectively. Show that the straight line joining the centre of the square described on AB to the origin bisects the angles between the axes. 5

2. Investigate the equation to the bisectors of the angles between the lines whose equation is $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$. 5

3. The equation of the straight lines which pass through the origin and make an angle of 30° with the straight line $3x - 2y = 0$ is $23x^2 - 48xy + 3y^2 = 0$. 6

4. Show that $(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + (y - y_1)(y - y_2) = 0$ is the equation to a circle described on the line joining $(x_1\,y_1)$ $(x_2\,y_2)$ as diameter. 3

5. The equation to a circle is $x^2 + y^2 - ax - by = 0$. If two chords be drawn through the origin equally inclined to the axis of $x$, show that the direction of the chord joining their extremities is constant. 4

6. The circle described on any focal radius vector of a parabola as diameter touches the tangent at the vertex 4

7. Show that the locus of the intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to each other is a circle concentric with the ellipse. 4

If $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} = a + b$ be the equations to two ellipses, the chord joining the points of contact of two tangents to the second which are at right angles to each other is a tangent to the first ellipse. 5

8. Investigate the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes. 4

9. If AB be a fixed diameter of a circle and PQ any chord at right angles to it, show that the locus of the intersections of AP and BQ is a rectangular hyperbola. 4

10. If the general equation of the second degree be 5

$$ax^2 + by^2 + c + 2a'y + 2b'x + 2c'xy = 0,$$

show that through whatever angle the axes of co-ordinates be turned, $ab - c'^2$ is constant.

# B. L. Examination.

## 1881.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

*Examiner*—MR. N. N. GHOSE.

1. State what you understand by the term "Jurisprudence." Determine the place of Jurisprudence in a system of classification of the Sciences. Describe and illustrate the methods that have been employed in carrying on investigations in the science of Jurisprudence.

2 What is a Legal Fiction? Discuss the value of Legal Fictions as an agent of reform in Ancient Law. Estimate the value of Adoption as a Legal Fiction. What purposes did adoption serve in Hindu Law?

3. State and discuss Savigny's definition of Contract, and compare it with the definition given in the Indian Contract Act.

4. Trace the history of the legal conception of a Will.

5. State the rule against perpetuity.

If a testator creates by the intervention of trusts beneficiary estates unauthorized by law, will the trusts be upheld?

6. Who will take under a bequest when the bequest is made (*a*) to a described class of persons some of whom are not alive at the testator's death, (*b*) to a person by a particular description and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, (*c*) to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the will, (*d*) to a class of persons with regard to some of whom it is inoperative.

7. State some general rules for the construction of wills. How would you construe a will where there is a good gift with an invalid restriction?

8. In what classes of cases and by virtue of what authority would the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the District Courts and the Subordinate Civil Courts of Bengal, administer Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law? What law would they administer in other classes of suits where the parties are Hindus or Mahomedans?

9. Discuss the following questions:—

(*a*) In Bengal, is the Court of the Subordinate Judge inferior to the Court of the District Judge?

(*b*) Is the Small Cause Court of Calcutta inferior to the High Court of Bengal and subject to its superintendence?

## LAND TENURES &c.

*Examiner*—DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.

1. What is meant by the term *malikana*? Under what conditions is it payable and to whom?

2. Who are the disqualified landholders under the Bengal Regulations? Does the provision for the sale of estates on account of default in the payment of revenue apply to them?

3. What person are entitled to the settlement under Regulation VIII of 1793? Is a mortgagee entitled to claim settlement? What are the duties of a *Patwari* as described in Regulation VIII of 1793?

4. What is a *Patni talook*? On what grounds can a *Patni* sale be set aside? How are the sale proceeds of a *Patni talook* sold under Regulation VIII of 1819 disposed of?

5. What remedies are available to a *talookdar* of the second degree, *before* the sale of a *Patni talook* under Regulation VIII of 1819, and *after* such sale?

6. Define the terms *Shikast* and *Paiwast*?

7. A *chur* is thrown up in the middle of a river. Who will be entitled to the same, if at the time of its formation, it is surrounded by unfordable water, or if the channel between the mainland and the *chur* is fordable?

Does it make any difference if the channel becomes subsequently fordable?

How does it affect the question if the bed of the river is private property?

8. On what grounds can the Civil Courts set aside a sale for arrears of revenue? What are the rights of the purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue?

9 How is a right of occupancy acquired? A person holds a piece of land for more than 12 years on which he has

1. His dwelling house;
2. Or a garden;
3. Or a manufactory.

Does he acquire a right of occupancy in all the three cases?

A [redacted] a piece of land for 20 years by four consecutive leases, each for a term of five years. Does he acquire a right of occupancy in the said land?

10. Define the following terms—"Conditional sale", "Equity of Redemption", "Foreclosure proceedings", and "year of grace."

11. A mortgages his property to B. He executes a second mortgage in favour of C, then a third in favour of D, and lastly grants a *patni* of the property to E.

(1.) B sues A upon the mortgage without making C, D or E parties and brings the property to sale. What are the rights of the purchaser at B's sale and how are C, D, E affected by it?

(2.) Supposing B makes C, D, E parties to the suit and sells the property. What are the rights and liabilities of the purchaser and of C, D, E?

(3.) Supposing D brings his suit upon his mortgage making

B, C, E parties, and sells the property. What are the rights of the purchaser and of B, C and E?

12. What are the documents of which the registration is compulsory? What is the effect of not registering such a document? A *kabala* the consideration for which is Rs. 50 is unregistered and another for Rs. 75 is registered; both relating to the same property and the former of an earlier date than the latter. Which of these two will have priority over the other.

13. What legal disabilities prevent the time, under the law of limitation, running against a person?

If a person becomes subject to one of these disabilities after the cause of action has arisen, from what time will limitation commence to run against him?

If the disability continues up to a person's death, does his heir get the benefit of it?

14. What is an easement? How is a right of easement acquired? How is the word "interruption" defined in the Act?

15. If a person is out of possession of any property for the period of limitation, how is his right to the same affected thereby?

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## HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

*Examiner*—DR. TRAILOKYANATH MITRA.

1. What do you understand by the doctrine of "spiritual benefits"? How far is it accepted in the different schools of Hindu Law?

2. Define a *Sapinda* relative? Enumerate the *Sapindas* in the order in which they succeed.

3. Do the following relatives succeed to the property of a deceased Hindu?

1. Father's daughter's son.
2. Brother's son's daughter's son.

Give reasons.

4. Enumerate the "Sakulyas."

5. Describe the estate of a Hindu Widow. What is the difference between a *Bengal widow* and a *Mitakshara widow*?

6. What are the limits to the Hindu Widow's right of alienation? What disposing power does she possess over the accumulations?

7. In what cases can the widow claim maintenance? and in what cases does she forfeit that right?

8. When a partition is effected of joint family property among first cousins, is the distribution made *per capita* or *per stirpes*? Is the rule uniform in all the schools?

9. What are the causes under the Mahomedan Law of exclusion from inheritance? What relatives of the deceased will in all cases get shares of the inheritance?

10. Enumerate the male and the female sharers? What are the shares of the husband and the widow of deceased, when there are children, and when there are no children?

11. Who are the "distant kindred"? When do they succeed?
12. What do you understand by the Increase and the Return?
13. What is the right of preemption? to what kinds of property does it extend, and what conditions must be fulfilled before the right can be claimed?
14. What are the limits to the testamentary powers of a Mahomedan? Can a person take a legacy, who is not an heir at the time of the execution of the will, but becomes one previously to the testator's death?

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## CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

*Examiner*—MR. N. N. GHOSE.

1. Discuss the applicability of the Indian Contract Act to Hindus resident in Calcutta.
2. Explain, illustrate and distinguish between void agreements and voidable agreements State in each of the following instances if the agreement is valid, void or voidable, and give reasons for your opinions:

(*a*) An agreement that an action pending should be settled and all proceedings stayed, and that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff a certain sum of money in respect of the costs and damages.

(*b*) An agreement the consideration for which is that a party should withdraw his opposition to the discharge of an insolvent.

(*c*) An agreement between A and B that A shall sell B a house for a certain sum, but that if B uses it as a gambling house he shall pay a larger sum.

3. State some general rules for the construction of Contracts.
4. What are the requisites of a legal tender?
5. What are the limits of an agent's authority? What are the duties of an agent to his principal? How is an agency terminated?
6. What facts are essential to constitute the relation of partnership? In the absence of a special agreement, how would you divide the profits of a partnership business between two partners?
7. How does a suit for a partnership account differ from a suit for winding up? When may a member of a partnership firm bring the one kind of suit and when the other?
8. Distinguish between torts and crimes and trace the history of the distinction.
9. Where would you look for the law of torts that is administered in India?
10. (*a*) What constitutes a libel? What evidence would you give to prove a libel? What would be a good defence to an action for libel?

(*b*) Under what circumstances is verbal slander actionable?

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## CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

*Examiner*—Mr. N. N. Ghose.

1. Explain the plan upon which the Indian Evidence Act has been constructed.

2. What is the form adopted in the Evidence Act to express the rule of English Law that hearsay is no evidence?

3. Distinguish between direct evidence and circumstantial; and compare the probative force of the one kind of evidence with that of the other.

4. What is a confession? What confessions are and what confessions are not admissible in evidence? Give examples.

5. When is oral evidence excluded by documentary? A gives B a receipt for money paid by B. Oral evidence is offered of the payment. Is the evidence admissible? Give your reasons.

6. Does evidence, which is inadmissible, become good evidence by reason of its not being objected to by the counsel on the other side?

7. Does the Code of Civil Procedure apply to actions which were instituted before it came into force but which have not yet been determined? State what general principles you know for the construction of statutes of procedure as distinguished from statutes which take away rights.

8. Under what circumstances are you entitled to plead a set-off?

9. Where a person's land has been attached in execution of a decree under which neither he nor his property is liable, what is his remedy?

10. Explain and illustrate "Interpleader suit", "Interlocutory order," "Interjunction."

What must you prove to obtain a temporary injunction and how must you prove it?

11. When a Court subordinate to the High Court of Bengal has exceeded its jurisdiction or declined to exercise a jurisdiction vested in it by law, what remedy is there? What law gives that remedy?

12. When are Receivers appointed, and what are their rights and duties?

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## CRIMINAL LAW AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

*Examiner*—Mr. Trailokyanath Mitra.

1. When may a magistrate issue his summons or warrant to compel the appearance of accused persons?

2. In what cases has the magistrate jurisdiction to issue process for the arrest of an accused person for an offence committed outside the limits of the district? What classes of magistrates can exercise this power?

3. When is the magistrate of the district competent to direct his warrant to a landholder for execution? What are the duties of the landholder in such a case?

4 What is the charge sheet to contain? in what form must it be drawn up?

5. What is the difference between a *discharge* and an *acquittal*?

6. What are the respective duties of the Judge and the Jury in a trial before the Court of Session?

7. In what cases, is no appeal allowed and from the sentences of what officers of Courts? when can the appellate Court enhance the sentence and what procedure must be adopted in such a case?

8. Define the following expressions—"Wrongful gain', "Wrongful loss", "Dishonesty", "Counterfeit", "Valuable Security", "Offence". "Special law", "Injury" and "Good faith."

9. What are the several classes of punishments prescribed in the Indian Penal Code?

10. What classes of people are to be punished with penal servitude and in what cases? When is the Court competent to adjudge forfeiture of property?

11. What classes of people are exempt from criminal responsibility?

12. In what cases is a person entitled to exercise his right of private defence? What conditions limit the exercise of such a right? In what cases does the right extend to causing the death of the assailant?

13. A man takes a stone from a heap belonging to another to throw at a dog. He breaks a twig from a hedge. He dips his pen into the inkstand of another. Is he guilty of any and what offence in each of the above cases?

14. Define an *unlawful assembly* and the offence of *rioting*.

15. Define the offence of *culpable homicide*. In what cases does it amount to *murder*?

# B. C. E. & L. C. E. Examination, 1881.

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Find the value of

(1) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{11}{14}\right) - \frac{3}{10} \times \left(\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{5}\right)$;

(2) ·35 of £2. 3*s*. 4*d* + ·35 of £2. 1*s*. 3*d*. — 3·5· of £2. 9*s*. 6*d*.

2. Find the cubical contents of a room 18ft. 6in. long 16ft. 9in. broad, and 14ft. 6in. high, and also the cost of papering the walls at 3 annas per sq. yd. supposing that there are three doors and two windows, each 1ft. by 5ft. 6in.

3. Given that Re. 1 = 1*s*. 7½*d*. £1 = 25·2 francs, 1 franc = 1·1 lira, find how many lire are equivalent to Rs. 100.

4. The 4 per cents are at 104¼, and the 4½ per cents at 111¼, which is the better investment, and what income would be obtained by investing Rs 10,000 in each ?

5. Extract the square root of .001,4641 and .044,641, and the cube root of 1·092727.

6. Reduce to their lowest terms

(1) $\frac{209457}{283383}$, (2). $\frac{x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 6}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}$.

7. Solve the equations,

(1) $(x - 2)(x - 4)(x - 6)(x - 8) = 9$ :

(2) $x - 2y + z = 0$, $x + y + z = xy$, $xyz = 105$.

8. Form an equation with real coefficients, two of whose roots shall be $\frac{\sqrt{-3} \pm 1}{2}$.

9. Find the greatest and least values of the expression $2x^2 - 6x - 7$ for real values of $x$.

10. Prove that

$(y + z)(z + x)(x + y) - x^3 - y^3 - z^3 = 4yz + (y + z - x)(z + x - y)(x + y - z)$.

11. How many different permutations can be made of all the letters of the word "engineering" ? In how many of these will the three e's stand together, and in how many will they stand first ?

12. Find the sum of all the coefficients in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ Write down the first five terms of the expansions of

$(3 - 2x)^7$ and $(3 - 2x)^{-7}$

13. Prove that $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1\cdot3}{1\cdot2} - \frac{1}{2^5} - \frac{1\cdot3\cdot5}{1\,2\,3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} + \&c.$

Hence determine the value correct to three places of decimals and verify the result.

14. Sum to $n$ terms the series—

(1.) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \&c.$

(2.) $1\cdot2\cdot3 + 2\,3\cdot4 + 3\,4\cdot5 + 4\,5\,6 + \&c.$

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## GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

2 If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

3. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

4. From the above propositions, prove that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle.

5. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

6. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.

7. A, B are two fixed points. P a variable point such that the ratio AP : BP is constant, find the locus of P.

8. The tangents at the extremities of any focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles on the directrix.

9. [illegible]te and normal at any point of an ellipse meet the major axis in N and G, prove that NG : NC : : $BC^2$ : $AC^2$.

10. If a straight line meet an hyperbola in $QQ^1$, and the asymptotes in $RR^1$, prove that $QR = Q^1R^1$.

11. In any conic the diameter bisecting a given chord, and the perpendicular from a focus upon the chord intersect upon a directrix.

12. OP, OQ are two fixed tangents to a parabola, prove that any other tangent divides OP, OQ proportionally.

13. Confocal conics cut at right angles.

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# TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Determine all the trigonometrical ratio of an angle of 60°.

2. Show that Sin (90° + A) = Cos A; Cos (90° + A) = —Sin A.

3. Prove that

(1.) $\text{Cos } A = \dfrac{1}{1 + \text{Tan } A \text{ Tan } \dfrac{A}{2}}$;

(2) $\text{Sin } A - \text{Sin } B = 2 \text{ Cos } \dfrac{A + B}{2} \text{ Sin } \dfrac{A - B}{2}$;

(3.) $\text{Sin } 3A = 3 \text{ Sin } A - 4 \text{ Sin}^3 A$; and hence or otherwise, prove that Sin 20° + Sin 40° = Sin 100°; Sin 20° Sin 40° Sin 100° = $\sqrt{\dfrac{3}{8}}$

4. Find *all* the values of $\theta$ which satisfy the equation

$$\sqrt{3} \text{ Sec}^2 \theta = 4 \text{ Tan } \theta.$$

5. In any triangle ABC, prove that

(1) $\dfrac{\text{Sin } A}{a} = \dfrac{\text{Sin } B}{b} = \dfrac{\text{Sin } C}{c} = \dfrac{2\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}}{abc}$;

(2) 1 + Cos 2A + Cos 2B + Cos 2C + 4 Cos A Cos B Cos C = 0,

6. Find all the angles of the triangle whose sides are 696, 697, 985.

7. Explain the "ambiguous case" and illustrate it by figures.

8. Find the area of the triangle in No. 6.

9. A ship's mast is a frustum of a hexagonal pyramid; its length is 60 ft., and the edges of its hexagonal ends 2 ft. and 1 ft. respectively; find its volume.

10. From a solid hemisphere of radius 2 ft is cut [illegible] hemisphere of radius 1 ft, find the volume of the remainder, and the areas of its curved surfaces.

11. Find the height of a regular tetrahedron, and the radii of its inscribed and circumscribed spheres.

log 1·189 = ·0751818 log 4·92 = ·6919651
log 2·04 = ·3096302 log 4·93 = ·6928469
log 2·4255 = ·3848013 L tan 22° 28′ 40″ = 9·6167477
log 2·4256 = ·3818192 L tan 22° 28′ 50″ = 9·6168073.

## STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. State the proposition called the parallelogram of forces, and prove it for the direction only in the case of two commensurable forces.

2. Six like parallel forces, represented by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 act at the angular points of a regular hexagon, taken in order: find their resultant.

3. Define a couple, and show how to combine two couples.

4. Two smooth inclined planes have a common vertex and a string passing over a small smooth pulley of the vertex supports two bodies resting on the planes Determine the relation between the weights of the bodies. If one of the planes were rough, and the two weights equal, what would be the relation between the angles of inclination of the planes?

5. Find the centre of gravity of the remaining portion of a cylinder when a cone of equal base and altitude has been cut out of it.

6. Determine the relation between the power and the weight in a system of pulleys in which all the strings are parallel and all attached to the weight; (1) neglecting the weights of the pulleys, (2) taking these into account. If the pulleys are unequal, in what order should they be placed so as to get the greatest possible mechanical advantage?

7. A uniform lamina in the form of an equilateral triangle ABC, the length of a side of which is $a$, is suspended from a fixed point O by three strings, O A, O B, O C; if $OA = \frac{a}{\sqrt{12}}$, and $OB = OC = a\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$, prove that OA is horizontal.

8. Prove the formula $s = Vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$.

9. Bodies are projected vertically downwards from heights $h_1$, $h_2$, $h_3$, with velocities $v_1$, $v_2$, $v_3$, respectively, and they all reach the ground at the same instant; show that

$$\frac{h_2 - h_3}{v_2 - v_3} = \frac{h_3 - h_1}{v_3 - v_1} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{v_1 - v_2}.$$

9. If a velocity of one mile per hour be the unit of velocity, and the acceleration of a falling body that of acceleration, find the units of space and time.

10. Describe Attwood's machine. If one of the weights be 33lbs. and it descend through 50ft. from rest in 10 sec., find the other weight.

11. Two particles are projected at the same instant from two points in the same vertical line, find the conditions that they may strike one another, and the point where this happens.

12. Explain what is meant by the kinetic unit of force. Upon what other units does it depend?

13. Two perfectly elastic spheres impinge directly upon one another. Determine their subsequent motion.

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## HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. Determine the relation between the units implied in the equation $p = g \rho z$.

2. Explain clearly the difference between whole pressure and resultant pressure.

A hollow sphere is filled with liquid and completely immersed in another liquid, find (1) the whole pressure, (2) the resultant pressure exerted upon the sphere by the liquids.

3. A given weight of liquid is to be placed in two unequal cubical vessels whose bases are horizontal: how much must be poured into each in order that the whole pressure exerted may be the least possible?

4. Find the centre of pressure upon a parallelogram immersed in liquid with one edge in the surface, and deduce its position when the upper edge is horizontal, but not in the surface.

5. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Define metacentre, and find its position in the case of a cylinder floating with its axis horizontal.

6. Elastic fluid is contained in a spherical vessel, and is afterwards allowed to expand into a cylindrical vessel which just circumscribes the spherical one, the temperature at the same time changing from $t^0$ to $t_1^0$. Compare the whole pressures in the two cases.

7. Show how to determine the specific gravity of a solid lighter than water.

8. Describe Smeaton's air-pump. What advantage has it over Hawksbee's.

9. State the laws of reflection and refraction.

Two plane mirrors are inclined at an angle of 50°, and a bright point is placed between them and equidistant from them: find the number and position of the images.

10. Obtain the formula $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2}{r}$. State the rule of signs in the equation, and draw figures illustrating the different cases.

11. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a lens,

(1) Neglecting the thickness of the lens, (2) taking account of it.

A pencil of rays is directly incident upon a hemisphere of radius 2, and refractive index $\mu$: show that the position of the geometrical focus will not be changed when the hemisphere is reversed if $r^2 + (\mu + 1)\, pr = \mu\,(\mu - 1)\, p^2$, where $p$ is the distance of the origin of the pencil from the surface upon which it is incident.

12 Explain the construction of the Eye, and show what defects of vision are remedied by the use of convex and concave lenses.

13. Show how to determine the magnifying power of a telescope practically.

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## SURVEYING.

### *Examiner*—Mr. T. H. Wickes, C. E.

1. (I) In chain surveying, the ground is divided into a series of imaginary triangles. Why is this?

(II) What is the most acute angle the sides of a triangle should be allowed to meet at in practice and why?

(III) What is a tie-line? If you wanted to drop a tie from any point A on an unobstructed line BC what point in BC would be best for your purpose and why?

(IV) How would you take an offset? If a point were a little too far off for the offset to be very accurate explain how you would fix its position with the chain only.

(V) Your chain instead of being 66 feet measures 66ft. 2 inches and you measure 2000 chains. What is the correct distance chained over?

2, What is the object of a vernier scale and how is this object attained? The limb of a theodolite shews 20′ and it is desired to read to 1′. Sketch the vernier required.

3. What is the representative fraction of a scale; draw a scale of 16 inches to the mile reading to yards, and shew 137 yards on it. What is its representative fraction?

4. Describe the Everest double arc theodolite and explain the adjustments for (1) The lower level (2) Line of collimation in azimuth (3) Line of collimation in altitude (4) Zero of altitude.

5. An engineer traversing a road by the theodolite arrives at one of his observed pegs; describe his operations from the time his coolie deposits the instruments roughly over the peg until he removes it again?

6. Describe the Y level. How many adjustments has it, and how are they effected? Assuming the diameter of the earth to be 7,916 miles what is the amount of curvature in one mile. What is the effect of terrestrial refraction?

7. Describe the method of laying out a curve.

(I) With a theodolite by angles at the circumference

(II) By offsets from the tangent with no angular instruments, Show how to find these offsets?

8. How would you lay off a perpendicular from a line with the chain only? (II) Knowing the directions of two lines which intersect each other in a river, how by construction would you find their point of intersection and the distance to it from a mark placed on the bank of the river in one of the lines?

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## CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

*Examiner*—Mr. T. H. Wickes, C. E.

1. Describe fully how a simple mortice and tenon joint is made; and give a sketch of a truss at the meeting of the principal rafter with the tie-beam

2. Give a plan and section for a geometrical stair 5 feet in width to suit a hall 20 feet in length and 14 feet in breadth, the height to the upper story being 17 feet. Figure all dimensions and name the different parts.

3. Design a timber centering for a 12 feet arch the centering to be supported at the two ends only; figure the dimensions of the different parts.

4. Draw a diagram of a queen-post truss for a span of 40 feet; name each part and explain its use.

5. Define 'a spur-wheel,' a bevel wheel, 'a skew-bevel, wheel,' a 'mortice wheel,' and a 'worm wheel;' and explain what is meant by fractional gearing, toothed gearing, and screw gearing.

6. What is an escapement? Describe and sketch any one form of escapement.

7. Explain briefly the principle of the action of Watt's governor.

8. Two men working the winch-handle of a crane and exerting a force of 25 lbs each lift a load of 3 tons. Supposing the winch-handle is 16 inches radius and the rope-barrel 8 inches radius what must be the *value* of the train of wheels connecting the winch and rope-barrel or the velocity ratio of the first and last wheel.

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## HYDRAULICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. T. H. Wickes, C. E.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms 'head', 'hydraulic mean depth', 'hydraulic gradient', 'vena contracta', and loss of head due to shock.

2. State the laws of fluid friction.

3. Investigate the formula for the discharge of water through a rectangular orifice.

4. Investigate the formula for the flow of water in an open channel of uniform section.

5. A canal has a bottom width of 50 feet with side slopes of 2 to 1, depth of water 6 feet, and surface fall 6 inches. Calculate the section of waste weir necessary to pass the discharge into a lower reach of canal: use Bazin's coefficients.

6.* Obtain a formula for the discharge from a pipe of given length and diameter under a given head.

7. Calculate the discharge per minute from a pipe 2 feet in diameter and 4000 feet in length, under a head of 80 feet, using a coefficient suitable for a clean iron pipe

8. The velocity of water issuing from an orifice under a head of 4 feet is observed to be 10 feet a second; find the coefficient of resistance.

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## STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

*Examiner*—MR. T. H. WICKES, C. E.

1. Define "Stress," "Elasticity," "Shearing force," "Bending moment" and "Breaking weight."

2. Define "Factor of safety" and give the factors of safety of cast iron, wrought iron and teak both in tension and compression.

3. Give the dimension of a teak beam to support a uniformly distributed load of 4 cwt. per foot run. Clear span 33 ft.

4. Find the safe load on a hollow cast iron column 6″ external and 4″ internal diameter and 20 ft. long the ends being fixed.

5. Sketch with dimensions the centre section of a plate girder for a single line of railway taking the following

Dead load equals 0341 tons per foot run on each girder.

Effective span, 60 ft.

Depth of girder, 4½ ft.

Breadth of booms, 1½ ft.

The load 1½ tons per foot run.

Limit of stress 5 tons in tension, 4 tons in compression, 4½ tons in shear and 5 tons on the bearing surface per square inch.

6. In the same girder find the shearing force at the centre, 10 ft. and 20 ft. from the centre; and at the abutment.

7. In the same girder design a joint for the bottom boom at 8 ft. from the centre.

8. Sketch a retaining wall 12 ft. high to support a bank sloping at 2 to 1: either graphic method or calculation can be used. Angle of rest 1½ to 1.

9. Calculate the breaking weight in a T. I. 3 × 3 × 3, supports being 6 ft. apart.

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## ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

*Examiner*—MR. T. H. WICKES, C. E.

1. What are the different road metals used in Bengal?
Give a specification for renewing a mile of road with a four-inch coating of jhama metal, the road being 10′ wide and the embankment 30′ wide.
2. A road has to be carried across a valley. Show generally how you would determine the height of the embankment the necessary size of the water-ways. Would a contoured map be of any use?
3. Give rough sketches, elevation and section of a 10′ culvert to carry a stream under an embankment 7′ high. Give dimensions and show how you would guard against scour.
4. Give a section of a tunnel in hard compact stone for a single line of rail (Indian broad guage) Describe briefly the process of excavation and the tools and materials used for blasting.
5. Describe the different sleepers used in India and state the advantages or disadvantages of iron sleepers over wooden sleepers.
6. The maximum speed of a train round a curve of ½ mile radius is 80 miles per hour, find the superelevation of the outer rail and state why it is necessary.
7. Describe a 6 couple engine and a bogie engine. What are the advantages of a tank engine?
8. Give a cross section of an embankment 6′ high for a single track of broad guage. Also give section in a cutting 5′ deep.
Calculate the quantity of earthwork in ½ mile of the above when the ground slopes at 1 in 40 and the average height of the embankment in centre is 7′.
9. How are timber sleepers protected from decay. Sketch the different rails used in India and state the advantages of steel over iron rails.

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## HEAT AND CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—DR. C. J. H. WARDEN.

1. What is meant by thermal unit, specific heat, latent heat of a liquid and latent heat of a vapour?
2. Distinguish between the calorific powers and calorific intensity of a combustible.
3. Describe how the calorific power of a coal may be estimated.
4. A coal gives on analysis the following percentages: Carbon 91·44, Hydrogen 3 46, Oxygen 2 58. Calculate the weight of air necessary to burn 5 kilograms. Assuming the air to contain 22·99 per cent. by weight of oxygen.

5. Define the terms "hard" and "soft" as applied to water how is the degree of hardness usually ascertained ?

6. A well which supplies the boilers of an engine contains "hard" water, give full details of a practicable plan for rendering the water "soft".

7. Describe the physical properties of pure lead, tin, and zinc, and mention the chemical changes which would occur by acting on each with dilute nitric, sulphuric, and hydrochloric acids. Give equations.

8. Describe the general chemical composition of a limestone suitable for preparing hydraulic lime. Mention those substances which are essential or beneficial, and those which injuriously affect the quality of hydraulic limes.

9. How is nitric acid prepared ? Give the tests by which you would detect it in the free and combined state.

10. State the laws of constant and reciprocal proportions.

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

*Examiner*—DR. C. J. H. WARDEN.

1. Write a short account of artesian wells.

2. Describe the formation of rain; and the mode in which the rainfall is usually estimated.

3. The area of a receiving surface is 2000 square feet and the rainfall 96 cubic inches. Calculate the [illegible] amount of rainfall in gallons and cubic feet.

4. Trace the general course of [illegible] run

5. Describe the cause and effect of the river Indus.

6. Tabulate the physical effects of the trade-winds.

7. Mention the [illegible] position of malleable iron, steel and pig-iron.

8. Sket[illegible] extracted, [illegible] chief ores of lead; and describe how the metal

8. Describe the physical properties and probable chemical composition of the minerals placed before you.

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## PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

*Examiner*—MR. T. H. WICKES, C. E.

1. Sketch a flat arch and relieving arch for a doorway 6′ broad, giving dimensions.

2. Describe a terrace floor supported by iron joists and T. I. burghas. The joists being 6′ and the T. I. 1½′ from centre to centre.

Give specification for the concrete.

Give cross section of the same roof when flat arches are substituted for the T. iron.

3. How would you provide for the unequal settlement in a building when the different parts are unequally weighted? What is the maximum weight permissible per square foot in Calcutta?

4. Sketch a centre for a semicircular arch 11′ in diameter the arch being 2 ft. thick. How would you support such a centre?

What precautions must be taken in building the different rings of an arch?

5. Give section and elevation of a 2″ panel door with dimensions, the opening being 5′ × 10′ and the chowkuts 6″ × 4″.

6. Sketch the different bonds in brick work. State why it is necessary to keep masonry wet, and what is the object of grinding mortar?

7. Sketch and describe briefly three different types of iron girders.

8. State what uses concrete can be put to and its advantages in the different cases over brickwork or masonry.

Give a specification for cement concrete when sand is not available.

9. How is damp prevented from rising up the walls of a building?

How are floors protected from damp?

Give sketches.

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## DRAWING.

*Examiner*—MR. H. H. LOCKE.

*Note.—The drawings made for questions* 1 *and* 2 *are required to be neatly "inked in," as they are intended to serve as a test of the candidate's skill in the use of his drawing pen.*

*The drawings called for by the other questions need not be inked in. Clean, clear pencil outlines will be accepted.*

*In questions* 4 *and* 5 *the precise views to be taken of the objects are left wholly to each candidate's discretion,—and the marks awarded for these questions will depend chiefly upon the good judgment shewn in choosing such views as shall best serve to display the form of the objects. Clean draughtsman-like work is of course expected but pencil work will suffice—"inking in" is not called for.*

1. About a circle of 3 inches diameter describe a regular pentagon.

2. Within the above circle inscribe 3 circles each touching the circumscribing circle and two of the inscribed circles.

3. Draw a plan and an elevation of an oblique prism of which the base is a regular octagon of an inch and a quarter each side; the axis of the prism is 5 inches in length; it is parallel to the vertical plane of projection, and is inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizontal plane.

4 Make an isometrical drawing, full size, of the instrument* placed before you.

5 Make a perspective drawing of the box which serves as a "case" to the instrument referred to in the last question.

* An "optical square" (German pattern) for taking off-sets.

# Honour and M. A. Examination,

# 1882.

## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Explain the reasons for the popularity of Tennyson's poetry. In what department does his genius appear to be defective? Point out any references to scientific facts in the *Princess*.

2. Trace briefly the allegorical teaching that underlies the second book of the *Faery Queene*.

3. Discuss Spencer's archaism in language. Derive and explain the following words:—*portesse, teene, salvage, purchas, harbour, beare, aghates, dayesman, groome, habergeon, practick, vermeill, extorted.*

4. Write modern prose versions of the following:—

(*a.*) Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
And lying downe upon the sandie graile,
Drunke of the streame, as clear as cristall glas:
Eftsoones his manly forces gan to faile,
And mightie strong was turned to feeble fraile.
His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till crudled cold his corage gan assaile,
And chearefu1 bloud in faintnesse chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body swelt.

(*b.*) Which when his german saw, the stony feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd,
Ne thenceforth life he courage did appeare;
But as a man, whom hellish feendes have frayd,
Long trembling still he stoode; at last thus sayd;
Traytour, what hast thou doen? How ever may
Thy cursed hand so cruelly have swayd
Against that knight? Harrow and well away,
After so wicked deed why liv'st thou lenger day?

5. Explain briefly and clearly the historical situation allegorically set forth in *Absalom and Achitophel*. Quote the famous characterization of Zimri. Mention a similarly famous satirical portrait by another author. Quote instances from this poem of the highly epigrammatic turn of Dryden's satire.

6. Explain the following passages, expounding all allusions:—

(*a.*) Let the past be past; let be
Their cancelled Babels; tho' the rough kex break
The starr'd mosaic, and the beard-blown goat
Hang on the shaft, and the wild figtree split
Their monstrous idols, care not while we hear
A trumpet in the distance pealing news
Of better.

(*b.*) Oh! had he been content to serve the crown
With virtues only proper to the gown;
Or had the rankness of the soil been freed
From cockle that oppressed the noble seed,
David for him his tuneful harp had strung
And Heaven had wanted one immortal song.

(*c.*) "Who could think
The softer Adams of your Academe,
O sister, Sirens tho' they be, were such
As chanted on the blanching bones of men?"

(*d.*) Yet oft annoyd with sundry bordragings
Of neighbour Scots, and forrein scatterlings,
With which the world did in those dayes abound,
Which to outbarre, with plainful pyonings
From sea to sea he heapt a mightie mound,
Which from Alcuid to Panwelt did that border bound.

(*e.*) True, they petition me to approve their choice:
But Esau's hands suit ill with Jacob's voice.

(*f.*) Tho' she perhaps might reap the applause of Great
Who learns the one POU STO whence after-hands
May move the world.

(*g.*) Yet, Corah, thou shalt from oblivion pass;
Erect thy self, thou monument of brass,
High as the serpent of thy metal made,
While nations stand secure beneath thy shade.

(*h.*) On the other side
Hortensia spoke against the tax; behind,
A train of dames: by axe and eagle sat,
With all their foreheads drawn in Roman scowls,
And half the wolf's-milk curdled in their veins,
The fierce triumvirs.

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## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Discuss the probable date of *Coriolanus*. How far may we reader Shakspere's political creed from this play? Are there any reasons for placing the time of the composition of *Othello and Antony and Cleopatra* near to that of *Coriolanus*?

2. Point out the difference in style and character between *Much Ado about Nothing* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. What other Shaksperian comedy is similar in this respect to the latter? Is the *Falstaff* we find here the same as that of the historical plays?

3. Whence did Shakspere derive the plot of *Othello*? Delineate the character of Iago.

4. Discuss the question how far Shakspere was the author of *The Two Noble Kinsmen*. From what source is the story of the play taken?

5. Point out the leading characteristics of Elizabethan, as distinguished from modern English, and annotate upon the italicized portions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Though Page *be* a *secure* fool, and *stands* so firmly on his wife's frailty.
(*b.*) I will *break with* her.
(*c.*) They were *an* hungry.
(*d.*) If I could shake off but *one* seven *years*.
(*e.*) Noblest of men, *woo't* die ?
(*f.*) At this *odd-even* and dull watch of the night.
(*g*) *Is* there not charms ?

6. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*)
Why am I bound
By any generous bond to follow him
Follows his tailor, haply so long, until
The follow'd make pursuit ? Or let me know
Why mine own barber is unbless'd, with him
My poor chin too, for 'tis not scissor'd just
To such a favourite's glass ?

(*b.*)
'Shall' ?
O good but most unwise patricians ! why,
You grave but reckless senators, have you thus
Given Hydra here to choose an officer,
That with his peremptory 'shall', being but
The horn and noise of the monster's, wants not spirit
To say he 'll turn your current in a ditch,
And make your channel his ? If he have power,
Then vail your ignorance ; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity.

(*c.*)
If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

(*d*) *Ant.* To flatter Cæsar, would you mingle eyes
With one that ties his points ?
*Cleo.* Not know me yet ?
*Ant.* Cold-hearted toward me ?
*Cleo.* Ah, dear, if I be so,
From my cold heart let heaven engender hail,
And poison it in the source ;and the first stone
Drop on my neck : as it determines, so
Dissolve my life !

(*e.*) The fault will be in the music, cousin, if you be not woo'd in good time ; if the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in everything, and so dance out the answer. For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque-pace : the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical ; the wedding, mannerly-modest, as a measure full of state and ancientry ; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave.

(*f.*) *Sil.* He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
*Sien.* Ay, that I will, come cut and long-tail under the degree of a squire.

(Illustrate the last passage by a quotation from another of the plays under consideration )

7. Quote any phrases or passages from these plays that have passed into common proverbial use in English

8. Explain the expressions:—'We burn daylight'; ''Tis in his buttons; he will carry it'; 'a Cain-coloured beard'; 'He knows how to turn his girdle'; 'I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip'; 'He lurched all swords of the garland'; 'The tears live in an onion, that should water this sorrow'; 'If low, an agate very vilely cut'. What other reading has been suggested in the sentence last quoted?

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## ENGLISH PROSE.

### *Examiner*—Rev R. J. Bell.

1. What position, according to Hallam, is to be assigned to Ascham as a writer? Who were his literary contemporaries? What was his design in writing the "Schole-master"? On what grounds has it been commended?

2. Sketch the life of the author of *Religio Medici*. What led to its publication? What remarks have you to make on its style?

3. "And what good could chance than to the universities, whan som of the greatest, though not of the wisest, nor best learned, nor best men neither of that side, did labor to perswade, *that ignorance was better than knowledge*, which they ment not for the *laitie* onelie, but also for *the greatest rable of their spiritualitie*, what other pretense openlie so ever they made: and therefore did som of them at Cambridge (whom I will not name openlie,) cause *hedge priestes* fette out of the contrie, *to be made fellowes* in the universitie; saying in their talke privilie, and declaring by their deedes openlie, that he was felow *good enough for their tyme*, if he could were *a gowne* and *a tipet comlie*, and have *hys crowne shorne faire* and *roundlie*, and could *turne his Portesse and pie readilie*."

(*a.*) Modernize the extract.

(*b.*) Write explanatory notes on the words and phrases in italics.

4. Comment on the following:—

(*a*) "Learning teacheth more in one yeare than experience in twentie. He hazoaab[illegible] [illegible] How has Asch[illegible]ardeth some, that waxeth wise by experience."

1. Discu[illegible]ham illustrated the latter assertion?

(*b.*) "The best translation is for mere necessitie but an evill imped wing to flie withall." Why?

(*c.*) "I perceive a man may be twice a child before the days of dotage: and stand in need of Æson's bath before threescore." Give Browne's reasons.

(*d.*) "We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature which he that studies wisely learns, in a compendium, what other labor at in a divided piece and endless volume."

(*e.*) "There is music wherever there is harmony, order, or proportion, and thus far we may maintain the musick of the spheres."

(*f.*) "It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not wormed out of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches." State on what metaphysical ground Browne believed in witchcraft.

5. Show your acquaintance with Mr. Lowell's opinion of Chapman's translation of Homer. What other Homeric translations are criticised? Which are considered the best? Why?

6. State the author's meaning in the following passages:—

(*a.*) "The new duodecimo is *bald* and *sere* indeed, compared with its *battered* prototype that could draw us with a *single hair* of association." Note the epithets.

(*b.*) "Addison's panegyric of Milton in the 'Spectator' was a criticism, not the less damaging because indirect, of the superficial *poetry* then in vogue." Name the authors of such poetry.

(*c*) "Chaucer seems to have been one of the most purely original of poets, as much so in respect of the world that is about us, as Dante in respect of that which is within us."

(*d*) "Mr Carlyle's cynicism is not that polished weariness of the outside of life which we find in Ecclesiastes." Define Carlyle's cynicism

(*e.*) "The Past has not laid its venerable hands upon us in consecration, conveying to us that mysterious influence whose force is in its continuity." Explain the meaning. How has Freeman described the continuity of English history?

7. In writing of Dante and Chaucer Lowell remarks, "There are certain points of resemblance and of contrast" Briefly state them.

8. How are the following words used by your authors? *Honest, heady, indifferently, occupied, perfited, equivocal, questionists, new-fanglenes, perpend, changelings, inquisition, ethnick.*

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## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—MR. R. J. BELL.

1. What does Arnold say is the scope of his Essay? What opinions have you formed of him as a writer?

2. Elucidate the expressions, after Arnold, of "Barbarians," "Philistines," and "Populace." Exhibit the relations, conflicting or otherwise, existing among them.

3. Comment upon this passage:—"Plenty of people there will be without us,—country gentlemen in search of a club, demagogues in search of a tub, lawyers in search of a place, industrialists in search of gentility—who will come from the east and from the west, and will sit down at that Thyestean banquet of clap-trap which English public life for these many years past has been.

4. State the author's meaning in the following:

In the 16th century Hellenism re-entered the world and again stood in presence of Hebraism, a Hebraism renewed and purged."

5. Discuss the terms "Sweetness" and "Light", "Fire" and "Strength".

6. Give some of the most important causes which Freeman considers have led to the steady *course of freedom* in England.

7. Explain—

(*a.*) English "law or custom gives to the children of a peer no higher legal *status* than that of simple commoners." What are the consequences of such custom?

(*b.*) "All the kings and princes north of the Humber, with the assent of their subjects '*chose* Edward *to father and to lord*'". State what important claim issued from this choice some years afterwards.

(*c.*) "People deliberately set themselves against the truth: sometimes because truth contradicts some prejudice, sometimes merely to escape the trouble of enquiry." Name some instances given by Freeman concerning legends to prove this assertion.

8. How does Freeman account for the popularity which Thomas Becket enjoyed? Give a brief outline of his character.

9. What are the popular definitions of "Constitutional Monarchy" and "Parliamentary governments?" Freeman shows that the current definitions are untenable. Briefly state his argument.

10. Explain—

(*a.*) "Dickens was already a great man when Thackeray was still a literary Bohemian." What reasons has Trollope assigned for this?

(*b.*) "Thackeray's mind was at all times peculiarly exercised with a sense of snobbishness. His appreciation of the vice grew abnormally." How did Thackeray express his feelings on the subject? Give briefly Trollope's strictures.

(*c*) "Realism in style has not all the ease which seems to belong to it." "In very truth the *realistic* must not be true." Discuss this.

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## COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Define the 'Science of Language.' What is the 'Umlaut'? Trace the philological change of *foot* into *feet*, and *love* into *loved*.

2. Explain what is meant by 'Phonetic Decay' and 'Dialectic Regeneration,' illustrating your explanation by examples.

3. Expound clearly the nature and importance of *Roots*. Were they ever used as a language to talk in? Give instances of secondary roots formed by (1) composition, (2) reduplication, (3) vowel change. What are 'symbolic words'? State the test of linguistic kinship.

4. Give according to Grimm's Law, the forms for *lick*, *middle*, *bear* (verb), *kin*, *tear* (noun), *head*, *other*, *over*, in Gothick, Old High German, Latin and Sanscrit. Write down the numerals from *one* to *ten* in Gothic and Sanscrit, and annotate upon the Gothic forms for *eleven* and *twelve*.

5. Point out existing traces in modern English of its kinship to Sanscrit. Give the Old or New English equivalents for the following Sanscrit words: *jani*, *hamsa*, *dama*, *kds*, *prî*, *akshi*, *madhu*, *tanu*.

6. Trace the career of the words—*palace*, *court*, *minister*, *influence*; and write philological notes on the italicised words in the phrases—'In an evil *hour*', 'I don't care a *curse*', 'the door is *ajar*', up-*side*-down.' Comment upon the spellings of the words—*scent*, *could*, *syren*, *rhyme*, *limb*, *busy*, *wholly*, *sovereign*, *height*.

7. Write a modern English version of the following passage, and annotate upon the italicised words:—

And alle this did he *not but* for a wile,
As that ye shull wele knowen afterward;
He *shope* his sones and doughtres to begile.
His noise made *hem* dresse hem upward;
They caste *her* eres to his chamberward,
And herd of gold the rushhyng and the *soun*,
As that he rudely threwe hem *adoun*.

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## ENGLISH ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MR. R. J. BELL.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects:—

1. On the various departments of literature represented by your six prose writers, (Ascham, Thackeray, &c) showing particularly the influences, good or otherwise, which each of them exerts upon life.

2 The effects of literature upon national character with illustrations drawn from each of your six prose writers (Ascham, Thackeray, &c.)

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

*Drama.*

1. Upon what principle is the following dramatic rule founded? Illustrate it by reference to your text-books.

यत् स्यादनुचितं वस्तु नायकस्य रसस्य वा ।
विरुद्धं तत् परित्याज्यमन्यथा वा प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

2. Some are of opinion that Bhavabhuti was not appreciated in his day. Can you quote any passages from his works which seem to justify this opinion?

3. Explain the following in Sanskrit:

(1) राजा । सर्व्वथा हतोऽस्मि भन्दभाग्यः ।
देवी । (सहसीपसृत्य) अज्जउत्त अलं आवेएण, एदं तं भुज्जवत्तं ।
राजा । (ससम्भ्रमं आत्मगतम्) अये देवी, (सवेलक्ष्यम्) स्वागतं देव्यै?
देवी । दुरागदं दुणि मे संवुत्तं ।
राजा । (जनान्तिकं) वयस्य कथमत्र प्रतिविधेयम् ?
विदूषकः । लोत्तेण सूइदस्य कुम्भीलअस्य ण त्थि वाआ पलिविधाणं ।

(2) योऽस्माभिश्चिन्तितो व्याजः कर्त्तुं न्यासप्रतिक्रियाम् ।
स एव प्रस्तुतोऽस्माकं किन्तु सत्यं विडम्बना ॥

(3) एतद्धि परिभूतानां प्रायश्चित्तं मनस्विनाम् ।
राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः ॥

(4) जामदग्न्यः । एहि मन्ये राजपुत्र जामदग्न्यं विजेष्यसे (सस्मितं)
न हि विजेष्यसे दुर्दमो हि रेणुकानन्दनस्त्वदन्तकः ।

4. Explain the allusion in the following:

चित्ररथः । किं चित्रं, सहजाः किल मिथः शत्रवः कृत्रिमतापि निधि पुष्पकादिहरणवृत्तेर्दुर्वृत्तस्य सुप्रथिता ।

5. Quote from your text-books passages parallel to the following:

(*a*) अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव ।

(*b*) क्व नु पुनः सर्व्वत्र सर्व्वे गुणाः ।

(*c*) क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् ।

(*d*) स्वजनस्य हि दुःखममग्रतो विवृतद्वारमिवोपरुध्यते ।

(*e*) भिद्येत किं सद्वृत्तमीदृशस्याकारस्य ।

6. Render the following *sloka* into Sanskrit prose, changing every word in it and without using any compound word, the number of your sentences not exceeding three.

इह समदशकुन्ताक्रान्तवाणीरवीरुत्-
प्रसवसुरभिशीतस्वच्छतोया वहन्ति ।
फलभरपरिणामश्यामजम्बूनिकुञ्ज-
स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः ॥

7. अस्त्र प्रयागखुरलीकलहे गणानां
सैन्यैर्वृतोऽपि जित एव मया कुमारः ।
एतावतापि परिरभ्य धृतप्रसादः
प्रादादिमं प्रिमगुणो भगवान् गुरुर्मे ॥

(*a*.) Can you show how the use of the word कुमार as a name of Kártikeya has added to the beauty of the sloka in the above?

(*b*.) Can you say, from the speech of Ráma, in what sense एतावतापि is used by Bhavabhuti in the sloka? Taking the sloka by itself, without reference to Ráma's speech, what would appear to be the meaning of the expression?

8. (1) किन्तु न चिरं जनपदेषु आरण्यकान्तिष्ठन्ति ।

(2) त्वया तत् क्षीरकण्ठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं कृतम् ॥

What is meant by आरण्यक in (1) and what in (2)? Derive the word आरण्यक and quote Panini's rule in regard to its formation. What inference has been drawn by European scholars from this rule of Panini's? Is the inference tenable?

9. Give briefly in Sanskrit the story of the 10th Act of मृच्छकटिक

10. Translate into Sanskrit.

The period of life, of the three master castes, was divided into four portions or stages. The first, that of the student, was to be devoted to sacred study; the second, that of the householder, to the duties of active life; the third, that of the hermit, to solitude and contemplation; the fourth and last, that of the mendicant, to self-denial and abstraction. * * *

It is not to be imagined that the Hindus are ignorant of the foundations of all morality, or that they do not value truth, justice, integrity, benevolence, charity to all that lives, and even the requital of evil with good. "The tree," says one of their familiar illustrations, "withholds not its shade from the woodman that is cutting it down." "The sandal-tree" says another, "communicates its fragrance to the hatchet that levels it with the ground." These duties are all repeatedly enjoined, and Hindu authorities commend as earnestly as those of any other language, and the people practise, in general, as much as most other people, the duties of their social condition, filial piety, paternal tenderness, kindness to inferiors, and obedience to the king.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

*Prose and Poetry.*

1. Into what classes have Sanskrit rhetoricians divided prose compositions? Are they all agreed about the division? To what class does Kádambarí belong? What work does Kádambarí appear to be an imitation of?

2. Opinion is divided as to the authorship of Bhatti-Kávaya. State your own opinion on the point and give your arguments in support of it.

3. Give briefly in Sanskrit the substance of Patralekhá's reply to the following question to her by Chandrápída:

पत्रलेखे कथय आगते मयि कथमसि स्थिता कियन्ति वा दिनानि कीदृशो वा देवीप्रसादः का वा गोष्ठ्यः समभवन् कीदृश्यो वा कथाः समजायन्त को वाऽतिशयेनास्मान् स्मरति कस्य वा गरीयसी प्रीतिः? इति।

4. Give all the different significations of the word इव illustrating your answer by sentences either original or quoted from your text-books.

5. Quote or refer to passages in Kádambarí and Víracharita in which the word प्राकृत is used in different senses.

6. Give a close English translation of the following passage, and add such explanatory notes as you may think necessary for making the meaning clear.

वक्तुमुपचक्रमे चन्द्रापीडः देवि दृष्टिपातमात्रप्रीते दासजने सम्भाषणादि-कस्यापि प्रसादस्य नास्त्यवकाशः किमुतैतावतोऽनुग्रहस्य, न खलु चिन्तय-न्नपि निपुणं तमात्मनो गुणलवमवलोकयामि यस्यायमनुरूपोऽनुग्रहातिरेकः अतिसरला तवेयमपगताभिमानमधुरा सुजनता यदभिनवसेवकजनेऽप्येव-मनुरुध्यते । प्रायेण मामुपचारहार्य्यमदक्षिणं देवी मन्यते धन्यः खलु परि-जनस्ते यस्योपरि नियन्त्रणा स्यात् आज्ञासंविभागकरणे चिते भृत्यजने क इवादरः परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं तृणलवलघु च जीवितम् अत्र ये त्वत्-प्रतिपत्तिभिरुपायनीकर्त्तुमागतास्ते वयमेते शरीरमिदमेतज्जीवितमेतानी-न्द्रियाणि, एतेषामन्यतमदारोपय परिग्रहेण गरीयस्त्वमिति । अथैवं वादि-नोऽस्य वचनमाक्षिप्य मदलेखा सस्मितमवादीत् कुमार भवतु किमर्थञ्चैवमु-च्यते सर्व्वं इदमन्तरेणापि वचनं अनया परिगृहीत कि पुनरमुनोपचार-फल्गुना वचसा सन्देहदोलामारीप्यते इति ।

7. Quote passages from your text-books parallel to the following:

(a) मुखमस्तीति वक्तव्यम् ।

(b) अर्था विनैवार्थनयोपसीदन्
नाल्पोऽपि धीरैरवधीरणीयः ॥

(c) प्रिय इति गोपवधूभि शिशुरिति वृद्धै रधीश इति देवै ।
नारायण इति भक्तैर्ब्रह्मत्यग्राहि योगिभिर्देवः ॥

(d) विद्वत्त्वञ्च विभुत्वञ्च यौवनञ्च सुरूपता ।
एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किं पुनः सह [illegible] मलनम् ॥

8. मधुरं वहिरन्तरप्रियङ्[illegible]तिनाऽवाचि वचस्तथा त्वया ।
सकलार्थतपा[illegible]विभात्यते प्रियमन्तर्वहिरप्रियं यथा ॥

Give the subst[illegible]ance of the above sloka in Sanskrit and quote any portion of the messenger's speech alluded to in it.

9. (1) असत् साधनमिवादृष्टान्तं सरो दृष्टवान् ।

(2) पञ्चमहाभूतमयमपहायद्रव्यात्मकमङ्गलनिष्पादनोपकरणकलापं
धवलगुणेनैवकेवलेनोत्पादितां बौद्धबुद्धिमिवनिरालम्बांकन्यकां ददर्श ।

(3) हरिरिवापनीतनरकभयः वनचरोऽपि कृतमृहालयप्रवेशः असयतोऽपि
मोक्षार्थी सन्निहितनेत्रद्वयोऽपि परित्यक्तवामलोचनः सरः उपागमत् ।

(4) वेश्मान्तर्हणनं कोपान्मम शत्रोः करिष्यतः ।
मां कार्षीरन्तरयणं प्रयाणार्हमवेह्यमुम् ॥

(5) तस्याः प्रियं चित्तमुपेतुमेव

प्रभूबभूवाक्षि तु न प्रयातुम् ।
सत्यः कृतः स्पष्टमभूत्तदानीं
तयाऽक्ष्णि लज्जति जनापवादः ॥

(6) यासि स्मरं जयन् कान्त्या योजनौघं महार्वता ।
स मूढस्त्वं वृतेऽन्यस्मिन् किन्न ह्रीस्तेन पामर ॥

(7) सादिताखिलनृपम्महन्महः
सम्प्रति स्वनयसम्पदैव ते ।
किं परस्य स गुणः समश्नुते
पथ्यवृत्तिरपि यद्यरोगिताम् ॥

(*a.*) Explain in Sanskrit the above extracts, clearing all the allusions.

(*b*) Can you point out any word in (5) which, being out of its proper place, has destroyed the sense intended to be conveyed ?

(*c*) Give the force of एव and अपि in 7.

(*d*) Explain why the conjunction यदि in (7) has not the correlative तदा.

10. पुंसा भक्ष्येण बन्धूनामात्मानं रक्षितुं वधः ।
क्षमिष्यते दशास्येन क्वत्येयं तव दुर्म्मतिः ॥

(*a*) By whom and on what occasion is the above spoken ?

(*b*) What does the word आत्मन् mean in the above ? Give the English equivalent of the word आत्मन् as ordinarily used and also the opinions of different Hindu philosophers as to the nature of the आत्मन्. Illustrate by examples the different senses in which the word आत्मन् has been used by Sanskrit writers.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

*Grammar and Rhetoric.*

1 Define Grammar and Rhetoric. Do their provinces ever coincide ? Is there any matter extraneous to Rhetoric in the Kávyaprakáśa of Mammathabhatta ?

2. "गतिकारकोपपदानां कृद्भिः सह समासवचनं प्राक् सुबुत्पत्तेरिति सिद्धम् ।"

(a) By what process is the above established ?
(b) Give illustrations of the rule.

3. (1) कर्त्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म्म ।
(2) कर्म्मणा यमभिप्रैति स सम्प्रदानम् ।
(3) क्रियया यमभिप्रैति सोऽपि सम्प्रदानम् ।

(a) Write a critical note in Sanskrit on the above *sutras* and *Vártika;* shewing clearly the distinction between the accusative and the dative and comparing the second *sutra* with the *Vártika*.

(b) Do you think the *Vártika* necessary ?

(c) Is the use of the genitive instead of the dative in "सन्दिष्टञ्च मैथिलस्य राजर्षेरस्माभिः ।" a violation of the *Vártika ?* State reasons.

4. उत्तराहि वसन्नामः समुद्राद्रक्षसां पुरम् ।
अवैल्लवणतोयस्य स्थितां दक्षिणतः कथम् ॥
दण्डकान्दक्षिणेनाहं सरितोऽद्रीन् वनानि च ।
अतिक्रम्याम्बुधिञ्चैव पुंसामगममाहृता ॥
विप्रकृष्टं महेन्द्रस्य न दूरं विन्ध्यापर्व्वतात् ।
नानभ्यासे समुद्रस्य तव माल्यवति प्रियः ॥

(a) Make full grammatical notes on the underlined words in the above extracts ?

(b) What is the विभक्ति in विप्रकृष्टं, Parse it fully in Sanskrit What other *Vibhaktis* can be used to express the same sense ?

5. युवयोरिदमेव भिद्यते यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतीन्द्र एव सः ।

Is the above a case of ध्वनि or गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्य ?

[illegible]vision of ध्वनि or of गुणीभूत-व्यङ्ग्य should it be placed ?

6. How is शब्दालङ्कार distinguished from अर्थालङ्कार ?

Shew that some figures classed as अर्थालङ्कार in Kavyapakasu may likewise be included in the class of शब्दालङ्कार ?

7. What kind of उपमा, श्रौती or आर्थी is there in the expression पुरुषव्याघ्र ? How is श्रौती distinguished from आर्थी ? Justify or impugn the theory that the उपमा in पुरुषव्याघ्र can never be considered as पूर्णोपमा. Can you justify the opinion that there is no उपमा at all in such expressions ? Discuss the propriety of the name प्रतीयमाना उपमा ?

8. Point out any rhetorical defects ( दोष ) in the following giving in each case your reason.

(a) शर्म्मदं मारुतिं दूतं विषमस्थः कपिद्विपम् ।
शोकापनुदमव्यग्रं प्रायुङ्क्त कपिकुञ्जरः ॥

(b) गुणेष्वेव हि कर्त्तव्यः प्रयत्नः पुरुषैः सदा ।
गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोऽपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः ॥

(c) सभाजनं तत्र ससर्ज तेषां सभाजने पश्यति विस्मिते सा ।

(d) यत् पावनं रघुपतेः प्रणिनाय वृत्तम् ॥

9. Point out and explain the figures अलङ्कार in the following :

(a) यत्र च मलिनता हविर्धूमेषु न चरितेषु सुखरागः शुकेषु न कोपेषु यत्र च महाभरते शकुनिवधः पुराणे वायुप्रलपितम् ।

(b) गुरूपदेशश्च नाम पुरुषाणामखिलक्षालनक्षममजलं स्नातं अनुपजातपलितादिवैरूप्यमजरं वृद्धत्वम् ।

(c) यौवनारम्भे हि प्रायः शास्त्रजलप्रक्षालननिर्म्मलापि कालव्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः ।

(d) लक्ष्म्या सह वितस्तार वक्षःस्थलं अरिजनेन सह तनिमानमभजत मध्यभागः ।

(e) मांसविक्रयिणः कर्म्म व्याधस्यापि विगर्हितम् ।
मां घ्नता भवताऽकारि निःशङ्कं पापदृश्वना ॥

(f) ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्य्यमेतत् विजयन्ते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्षाः ।
वसुधाधरकन्दर विसर्पी प्रतिशब्दो हि हरेर्हिनस्ति नागान् ॥

10. Some are of opinion that writing was unknown in the time of Panini. Is this a correct veiw ? State reasons.

11. Compare, so far as you are able, the Sanskrit comparative and superlative suffixes with those of the other Aryan languages. Give examples from your text books of the use of the comparative form for the superlative.

12. Give the root of प्लावित What, according to European scholars, was the original meaning of the root ?

13. From what root do Sanskrit grammarians derive नामन् ? Do you know from what different roots and on what grounds, the word is supposed to be derived by some European scholars ?

## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—Rev. K. M. Banerjia, D. L.

*Philosophy.*

1. Translate the following into English:

त्रिविधानि कारणानि,—समवायिकारणासमवायिकारणनिमित्तकारणानि। तत्समवेतं कार्य्यमुत्पद्यते तत्समवायिकारणं यथा परमाणुः द्व्यणुकस्य कपालं घटस्य। समवायिकारणे सम्बद्धं कारणम् असमवायिकारणं यथा परमाणुद्वयसंयोगो द्व्यणुकस्य; कपालरूपं घटरूपस्य; एतदुभयभिन्नं यत्कारणं तन्निमित्तकारणं, यथा द्व्यणुके ईश्वरः घटे दण्डः। इतत्कारणत्रयं भावकार्य्यमात्रस्य। तत्र समवायिकारणं द्रव्यमेव। असमवायिकारणं द्रव्ये गुणः, गुणे गुणः कर्म च। कार्य्यमात्रं प्रति साधारणकारणानि,—ईश्वरः, तज्ज्ञानेच्छाप्रयत्नयः, प्रागभावकालादिगदृष्टानि। तत्र परमाणुद्वयसंयोगात् द्व्यणुकमुत्पद्यते, संयुक्तद्व्यणुकत्रयात्त्रसरेणुः। एवं चतुरणुकादि कपालान्त; कपालद्वयसंयोगेन घटो जायते; घटस्त्वन्त्यावयवी।

2. Are the definitions of असमवायिकारणं and निमित्तकारणं perfect and unexceptionable—and are the illustrating examples quite felicitous? Criticise them.

3. Is the view given of ईश्वर being the *nimitta káranam* of a "dyanuka" the real teaching of Gotama and Kanáda the founders of the *Nyaya* and *Vaiseshika* schools respectively? Give the founder's views if you can.

4. Explain fully what the author means by the following expressions:

प्रत्यक्षं द्विविधं—निर्विकल्पकं सविकल्पकं च।

5. Compare the author's definition of निर्विकल्पं with that of the Bhashapariccheda.

6. What is meant by योगज? Can it in any way be brought within the scope of Science or Philosophy?

7. Translate the following into English:

अतः प्रवृत्यनुपपत्तेरपि हेतोर्नाचेतनं जगत्कारणमनुमातव्यं भवति। ननु चेतनस्यापि प्रवृत्तिः केवलस्य न दृष्टा सत्यमेतत्, तथापि चेतनसंयुक्तस्य रथादेरचेतनस्य प्रवृत्तिर्दृष्टा, नत्वचेतनसंयुक्तस्य चेतनस्य प्रवृत्तिर्दृष्टा, किं पुनरत्र युक्तं यस्मिन् प्रवृत्तिर्दृष्टा तस्य सा०दृति उत यत्संयुक्तस्य दृष्टा तस्यैव सेति। ननु यस्मिन् दृश्यते प्रवृत्तिस्तस्यैव सेति युक्तं उभयोः प्रत्यक्षत्वात्, न तु प्रवृत्त्याश्रयत्वेन केवलचेतनो रथादिवत् प्रत्यक्षः। प्रवृत्त्याश्रयत्वे-

चादिसंयुक्तस्यैव तु चेतनस्य सद्भावसिद्धिः केवलाचेतनरथादिवैलक्षण्यं जीवदेहस्य दृष्टमिति, अत एव च प्रत्यक्षे देहे सति चैतन्यस्य दर्शनात् असति चादर्शनात् देहस्यैव चैतन्यमपीति लोकायतिकाः प्रतिपन्नाः तस्मादचेतनस्यैव प्रवृत्तिरिति। तदभिधीयते, न ब्रूमो यस्मिन्नचेतने प्रवृत्तिर्दृश्यते न तस्य चेति, भवति तु तस्यैव सा, सापि चेतनाङ्गवति इति ब्रूमः, तद्भावे भावात् तदभावे चाभावात्। यथा काष्ठादिव्यपाश्रयापि दाहप्रकाशादिलक्षणा विक्रियाऽनुपलभ्यमानापि च केवले ऽनलादेव भवति तस्मेयोगे दर्शनात् तद्वियोगे चादर्शनात् तद्वत् लोकायतिकानामपि चेतन एव देहोऽचेतनानां रथादीनां प्रवर्तको दृष्ट इत्यविप्रतिषिद्धं चेतनस्य प्रवर्तकत्वं।

8. What is the conception of चेतनस्य केवलस्य? Can an intelligent moral being be so described? If not, why not?

9. What is the force of the words सत्यमेतत्?

10. What is the difference between चेतनसंयुक्तस्य अचेतनस्य and अचेतनसंयुक्तस्य चेतनस्य? Answer critically.

11. Who were the "Lokayatikas"—why are theyintroduced here—how is the argument of the side that refers to them advanced thereby?

12. Give a critical exposition of the argument of the several parties in the above extract.

13. Compare the opinions of those parties with similar opinions that *may be* still prevalent in some quarters in Europe.

14 State the general argument of the Sankhya against the Vedant and of the Vedant against the Sankhya and show wherein the strength and the weakness of both are latent.

प्रति विषयाध्यवसायो दृष्टं त्रिविधमनुमानमाख्यातम्।
तल्लिङ्गलिङ्गिपूर्वकमाप्तश्रुतिराप्तवचनन्तु ॥ ५

15. State the subjects and predicates in the above aphorism—and the dogma it propounds?

16. What are the three kinds of *Anumána* indicated by the word त्रिविधं?

17. What sources of knowledge are meant by आप्तश्रुतिः and आप्तवचनं?

18. Is there anything here which approaches to the modern idea of credible Testimony?

19. The Sankhyas do not admit the agency of God in the creation or in anything else: what then can they mean by आप्तश्रुति?

20. Compare the आप्तवचनं in the above aphorism with the *ipse dixit* of the *Pythagoreans*.

असदकरणादुपादानग्रहणात्सर्वसम्भवाभावात् ॥
शक्तस्य शक्यकरणात्कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्यम् ॥ ९

21. Translate this aphorism into English—supplying any ellipsis or whatever else may be implied here though not expressed ?

22. How does the commentator argue for the dogma contained in this aphorism ?

23. Is the general theory of some pre-existing matter before creation peculiar to the Sankhya philosophy—what is the difference on this point between it and its opponents ?

24. Is the Veda held as an authority in the settlement of all questions that arise ? Give reasons for any answer you give.

25. How does the Sankhya argue for the authority of the Vedas ?

26. Has the Sankhya any where held that Vedic teaching is not sufficient for the aims and objects of humanity ?

27. Cite the aphorisms which generally state the objects of the Sankhya and the means calculated to attain those objects.

28. Translate the following into English :

सांसिद्धिकाश्च भावाः प्राकृतिका वैकृतिकाश्च धर्माद्याः ।
दृष्टाः करणाश्रयिणः कार्य्याश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः ॥

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## SANSCRIT.

*Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

*Veda.*

वेदा यो वीनां पद मंत्रिक्षेण पततां ।
वेद नाव: समुद्रियः ॥ २५ । ७
वेद मासो धृतव्रतो द्वादश प्रजावतः ।
वेदा य उपजायते ॥ २५ । ८

1. What is meant by वेदा य उपजायते ?

2. Show how we may deduce from the above verses that Arian society must have then risen to a considerable extent in knowledge and civilization.

3. What character and position do the first two Adhyayas of the Rig Veda assign to Varuna ?

4. What position do the same Adhyayas again assign to Indra ?

5. Compare the positions allotted to Varuna and Indra.

३० । ७ योगेयोगे तवस्तरं वाजेवाजे हवामहे ।
सखाय इंद्रमूतये ॥
८ आ घा गमद्यदि श्रवत्सहस्रिणीभिरूतिभिः ।
वाजेभिरुप नो हवं ॥

९ अनु प्रत्नस्यौकसो हुवे तुविप्रतिं नरं ।
यं ते पूर्वं पिता हुवे ॥
१० तं त्वा वयं विश्ववारा शास्महे पुरुहूत ।
सखे वसो जरितृभ्यः ॥

6. Translate into English the above lines.

7. Has the word वाज the same sense in the first of the above lines as in the fourth?

8. What does the पूर्वं refer to?

9. What does जरितृभ्यः refer to here? Is the word now found in the same sense in Sanskrit? Was there any character in a neighbouring country whose name was derived from जरितृ?

10. Is our *ancient home* of verse 9 referred to in any other part of the Rig Veda?

11. How would आ घा गमद्यदि श्रवत् be written in modern Sanscrit?

12. Why is Indra addressed (in v. 10) as वसो and what class of people is referred to by the word जरितृभ्यः?

13. What is actually meant by सहस्रिणीभिरूतिभिः?

14. What are the different senses in which the word वाज is used in the Rig Veda?

1. 31, 2-4 त्वमग्ने प्रथमो अंगिरस्तमः
कविर्देवानां परि भूषसि व्रतं ।
विभुर्विश्वस्मै भुवनाय मेधिरो
द्विमाता शयुः कतिधा चिदायवे ॥ २
त्वमग्ने प्रथमो मातरिश्वन
आविर्भव सुक्रतूया विवस्वते ।
अरेजेतां रोदसी होतृवूर्येऽसघ्नो भारमयजो महो वसो ॥ ३
त्वमग्ने मनवे द्यामवाशयः
पुरूरवसे सुकृते सुकृत्तरः ।
श्वात्रेण यत्पित्रोर्मुच्यसे पर्या
त्वा पूर्वमनयन्नापरं पुनः ॥ ४

15. Write out the above lines in modern Sanskrit prose, substituting words now in vogue for obsolete words.

16. What is the meaning of प्रथमो मातरिश्वन? Can you deduce any physical fact from that expression?

17. Can you explain in any reasonable way why Agni should be called *primary Angiras*—and in the 2nd verse *senior to Matarisvan*—and again that he *manifested the heaven or sky* to Manu?

18. Why was Agni called द्विमाता—and described as शयुः कतिधा चिदायवे? Derive आयवे

19. Do you know of any proper name "Kavi" in the Veda—whose description tallies with a character of note in any other ancient work?

20. Can you illustrate the meaning of the last line in the above extract by reference to any Vedic and also any foreign legend?

21. What is the root of आरेजेतां?

22. Is it used now in the same sense? Is there any verb very much like it now? Can you trace the latter from the former by any known popular idiom?

23. What is the root of आसघ्नः? Can you connect any modern verb with it? Into what other consonant is the terminal letter of that root often changeable?

24. Parse शयुः मह: and वसो

25. Who was the Manu mentioned in the 4th verse?

अणोरणीयान्महतो महीयानात्मास्य जन्तोर्निहितो गुहायां।
तमक्रतुः पश्यति वीतशोको धातुप्रसादान्महिमानमात्मनः॥
नायमात्मा प्रवचनेन लभ्यो न मेधया न बहुना श्रुतेन।
यमेवैष वृणुते तेन लभ्यस्तस्यैष आत्मा वृणुते तनूं स्वां॥

26. Translate these verses into English; showing how they are opposed to the Nyaya and Sankhya.

27. What appears to be the object aimed at in the second verse?

28. Can you say from the style of the Kathopanishad whether or not, it was as old as the Rig Veda? Give reasons.

29. Can you prove that जन्तु in archaic Sanscrit ordinarily meant *a man?*

30. What, according to the Katha, was the way of attaining to the Supreme Deity?

31. Is the passage last extracted necessarily of pantheistic signification?

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## ENGLISH ESSAY.

*Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

Write an Essay in English on the intercourse which the Indo Arians had with nations foreign to India before their immigration—as far as it may appear probable both from the Vedas, the Zend Avesta and Indian sastras in general, and also from ancient records of other nations.

## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

1. Give the rule for the formation of diminutives in the following cases:
In nouns of 2 letters when the third has been associated. 7
In nouns of 3 letters.
In nouns of 4 letters.
In nouns of 5 and 6 letters with examples. Can compound nouns take the diminutive? Give the diminutives of قاضي - مستخرج - مفتاح - احمال صغرى - درهم

2. How do nouns of the form افعل

(*a*) when it expresses the Comparative and Superlative. 6
(*b*.) when it is descriptive of colour or deforming form their feminines? Give examples.

3. How do nouns of the forms فعيل and فعول

(*a*) in the sense of فاعل

(*b*) in the sense of مفعول form their feminines? Give 7 examples.

4. What is meant by the term نون الوقاية? How is it 5 employed? Is it ever employed with such forms of admiration as ما افعل? Show how.

5. Give the significations of the following grammatical terms: 8
حوف التعليل - ترخيم - ما مصدرية - مفعول فيه - مفعول معه - واو الحال
What does the formula اكلوني البراغيث express?

6. What is the rule for the employment of الا? Show when it governs the objective case and when it is followed by the dependent and subjective cases.

7. It is a rule that when الا is used in the sense of 4 غير, the noun which follows it is put in the same case as that which precedes it. How then do you explain such phrases as
ما جاء من احد الا زيد ما هذا شيا الا كتاب - لا اله الا الله

8. In conditional sentences, the protasis and apodosis should 6 be aorists. What change takes place in the verb when the protasis is an aorist, and the apodosis a preterite and *vice versâ*? Exemplify for your answer.

9. Several classes of words admit of being shortened in the locative by the rejection of one or more of their final letters. Give instances of this. 4

10. When are interjections ( حرف الندا ) followed by the accusative and when by the nominative ? What do you consider is the reason for the omission of the tenwin in the latter instance ? 5

11. What is understood in prosody by the terms :— زحاف المنفرد and زحاف المزدوج ? Define the terms سبب خفيف - فاصغري - وتد مفروق - وتد مجموع 10

12. What licenses (علة) are signified by خزم - كف - قبض - ثرم - تشعيث ?

13. Describe the following metres :

المتدارك - الخفيف - المجتث - الوافر

14. Translate into English :

قد سبق في اول الكتاب ما يسلف الي الامير ناصرالدين انار الله برهانه من خدمة . و تمهد عنده من ال و ذمه . و غرست اثناء ذلك في التقرب الى الوزير شمس الكفاة و التكفل بمار آه و التجرد لما ارضاه . ما رجوت على الايام ايراق شجرة . و ايناق نوره و ثمره بعد ان صادفت من اثار رعايته . ما لم يكن يليق الا بهمته . و ما نشاء من كريمة المجد في ضمان ذمته . فراى عند وصولي اليه . و عرضي موضوع الكتاب و مجموعه عليه . ان يسمني بالتقليد . و يسترني الى كنج رستاق على البريد . و عليها فرعون بون ابو الحسن البغوي الغوي شيخ ظاهرة نور . و باطنه ديجور . و منظره متن السيف . و مخبره رد الزيف . اوله مشور العاسل . و اخره قرول السنابل . فافتتح موفدي عليه باستهانة لم تناسب حشمة الامر [illegible] الاقلام و المحابر . يوهم من جانب انه مبعوث . و من اخر ان [illegible] . و قد كذب ان الوعاق من منبع الشرب صحال . و وراثة محبات الاد حلال . و ما علمنا ان موالاة الابناء معادات الاباء . و ان والدا يكاشح [illegible] . و يطوي على السداء الدفين معتقده حتى يباغض من رافقه اوعاصر . [illegible] على

وجرب عقد الموالاة يده . وسامني خيانة الدين لمواطاته علي
كبائر تعاق الرقاب . و توجب في عواقبها العقاب . حتى اذا علم
ان مثلي لا يقر على الباطل . ولا يرضى باستيكال مال اليتامى
و الارامل . رام ان يغرقني في دردور . و يتيه بي في تيهور .
فاحتال و اكتال . و حرش الامرآء الاشبال . و ابي الله لعلمه
بعباده الا ان يحيق به مكيدته . و يكشف عن اقواء الزور و ايطآء
الغرور قصيدته . و لما ايس عما رامه . و ابلس دون ما جرد له
اهتمامه و اعتزامه . عرج على استزلال شمس الكفاة بسحر التمويه
و عرض صورتي عليه في معرض التشويه موسما اياه ان لي صعوا
الى بعض من ناظره يوما على رتبة المقابله . او و ازنه بمعيار
الموازنه و المماثله . علما منه بان حلمه لا يستخف الا بهذا التاويل
و ان رايه لا يستزل الاعلى مثل هذا التخييل .

تذكرت الصبا و اشتقت لما * رايت حمولها اصلا حديثا
فاعرضت اليمامة و اشمخرت * كاسياق بايدي مصلتينا
ابا هند فلا تعجل علينا * و انظرنا نخبرك اليقينا
بانا نورد الرايات بيضا * و نصدر هن حمرا قد روينا
و ايام لنا غر طوال * عصينا الملك فيها ان ندينا
و سيد معشر قد توجوه * بتاج الملك يحمي المحجرينا
تركن الخيل عاكفة عليه * مقلدة اعنتها صفونا
و انزلنا البيوت بذي طلوح * الى الشامات نقي الموعدينا
و قد هرت كلاب الحي منا * و شدبنا قتادة من يلينا

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## AS SABA'AL MUALLAKAT.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The figures in the margin represent full marks.*

1. Translate into English :

متي تنقل الى قوم رحينا * يكونوا في اللقا لها طحينا

يكون ثفالهـــا شرقي نجد * و لهوتها قضاعة اجمعينـــا
نزلتم منزل الاضياف منا * فاعجلنا القرى ان تشتمونا
قريناكم فعجلنـــا قراكـــم * قبيل الصبح مرداة طحونا
نعم انا سنا و نعف عنهم * و نحمل عنهم مـــا حملونا
نطاعن ما تراخي الناس عنا * و نضرب بالسيوف اذا غشينا
بسمر من قنا الخطي لدن * ذوابل او ببيض يصطلينـــا
كان جماجم الابطال فيهـــا * و سوق بالاماعز يرتمينـــا
نشق بها روس القوم شقـــا * و نختلب الرقاب فيختلينـــا
وان الظغن بعد الظغن يفشو * عليك و يخرج الداء الدفينا
ورثنا المجد قد علمت معد * نطاعن دونه حتى يبينـــا
و نحن اذا عماد الحي خرت * عن الاحفاض نمنع من يلينا
نجذ رؤسهم في غير بـــر * فما يدرون مـــا ذا يتقونا
كان سيوفنا منا و منهم * مخاريق بايدي اللاعبينـــا
كان ثيابنـــا منا و منهم * خضبن بارجوان او طلينـــا
اذا ما عي بالاسناف قوم * من الهول المشبه ان يكونـــا
نصبنا مثل رهوة ذات حد * محافظة و كنـــا السابقينـــا
بشبان يرون القتل مجدا * و شيب في الحروب مجربينا
حديا الناس كلهم جميعا * مقارعة بنيهـــم عن بنينـــا
فاما يوم خشيتنا عليهـــم * فتصبح خيلنا عصبا ثبينـــا
و اما يوم لا نخشى عليهم * فنمعـــن غـــارة متلبينـــا
براس من بني جشم بن بكر * ندق به السهولة والحزونـــا
الا لا يعلم الاقوام انـــا * تضعضعنا و انـــا قد و نينـــا
الا لا يجهلن احد علينا * فنجهل فوق جهل الجاهلينـــا
باى مشية عمرو بن هند * نكون لقلكم فينـــا قطينـــا
باى مشية عمرو بن هند * تطيع بنـــا الوشاة و تزدرينـــا

2. Scan the first line with the measure of فعل and name the metre. What does مجزوء مقطوفة عروض mean? 15

(a) State the argument of this poem.

(b) Who are referred to by بن بكر - جشم قضاعة - ابا هند - معد

(c) What is the force of و in و سيد معشر ?

(d) Explain the form حديا line 28 and show examples of others like it.

(e). Derive ذبيان - give its singular, as well as the singular of the following nouns - رقاب - جماجم - مخاريف - اماعز

و شاة - حفاظ - with this vowel points and meanings.

3. Translate into English: 16

لما رايت القوم اقبل جمعهم * بتذا مرون كررت غير مذمم
يدعون عنتر والرماح كانهـــا * اشطان بئر في لبان الادهم
ما زلت ارميهم بثغرة نحـــرة * و لبانه حتى تسربل بالدم
فازور من وقع القنا بلبانـــه * و شكا الى بعبـــرة و تحمحم
لوكان يدري ماالمحاورة اشتكى * و لكان لو علم الكلام مكلمى
ولقد شفا نفسي وادهب سقمها * قيل الفوارس ويك عنتر اقدم
والخيل تقتحم الخبار عوابسا * من بين شيظمة و اجرد شيظم
ذالرکابي حيث شئت مشائيعي * لـــي واحفرة باسر مبـــوم
ولقد خشيت بان اموت ولم تكن * للحرب دائرة على ابني ضمضم
الشاتمي عرضي ولم اشتمهما * و الناذرين اذا لم القهما دمى
ان يفعلا فلقد تركت اياهمـــا * جزر السباع و كل نسر قشعم

(a.) Explain the omission of the ى in عنتر - 8

(b.) Derive ازور - Give its conjugation and the primitive meaning of the root. What is the final ى in مكلمى ?

(c.) What is the singular of ذلل line 9. Derive مشائعي -

(d) Explain the allusion to the names in line 9.

4. You have in the last line كل نسر قشعم What does قشعم by itself signify and what ام قشعم ? Translate and explain the meaning of the proverb حيث القت رحلها ام قشعم 12

(*c*) Of what tribe was Antara? When was this poem composed and what is its age relatively to the poem of Zoheir?

5. What is understood by the following terms in respect to classical and post classical Arabic, جاهلى - مخضرم - مولد - اسلامي ? 12

(*a*) In which of these classes would you place Labid.

(*b*) To what age would you assign the beginning of the period of the Muwelleds.

6. Translate into English—

و اني لا مضي الهم عند احتضارة
بعوجاء مر قال تروح و تغتر
امون كالواح الاران نسا تهـا
علي لاحب كانـه ظهر برجـد
جماليه وجنـا تردى كانهـا
سفنجة تبـري لا زعر اربـد
تباري عناقا ناجيات و اتبعت
وظيفا و ظيفا فوق مور معبر
تربعت القفين فى الشول ترتعي
حدائق مولى الا سرة اغيـر
تريع الى صوت المهيب و تتقي
بذي خصل روعات اكلف ملبر
كان جناحى مضر حى تكنفا
حفافيه شكا في العيب بمسرد
فطورته به خلف الزميل و تارة
علي حشف كالشن ذاو مجرد
و طى محال كالحني خلوفه
و اجرنه لزت بداى منضد

(*a*.) Explain the term مولى line 5.

(*b*) Give the singulars with diacritical points of all the plural [illegible] line.

## HAMASAH.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S JARRETT.

*The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:

قال زيد بن الصمه

نصحت لعارض و اصحاب عارض
و رهط بنى السودآ والقوم شهدي
فقلت لهم ظنوا بالفى مدجج
سراتهم في الفارسى المسرد
فلما عصوني كنت منهم و قد ارى
عوايتهم و انني غير مهتمدي
وهل انا الا من غزية ان غوت
غويت و ان ترشد غزية ارشد
امرتهم امري بمنعرج اللوى
فلم يستبينوا الرشد الا ضحي الغد
تنادوا فقالوا اردت الخيل فارسا
فقلت اعبد الله ذلكم الردي
فجئت اليه و الرماح تنوشه
كوقع الصياصي فى النسيج المهدد
و كنت كذات البو ريعت فاقبلت
الى جلد من مسك سقب مقدد
فظا عنت عنه الخيل حتى تفقست
و حتى علاني حالك اللون اسودي
فقال امرئ آسا اخاه بنفسه
و يعلم ان المرء غير مخلد
فان يك عبدالله خلي مكانه
فما كان وقافا و لا طائش اليد

كميش الازار خارج نصف ساقه
بعيد من الآفات طلاع انجـــد
قليل التشكي للمصيبات حافـــظ
من اليوم اعقاب الاحاديث في غد
تراه خميص البطن والزاد حاضر
عتيد و يغدو في القمص المقدد
و ان مسه الاقواء و الجهد زادة
سماحا و اتلافا لما كان في اليد
صبا ما صبا حتى علا الشيب راسه
فلما علاه قـــال للباطل ابعـــد
و طيب نفسي انني لم اقل لـــه
كذبت و لم ابخل بما ملكت يدي

(a.) Name this metre. Is there any peculiarity in the scansion of verses 1, 3 and 12?

(b.) What was the occasion of this poem? Give the approximate date and any circumstances you may know in the life of Dureyd.

(c.) Parse line 8. What is the singular of صياصي? Explain the final ى in اسودي.

2. Translate into English: 16

قال القلاخ

سقي جدثا واري اريب بن عسعس
من العين غيث يسبق الرعد وابلة
ملث اذا القى بـــارض بعاعـــه
تغمد سهل الارض منه مسائلـــه
فماض فتى كنا من الناس واحدا
به نبتغي منهم عميدا نهاب لـــه
ليوم حفاظ او لدفـــع كريهـــة
اذا عي بالحمل المعضل حاملة
وذي تدرئ ما الليث في اصل غابة

يا شجع منه عند قرق ينازلـــه
قبضت عليه الكف حتى تقيدا
و حتى يفي للحق اخضع كاهله
فتى كان يستحيي ويعلم انـــه
سيلحق بالموتي ويذكر نائلـــه.

(a.) Resolve the third line into prose order and explain its construction.

(b.) Does اخضع take a nominative case or govern an accusative? Parse the sentence under both conditions.

(c.) What is the metre?

(d.) Inflect the aorist of يحي

3. Translate into English: 12

صلى الا لـــه على صفبى ملاك
برم الحساب و مجمع الا شهـــاد
نعم الفتى زعم الرفيق و جـــارة
و إذا تصبصب آخر الأزواد
و اذا الركاب تروحت ثم افتدت
حتى المقيل فلم تعج لحيـــاد
حثوا الركاب تومها انضاءوها
فزها الركاب مغنيان و حادي
لما راوهم لـــم يحسوا مدركا
. ووضعوا اناملهم على الا كبـــاد
فكانما طـــارت بلبي بعـــدة
صفراء عارضها رعيل جزاد

(a.) Name this metre. Scan the second line with its standard measure in فعل

(b.) Show if there is anything in this poem that makes you to determine its age.

(c.) For تومها issometimes read تؤمودها - what would this latter mean? Parse the words.

4. Explain fully the last line of the above extract. Why is صفرا there used ? What other meanings has it ?

(*a*.) Explain the form لحياد and derive حياد.

(*b*.) The author of the Hamasah is ابوتمام الطائي. Explain the unusual formation of this relative noun from طي

5. Translate into English :

و قال حزار بن عمرو

تبكي على بكر شوبت به
سفها تبكيها على بكر
هلا على زيد الفوارس زيد
اللات او هلا على عمرو
تبكين لا رقآت دموعك او
هلا على سلفي بني نصر
خلوا على الدهر بعد هم
فبقت كا لمنصوب للدهر
ان الرزية ما أتاك اذا
اذا هر المخالع اقدح اليسر
اهل الحلوم اذا الحلوم هفت
والعرف في الاقوام و النكر

(*a*.) Parse the fifth line and explain any allusion it may contain.

(*b*). Show to what metre this extract belongs, describe its peculiarity in this instance.

6. Translate into Arabic— 30

It depends upon Government to regulate the seasons, and it is indeed a source of the deepest gratification to me that, as I have watched with interest and anxiety the progress of the weather during the past few months, I have been able to hope that at all events, as regards the present crop, the weather has been calculated to bring prosperity to the mass of the people of this country who live by agriculture. And, gentlemen, your allusion to the subject reminds me that there is no question that can engage the attention of the Government of India of greater importance at the present time than that of the best means of providing against, and preventing the recurrence of those terrible famines by which various parts of this country have been visited from time to time, and of taking measures by which, if unfortunately so great an evil should again befall us, we might

be able to meet it more readily and effectually than has been the case occasionally in the past. I can assure you, gentlemen, that that subject has already occupied the deep attention of the Government. Holding as I do and as I have just said, that it is one of the most urgent which can engage our attention, I have from the first moment when I took up my present office, devoted myself to an endeavour to solve the many problems it involves.

N. B. In all written Arabic, you are required to place the proper diacritical points, and the writing must be clear.

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## MUTANABBI.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The figures in the margin represent full marks.*

Translate into English—

غيري باكثرهـــذا الناس يخدع
ان قاتلوا جبنوا او حدثوا شجعوا
اهل الحفيظة الا ان تجر بهم
و في التجارب بعد الغي ما يزع
و ما الحيوة و نفسي بعد ما علمت
ان الحيوة كمـــا لا تشتهي طبع
ليس الجمال لوجه صح مازره
انف العزيز يقطع العز يجتدع
ا اطرح المجد عن كتفي و اطلبه
و ا ترك الغيث في غمدي والنجع
والمشرفيه لا زالت مشرفـــه
دوآ كل كريم اوهى الوجـــع
و فارس الخيل من خفت فوقرها
في الحرب والدم في اعطافها دفع
و اوحدته و ما في قلبه قلق

و اغضبته و ما في لفظه قذع
بالجيش تمنع السادات كلهم
والجيش بابن ابي الهيجآء يمتنع
قاد المقانب اقصى شربها نهل
على الشكيم و ادنى سيرها سرع
لا يعتقي بلد مسراه عن باد
كالموت ليس له ري ولا شبع
حتى اقام على ارباض خرشنة
تشقى به الروم و الصلبان و البيع
للسبي ما نكحوا و القتل ما ولدوا
و النهب ما جمعوا والنار ما زرعوا
مخلى له المرج منصوبا بصارخة
له المنابر مشهودا بها الجمع
يطعم الطير فيهم طول اكلهم
حتى تكاد على احيائهم تقع
و لو رآه حواريوهم لبنوا
على صحبته الشرع الذي شرعوا
ذم الدمستق عينيه و قد طلعت
سود الغمام فظنوها انها قزع
فيها الكماة التي مفطومها رجل
على الجياد التي حوليها جذع
يذري اللقان غبارا في مناخرها
و في حناجرها من آلس جرع
كانما تتلقاهم لتسلكهم
فالطعن يفتح في الاجواف ما تسع
تهدي نواظرها و الحرب مظلمة

من الاسنة نار و القنا شمع
دون السهام و دون القرطاسه
على نفوسهم المقورة المزع
اذا دعا العلج علجا حال بينها
اظمي تفادق منه اختها الضلع
اجل من ولد الفقاس منكتف
اذ فاتهن و امضى منه منصدع
و ما نجا من شفار البيض منفلت
فجا و منهن في احشائه فزع
يباشر الامر دهرا و هو مختبل
و يشرب الخمر حولا و هو ممتقع
كم من حشاشة بطريق تضمنها
للباترات امين ما له ورع
يقاتل الخطو عنه حين يطلبه
و يطرد النوم عنه حين يضطجع
تغدو المنايا فلا تنفك واقفة
حتى يقول لها عودي فتندفع
قل للدمستق ان المسلمين لكم
خانوا الامير فجازاهم بما صنعوا
وجدي تموهم نياما في دمائكم
كان قتلاكم اياهم فجعوا
ضعفي تعف الاعادي عن مثالهم
من الاعادي و ان هموابهم نزعوا
لا تحسبوا من اسرتم كان ذا رمق
فايس ياكل الا الميتة الضبع
هلا على عقب الوادي وقد طلعت
اسد تمر وفرادى ليس تجتمع

تشقكم بقناها كل سلهبة
والضرب يا خذ منكم فوق ما يدع
و انما عرض الله الجنود بكم
لكي يكونوا بلا فشل اذا رجعوا
فكل غزو اليكم بعد ذا فله
و كل غاز لسيف الد ولة التبع

(a.) Who was the ممدوح of this poem? Give some account of him and his family.

(b.) Remark on مشرفية - its derivation and the peculiarity of its form as a relative noun.

(c.) Explain the meaning and use of ما in للسبي نكحوا - What does فيها refer to in فيها اكماة line 18? What is the singular of كماة?

2. Who was الدمستق? Explain the form فرادي - What is the singular? What is the usual measure of the singular and plural of this form? Give an instance. 10

(a.) You have عرض الله الجنود بكم Why is not لكم as the construction of عرض in such a case requires لـ and not ب - ?

(b.) When is the preposition ب employed pleonastically? Give examples.

(c.) What is the metre of this poem?

3. Translate into English—

و زيارة عن غير موعد كالغمض في الجفن المسهد
معجت بنا فيها الجياد مع الامير ابي محمد
حتى دخلنا جنة لو ان ساكنها مخلد
خضراً حمراء الذؤاب كانها في خد اغيد
احببت تشبيها لها فوجدته ما ليس يوجد
و اذا رجعت الى الحقائق فهي واحدة لاوحد

(a.) Show the class (ضرب) of this metre with its standard measure. How many changes can it undergo?

(b.) You have خضراً حمراً Give the masculine and feminine plurals of the adjective.

4. Translate into Arabic— 25

In these remote provinces, particularly where the characters and dispositions, the habits and prejudices of the various and discordant classes of inhabitants cannot be intimately known to Government itself, the concurrent opinion of the local functionaries, and of the principal authorities both judicial and revenue, might save Government from being unguardedly led into measures which at no great distance of time, it may be found expedient to retract. It might also be desirable that a mode could be found for learning the sentiments of well-informed natives in regard to the probable operation of any proposed law in which Government itself should have no direct interest. On such occasions the local authorities might be entrusted to ascertain how far any measures, solely intended for the benefit and protection of the natives, might be likely to militate against their feelings and prejudices.

5. وحكى ان المعتمد بن عباد اللخمي صاحب قرطبة 15
واشبيلية انشد يوما في مجلسه بيت المتنبي وهو من قصيدته
المشهورة *

اذا ظفرت منك العيون بنظرة * اثابه بها معيي المطى ورازمه

وجعل يردد استحسانا له وفي مجلسه ابو محمد عبد الجليل
بن وهبون الاندلسي فانشد ارتجالا *

لين جاد شعرين الحسين فانما
تجيد العطايا والهى تفتح اللهى
تنبأ عجبا بالقريض ولو درى
بانك ترويه اذا لتالها

Translate this and explain the allusion in the 2nd verse.

(*a*). What is the force of the syllables ن and ن added to the aorist and which is the stronger of the two? What affirmative particle is generally prefixed in forming these words and to which of the two more particularly.

Translate اهبطوا منها جميعا فاما ياتينكم مني هوى 30

6. Write in Arabic a short account of the relations of the House of Hamdam in the time of al Mutanabbi with the Caliph al Mutakki l'illah. 10

N. B. In all written Arabic the diacritical points should be used.

## HARIRI.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

*The numbers in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English—

حكي الحارث بن همام قال عنيت هذا حكمت تدبيري
و عرفت قبيلي من دبيري - بان اصغي الي العظات . و الغي
الكلم المحفظات - لا تحلي بمحاسن الاخلاق - و تخلي مما
يسم بالاخلاق - ومازلت اخذ نفسي بهذا الادب . و اخمد به
جمرة الغضب . حتى صار التطبع في طباعا . و التكلف له هوى
مطاعا . فلما حللت بالري . و قد حللت حبي الغي . و عرفت
الحي من اللي . رايت بها ذات بكرة . زمرة في اثر زمرة . و هم
منتشرون انكشار الجراد . و مستنون استنان الجياد . ومتواصفون
و اعظا يقصدونه . و يحلون ابن سمعون دونه . فلم يتكاء دني
لاستماع المواعظ . واختبار الواعظ . ان اقاسي اللاغط . و احتمل
الضاغط . فاصحبت اصحاب المطواعة . و انحرطت في سلك
الجماعه . حتى افضينا الى ناد جمع الامير و المامور . وحشه
النبيه و المغمور . و في وسط هالته . و وسط اهلته . شيخ قد
تقوس و اقعنسس . و تقلنس و تطلس . و هو يصدع بوعظ
يشفي لصدور . و يلين الصخور . فسمعته يقول . و قد افتنت
به العقول . ابن ادم ما اغراك بما يغرّك . و اضراك بما يضرك
و الهجك بما يطغيك . و ابهجك بمن يطريك . تهني بما
يعنيك . و تهمل ما يعنيك . و تنزع في قوس تعديك .
و ترتدي بالحرص الذي يرديك - لا بالكفاف تقتنع . ولا من
الحرام تمتنع . و لا الاعظات تستمع . و لا بالوعيد ترتدع . دايك
ان تتقلب مع الاهواء . و تخبط خبط العشواء . و همك ان
تداب في الاحتراث . و تجمع التراث للوراث . يعجبك التكاثر
بما لديك . و لا تذكر مابين يديك . و تسعي ابدا لغاربك .

و لا تبالي الك ام عليك . اتظن ان ستترك سدي . و ان لا تحاسب غدي - ام تحسب ان الموت يقبل الرشا - او يميز بين الاسد و الرشا - كلا و الله لن يدفع المنون - مال و لا بنون و لاينفع اهل القبور - سوي العمل المبرور - فطوبي لمن سمع و وعي - و حقق ما ادعي - و نهي النفس عن الهوي - و علم ان الفائز من ارعوي - و ان ليس للانسان الا ما سعي - و ان سعيد سوف يري - ثم انشد انشاد و جل - بصوت زجل

لعمرک ما تغني المغاني و لا الغني
اذا سكن المثري الثرى و ثوابه
فجد في مراضي الله بالمال راضيا
بما تقتني من اجره و ثوابه
و بادر به صرف الزمان فانه
بمخلبه الا شغي يغول و نابه
ولا تأ من الدهر الخؤون و مكره
فكم خامل اخني عليه و نابه
و عاص هوي النفس الذي ما اطاعه
اخو ضلة الا هوى من عقابه
و حافظ علي تقوي الا له و خوفه
لتنجو مما يتقي من عقابه
ولا تله عن تذكار ذنبك و ابكه
بدمع يضاهي المزن حال مصابه
و مثل لعينيك الحمام و وقعه
و روعة ملقاه و مطعم صابه
و ان قضادي منزل الحي حفرة
سيترل لها مستنزلا عن قبابه
فواها لعبد ساءه سوء فعله

و ابدي التلا في قبل اغلاق بابه

قال فظل القوم بين عبرى يذرونها - و توبة يظهرونها - حتي كادت الشمس تزول - و الفريضة تعول - فلما خشعت الاصوات و التام الانصات - و استكنت العبرات و العبارات - استصرخ مستصرخ بالامير الحاضر - و جعل يجاد اليه من عامله الجائر و الامير صاغ الى خصمه - لاه عن كشف ظلمه - فلما يئس من روحه - استنهض الواعظ لنصحه - فنهض نهضة الشمير - و انشد معرضا بالامير *

(a.) What does the word Makamat signify? Show the process of its transition of meaning from the original root. Who was the first who wrote compositions of this? Does al Hariri allude to him and in what terms?

(b.) Write in Arabic a short account of al Hariri's life, mentioning the occasion of his composing the Makamat.

2. Comment on the proverb الحي من اللي and its various interpretations and of اعو من اللو Al Jawhari says of this latter 13

ان جعلت لواسما شددته فقلت قد اكثرت من اللو لان صروف المعاني و الاسمآء الناقصة اذا سيرت اسمآء تامة باد خال الالف و اللام عليها او باعرابها شدد ماهو منها علي حرفين لانه يزاد في اخرة حرف من جنسة فتدغم و تصرف الا الالف فانك تزيد عليها مثلها تقمدها لانها تنقلب عند التحريك لا جتماع الساكنين همزة فتقول كتبت لاء جيدة *

Explain this note.

a. What is the measure of فعل in ارعوي? Point it and show why the two infirm letters are not incorporated. Write its infinitive noun with diacritical points.

3. Translate into English— 23

فنزلت عن متن الركوبة - لا دآء المكتوبة - ثم حلت في صهوتها - و فررت عن شحوتها - و صرت لا اري اثرا الا قفوته - و لا نشزا الا علوته - و لا واديا الا جزعته - و لا راكبا الا استطلعته - و جدي مع ذلك يذهب هدرا - ولا يجد وردا

صدرا - الى ان حانت صكة عمي - و لفح هجير يذهل غيلان عن مي - و كان يوما اطول من ظل القناة - واحر من دمع المقلات - فايقنت اني ان لم استكن من الوقدة - و استجم بالرقدة - ادنفني اللغوب - و علقت بي شعوب - فعجت الى سرحة كثيفة الاغصان - و ريقة الافنان - لا غور تحتها الى المغيربان - فوالله ما استروح نفسي - و لا استراح فرسي - حتى نظرت الى سانح - في هيئة سائح - و هو ينتجع نجعتي و يشتد الى بقعتي - فكرهت انعياجه الى معاجي . و استعذت بالله من شركل مفاجي - ثم ترحيت ان يتصدي منشدا . او يتبدي مرشدا - فلما اقترب من سرحتي - و كاد يحل بساحتي - الفيته شيخنا السروجي متشحا بجرابه - و مضطغنا اهبة تجوابه - فانسني اذ ورد - و انساني ما شرد - ثم استوضحته من اين اثره - و كيف عجره و بجره - فانشد بديها - و لم يقل ايها *

قل لمستطاع دخيلة امري لك عندي كرامة و عزازة
انا ما بين جوب ارض فارض و سري في مفازة فمفازة
زادي الصيد و المطية نعلي و جهازي الجراب و العكازة
فاذا ماهبطت مصرا فبيتي غرفة الخان و النديم جزازة
ليس لي ما أسآء ان فات اواحذن ان حاول الزمان ابتزازة
غير اني ابيت خلوا من الهم و نفسي عن الاسي منحازة
ارقد الليل ملء جفني وقلبي بارد من حرارة و حزازة
لا ابالي من اى كاس تفوقت و لا ما حلاوة من مزازة
لا ولا استجيز ان اجعل الذ ل مجازا الى تسني اجازة
و اذا مطلب كسا حلة العا ر فبعدا لمن يروم نجازة
و متي اهتز للدناءة نكس عاف طبعي طباعة و اهتزازة
فالمنايا و لا الدنايا و خير من ركوب الخنا ركوب الجنازة

4. What was the purpose of al Hariri in writing this Makámat? Is there any way in the above extract to confirm your reply? 16

*a.* Explain the phrase حكّة عمي and the allusions in جدع قصير انفه . اطول من ظل القلاة . غيلان عن مي

*b.* Derive مقالات. What is its plural? Can you give an example of its use? What form of noun is مغيربان Give the meanings of عجر and بجر

*c.* What is the force of ف in انا ما بين جوب ارض فارض ? Quote other instances of a similar application of the particle. What is the plural of عكاز and its meaning?

5. You have ارقد الليل مل جعني From whence is this idea borrowed? Derive مزاز Give any other instances of elliptical phrases such as فلمنايا و الدنايا and explain the latter. 8

6. Hareth-bin Hammam is the reporter of Abu Zayd's adventures. Whence is this name said to be borrowed, and what do the words mean? 10

*a.* What is the metre of the above verses? Scan line 3. Of what variations is this metre susceptible?

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## ARABIC—ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

You are requested to choose any two or more of the following subjects:—

1. The political and religious condition of Arabia of the time of Muhammad's birth.
2. The causes of the speedy decline and corruption of the Arabic language from its original purity.
3. Examine and discuss the following statement of Ibu Khaldún. "It is a curious circumstance that the majority of the learned among the Muslims belonged to a foreign race: very few persons of Arabian descent having obtained distinction in the sciences connected with law or in those based upon human reason; and yet the promulgator of the law was an Arab, and the Koran the source of so many sciences, an Arabic book."
4. Write a brief account of the four Caliphs. Criticize their claims to the Succession and the objections (if any) raised against them.
5. Write an account of the sect of the Assassins.
6. Compare the claims of the Houses of Abbas and Umayyah to the Caliphate.
7. The rise and irruption of the Tartars to the period of the capture of Baghdad.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Examiner*—MR. M. J. WHITE, M. A.

1. (*a.*) Distinguish between productive and unproductive labour. (*b*) Upon what does the degree of productiveness depend? (*c*) Show how the labourer is affected by capital being sunk in new machinery or agricultural improvements. (*d*) State and criticize Adam Smith's enumeration of the advantages of the division of labour. Mention any important advantages he omits. What are the limits to division of labour?

2. State the principles on which the institution of private property rests, and apply these (*a*) to the power of bequest (*b*) to property in land. State and discuss the objections to Communism.

3. (*a*) What are the advantages of the use of Money as compared with Barter? (*b*) Why are the precious metals best fitted for the purposes of a Circulating Medium? (*c*) Upon what does the Value of Money depend? (*d*) Are banknotes money? (*e*) State and illustrate the effects of an inconvertible paper currency.

4. (*a*) Enumerate and explain Adam Smith's four fundamental maxims with regard to taxation. (*b*) What are the arguments for and against direct taxation? (*c*) What are the effects produced on international exchange by duties on exports and imports?

5. Explain the law of diminishing return which regulates the productiveness of agricultural and mining industry. Show what agency is in habitual antagonism to this law.

6. Discuss briefly *any two* of the following questions:

(*a.*) Is it not impolitic on the part of England to permit foreign countries, which impose protective duties on her products, to send their goods freely to her markets?

(*b.*) Are commercial treaties expedient?

(*c.*) Are the Americans and British colonists who oppose the immigration of Chinese labourers justified in doing so?

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## HISTORY.

*Examiner*—MR. M. J. WHITE, M. A.

*Guizot, Hallam, Taylor.*

1. Define Civilization. What are the two main elements of which it is composed? Show how these act and re-act on each other. Give a comparative sketch of the development of these two elements in England and in the leading continental states. What is the special characteristic of modern European civilization as distinguished from that of ancient times? Illustrate. Show how this characteristic has been more marked in the case of England than in that of any other country, and how it has exerted a strong influence on the national character.

2. Give an analysis of the Feudal system in its essential elements. How did this system affect the free, the monarchical, and the aristocratic institutions which preceded it? Explain how it naturally gave rise to Chivalry. What were the good principles in the Feudal

system that were favourable to right and liberty? Why did these fail to save the Feudal Society from disorganization? What was there in the very nature of Feudalism that made the writers at the close of the 18th century unable to appreciate its merits?

3 Give a short account of the enfranchisement of the burghs in the twelfth century and mention its social and political results. How did the struggle of the burghers against the Feudal aristocracy differ from that between the plebeians and the patricians of Rome? In what respects did the Roman municipality differ from the borough of the Middle Ages? How did this difference affect the character of the citizens? Why did the boroughs of France rapidly decay from the 11th to the 14th century, while those of Italy gradually increased in power and importance?

4. Give a sketch of the state of Europe in the 15th century, showing that there was then a centralizing tendency towards national unity. What great changes, moral and intellectual, were then paving the way for the revolutions of the following century?

5. Why may the period from the accession of Henry VII to the death of George II be considered an epoch in the Constitutional History of England? Describe the state of the country, as regards taxation and liberty of the subject, during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. What proofs did the Parliaments of those two reigns give of their servility? Why was Henry VIII not unpopular notwithstanding his cruelty and tyranny? To what extent did the Parliament, and more especially the Commons, recover its independent power in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary? The plea is put forward on behalf of Elizabeth that she neither persecuted Papists nor Puritans as such, but that her severe measures towards them were dictated by political necessity. How far does this agree with the facts of the case?

6. Mention the principal statutory measures passed by the Long Parliament, and show how these restored and consolidated the fabric of the Constitution. Enumerate and discuss the Constitutional questions connected with the following acts of the same Parliament, and state whether or no Hallam is just in his strictures upon those acts; the impeachment of Strafford; the demand that Parliament should have the command of the Militia; the Parliament staking its cause on the contingencies of a Civil War; the trial and execution of Charles.

7. What gave rise to a renewed jealousy of the power of the Crown, or rather of the Ministers, during the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole? What were the changes in the Constitution whereon it was founded?

8. Mention some of the independent sources of information, by a reference to which we are enabled to test the truth of the principal statements made by ancient historians. Give examples of the application of these tests.

9. State and explain a few of the common principles of evidence which are applicable to questions of the genuineness and authenticity of ancient records.

## HISTORY.

*Examiner*—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. Characterise the domestic policy of Charles II, and illustrate it in detail from his treatment of the various religious parties in England. Give Burnet's estimate of his character, and compare it with that formed by Macaulay. Summarise the causes of his ultimate unpopularity.

2. Give Burnet's account of the constitution of Scotland at the Restoration, what changes were introduced into it by Charles II, and in what respects did he alter the relation between England and Scotland? Sketch the career of Archbishop Sharp, and describe in general terms the condition of Scotland under Charles II.

3. Explain fully the political relations between England, Holland and France during the reign of Charles II; criticize the foreign policy of Charles, and show its connexion with his domestic policy. How did the Triple alliance effect the position of England among the nations of Europe? Point out the faults of Clarendon's administration.

4. Give an account of the Cabal Administration. Review the administration of Danby, and discuss the constitutional questions involved in his impeachment.

5. Give a critical account of the Popish Plot, and explain fully its effects on the nation and on Parliament. Trace the course of the discussions which resulted in establishing the Protestant succession as a principle of the Constitution.

6. Explain what steps were taken in the reign of Charles II to secure the liberty of the subject. How far was the work of the Long Parliament undone after the Restoration? Give a full account of the Rye-House Plot and the prosecutions to which it gave rise.

7. Explain the origin of the standing army of England. Describe the condition of the army and the navy in 1685; and give an account of the condition of the common people at that date.

8. Describe the foreign policy of James II; and give an account of the rebellion of Monmouth.

9. Trace the course of events which resulted in the invitation to William of Orange to defend the liberties of England. Explain fully the prerogatives claimed by James II, and discuss the validity of his claims. State summarily the advantages which England obtained from the Revolution.

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## HISTORY.

*Examiner*—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. Give a critical estimate of Whitelock's *Memorials* and Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, illustrating your remarks from the period previous to the outbreak of the civil war. Discuss the historical value of Burnet's *History of My Own Times*.

2 Investigate the charges against Strafford; criticise the action

of Charles and the Parliament with regard to him; and give Macaulay's estimate of his character and influence

3. Give an account of the proceedings of the Long Parliament from the death of Strafford to the battle of Edgehill, and determine how far they were justified by the constitution or by the circumstances of the time. How do you account for the change in the fortunes of the Parliamentary army at, and subsequently to, the battle of Naseby?

4. Trace, after Russell, the history of religious parties in England from the outbreak of the civil war to the death of Charles I; and indicate the political influence of each and its relation to the execution of the king. Discuss this event as a measure of political expediency, and give a summary of the views of Milton with regard to it.

5. Summarise Carlyle's account of the Second Protectorate Parliament, and review the evidence as to the real character and object of the Protector's policy. Explain the difficulties with which Cromwell had to contend before that date in England, and sketch briefly his Irish policy.

6. Give an account of the Protector's foreign policy; review the career of Condé, and explain fully its relation to the history of England. Mention the most important events in the War of the Fronde.

7. Trace the history of political relations between England and Scotland from the death of Charles I to the death of Cromwell. Give an account of the events that led up to the Restoration, and explain as fully as you can the change in the temper of the English people.

8. Write a note on the history of science and polite literature in England from the accession of James I to the Restoration, and name the more important continental authors during the same period.

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## HISTORY.

*Examiner*—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. Explain fully the origin and signification of the doctrine of the divine right of kings; discuss its legitimacy; and show how far it was recognised by the constitution of England under the Stuarts. Trace the influence of the doctrine on the relations between James I and the Puritans; and show how Puritanism helped the cause of constitutional liberty.

2. State precisely the political relations between England and Scotland under James I; and describe his attempts to draw the two countries into a closer union, and explain why they failed. Describe the Irish policy of James I and Charles I, and give an estimate of the results.

3. Criticise the foreign policy of James I; compare it with that of Elizabeth; and explain fully why England lost influence among the nations of Europe. Explain the constitutional questions at issue between James I and Parliament with regard to his foreign policy.

4. Discuss the conduct of James I in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury, and his treatment of Sir Walter Raleigh. Give an account of the impeachment of Lord Bacon, and an estimate of his position in the history of English literature. Characterise the morality of the court of James I.

5. Give an outline of the discussion with regard to monopolies in the time of James I; explain what use he made of them and what right he had to grant them; and show how he tried to encourage English enterprise abroad.

6 Explain and discuss the financial measures adopted by Charles I after the dissolution of his Third Parliament; describe and characterise the ecclesiastical policy of Laud; and trace briefly the relations between the Crown and the People to 1640. Give an account of the trial of Hampden.

7 Determine the true character of the Scottish rising; give an outline of the events connected with it; and explain how it influenced the course of events in England. Discuss the action of the Scots in surrendering Charles I to the Parliament.

8. Discuss the jurisdiction and describe the operation of the courts of Star Chamber and High Commission in the time of Charles I, with illustrative cases. How and when were these courts abolished?

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## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

The special advantages enjoyed by the English people, as compared with the nations of the Continent, in their struggle against absolute power in the 17th century;

*or*

The character of Cromwell as a General, a Statesman, and a Patriot.

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## MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. Thomson.

1. In what respects does the Science of Mind seem to you to have been advanced by recent Physiological investigations?

2. In what different senses is the expression, "Relativity of Human knowledge" employed? It has been said, 'Two objects are the smallest number required to constitute consciousness and they do so by comparison,' but to this the following objection has been raised, 'In order to such a comparison there is memory, and memory in recalling, say a sensation, must bring it up prior to comparison. Consequently our first knowledge does not arise from comparison but is the condition of comparison.'

Examine these two views and defend the one you consider the more correct.

3. Memory has been regarded (*a*) as an idea formed in a particular way; (*b*) as a faculty; (*c*) as a weakness. Give a concise exposition of each of these views.

4. The 1st paragraph of chap. VIII Book II. of Locke's Essay runs thus:—

"Concerning the simple ideas of sensation, it is to be considered whatsoever is so constituted in nature as to be able, by affecting our senses, to cause any perception in the mind, doth thereby produce in the understanding a simple idea, which, whatever be the external cause of it, when it comes to be taken notice of by our discerning faculty, it is by the mind looked on and considered there to be a real positive idea in the understanding as much as any other whatsoever, though, perhaps, the cause of it be but a privation of the subject."

Carefully re-write this passage in language such as would be used by a Psychologist of the present day, and add such notes as may be required to make the meaning clear.

5. What is the exact purport of the controversy as to the Origin of Knowledge? Mention some of the views at present held on the subject.

6. Kant held that—The pure and rational idea of space does not come from experience but on the contrary is the condition of all experience. On what grounds does he maintain this view, and how far does the idea of space precede that of body (*a*) logically and (*b*) chronologically?

7. Have we any Emotions that cannot be said to be either Pleasures or Pains? If so, how do you define the term Emotions?

8. What are the chief theories that have been advanced respecting the nature of the Beautiful?

9. To what extent do you consider it probable that the doctrine of Evolution will reconcile the views of the Intuitionists with those of the Experientialists?

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## MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. What are the mental phenomena or facts with which the Science of Ethics specially deals? Give their distinctive characteristics, and classify them so as to shew their relations to each other. Distinguish the Psychology of Ethics from the Metaphysic of Ethics, and summarize the chief problems of the Science as a whole.

2. Shew how the Epicurean and the Stoical systems solved the chief ethical questions; and point out their respective excellences and defects in the light of subsequent speculation.

3. "In whichever way we look at the matter, morality is based on Feeling, not on Reason; though Reason alone is competent to trace out the effects of our actions and thereby dictate conduct."

Discuss the question thus raised regarding the foundation of Morals, referring critically to the chief modern theories.

4. Point out the place of a Theory of Virtue in an Ethical system, and give the views of Cudworth, Clark, Butler and Hume regarding the foundation of Virtue.—Reproduce Aristotle's definition of Virtue and test it by reference to each of "the Cardinal Virtues."

5. Shew how the Intuitionists and the Associationists respectively account for the sense of moral obligation, and how it is related to particular Duties and Rights. Illustrate your statements, and comment on Butler's view that "every being endowed with Reason and conscious of Right and Wrong is, as such, necessarily a law to himself."

6. Discuss the following reasoning: "Man is a necessary agent, because all his actions have a beginning. For whatever has a beginning must have a cause, and every cause is a necessary cause. Liberty, therefore, or a power to act or not to act, to do this or another thing under the same causes, is an impossibility and atheistical."

Give reasons for or against the assertion, that "the supposed opposition between Free-Will and Necessity turns out to be a mere verbal dispute."

7. State and estimate the argument for Immortality drawn from the moral nature and constitution of man.—How did Plato, Butler and Kant develope the argument?

8. In the light of Psychology, Ethics, and the Philosophy of History, write a short explanatory and critical paper on the following Aphorism:

"Man's intellectual progress consists in the Idealization of facts, Man's moral progress consists in the Realization of Ideas."

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## LOGIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. Thomson.

1. Logic has been defined as the Art of Reasoning. But to this the following objection has been raised, "There is no more an Art of Reasoning than there is an art of Breathing or Digesting. But so little is this understood that even thoughtful writers will be found declaring that we must learn how to reason, as we learn how to fence or swim." Examine this doctrine.

2. Distinguish Subjective from Objective Necessity and show the bearing of each on the Science of Logic.

3. "Definition is nothing but making any one understand what idea the given word stands for." Examine this account of Definition.

4. To what extent is the question whether "new truths" can be obtained by pure logic merely verbal; and to what extent does it involve fundamental differences of opinion?

5. How are real Inductions to be distinguished from (*a*) Simple Colligations of Facts and (*b*) current opinions which seem to be supported by facts?

6. What is meant by a Law of nature and when is a Law of nature said to be explained?

7. Point out the imperfections characteristic of the Method of Agreement and show how they may be so reduced as practically to disappear; show also that this method is better adapted for discovering causes than effects.

8. Give three or four of the Schemes that have been proposed for the classification of the sciences. Which of them do you consider most satisfactory and why?

9. In the Sciences of Classification whether do you consider the groups to be given by types or by definitions? Give the reasons for your preference. What are the objects and the advantages of natural and artificial classification respectively?

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## HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. Many critics hold that the ten books of the Nicomachean Ethics could not have been all written by Aristotle. State and criticize the reasons given for this opinion.

2. Give an outline of Epicurus's doctrine of "The greatest good." Mention the chief systems, substantially the same, that have been advocated during the last two centuries.

3. What are the most remarkable points in the Method of Des Cartes? Estimate its influence on the philosophy of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries.

4. Trace the development of the Sceptical Philosophy from Des Cartes to Hume. How was this Scepticism met by Reid and Kant respectively?

5. Discuss the relation of Positivism either (*a*) to the Philosophy of Hume or (*b*) to that of Fichte and Schelling.

6. Describe the chief attempts that have been made to establish a Criterion of Truth from Des Cartes to the present time.

7. Notice the most important works on Inductive Logic that have appeared since the time of Bacon, and mention what improvements in the science have been introduced by each.

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## NATURAL THEOLOGY.

*Examiner*—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. "Natural Theology is a Science falsely so called. It seeks to weigh the Infinite in the balance of the Finite. It is to the Scientific man a delusion, to the religious man a snare."

Discuss the objections thus indicated, to the possibility of a Science of Religion from the standpoints of scientific method and religious feeling. Give your own view of the relations of Natural Theology to Philosophy, History, and Science.

2. "The eighteenth century was the Golden age of Natural Theology." Illustrate this statement by an account of the relevant Literature. Point out the causes of the origin and progress of rational Theology by reference generally to the history of Religion and of free thought. Explain the following terms: Rationalism, Mysticism, Fetichism, Henotheism, Euhemerism, Agnosticism.

3. Analyse the religious Consciousness, and discuss its relations to Cognition, Feeling and Will. Refer to the views of Epicurus, Cicero, Hume, Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach and Schleiermacher.

4. State concisely the principal proofs that have been advanced for the existence of God. Give a brief history of each; and examine their logical relations to each other.

Comment critically upon the following statements: (1) "A God that were capable of proof would be no God, for the ground of proof must always be higher than that which is to be proved," (2) "The various theistic arguments are but stages in a single rational process, parts of one comprehensive argument." (3) "The evidences or proofs of God's existence are countless."

5. Give a summary of Kant's "Critique of all Theology based upon speculative principles of Reason." Shew how the Kantian principle has been applied by Hamilton, Mansel and Herbert Spencer, and how it has been variously redargued.

6. Criticise the views of Bacon, Hume and Kant regarding the Teleological argument; and consider how the validity of its principle or application has been affected by recent scientific discovery.

7. Give a sketch of Hindu Pantheism and compare it with the systems of Spinoza and Fichte. Criticise the principle of Pantheism in its intellectual and ethical relations. Consider whether personality can be rationally attributed to God without falling into Anthropomorphism.

8 Give some account of the Pessimism of Schopenhauer and compare it with Buddhism. Review some of the attempts to reconcile the origin and permission of evil with the absolute sovereignty and goodness of God.

Comment upon the question: "What kind of an absolute Being is that which does not contain in itself all that is actual, even evil itself?"

9. State in outline the characteristic methods and doctrines of contemporary Theism, speculative and empirical, (as in Rothe, Ulrici, Max Muller, Flint, Caird), and review these two propositions: (1) "No religious progress is possible beyond Theism," (2) "History proves mere Theism insufficient."

## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER, M. A.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by the differential co-efficient of the function of a variable; and shew that if for a finite value of the variable any function becomes infinite, so also does the differential co-efficient of that function; but that this is not necessarily the case when the function becomes infinite for infinite values of the variable.

Shew how to differentiate a function of a function and find the differential co-efficients of $\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$ and of $\log \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$.

2. Prove that $\frac{f(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{f'(\theta x)}{F'(\theta x)}$ where $\theta$ lies between 0 and 1 with certain limitations and deduce Maclaurin's theorem.

3. If $f(x)$ be a continuous function of $x$, shew how to determine the values of $x$ which render $f(x)$ a maximum or minimum.

Find a point on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ such that the area of the triangle included between the normal and the principal axes may be a maximum.

4. Shew how to find the polar equation to the tangent of a curve; and find the value of the polar subtangent of any point in terms of its coordinates.

Find the locus of the extremity of the polar subtangent of the curve whose equation is $r = \dfrac{1 + \tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{m + n\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}$

5. Find the equation to the envelope of the perpendiculars to the successive focal radii of a parabola drawn through the extremity of those radii.

6. Integrate the following expressions with regard to $x$:

$$\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(h+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}},\ \sec^3 x,\ x\,(a^3 - x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

7. Shew that if $f(x) = f(2a - x)$ for all values of $x$ comprised between 0 and $a$, then $\int_0^{2a} f(x)\,dx = 2\int_0^a f(x)\,dx$; and if $f(2a - x) = -f(x)$, then $\int_0^{2a} f(x)\,dx = 0$.

Prove that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^5 x dx = \frac{1}{4}(\log 2 - \frac{1}{2})$ and that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^n)} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}$$

8. The equation to a curve is $ax = y^2 - 2a^2 \log \frac{y}{a} - a^2$. Shew that the length of the arc measured from $(0, a)$ is $\frac{2y^2}{a} - x - 2a$.

9. Shew how to find the angle between two straight lines whose equations are given; and prove that the two straight lines determined by the equations

$$x + y + z = 0, \quad \frac{yz}{b-c} + \frac{xz}{c-a} + \frac{xy}{a-b} = 0,$$

are inclined to each other at an angle of sixty degrees.

10. An ellipsoid whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ is cut by a plane whose equation is $lx + my + nz = p$: shew how the area and principal axes of the section may be determined.

11. Shew that beside the cone and cylinder the only surfaces of the second degree which admit of rectilinear generators are the hyperboloid of one sheet and the hyperbolic paraboloid. Two generators of the hyperboloid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ drawn through a point O intersect the principal elliptic section in points P, P′ at the ends of conjugate diameters: prove that $O P^2 + O P'^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2$.

12. Shew how to find the principal radii of curvature at any point on a surface and investigate the conditions which must be fulfilled in order that the point may be an umbilicus.

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## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER, M. A.

1. Prove that the locus of the vertices of an equilateral triangle described about the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is given by the equation $4(b^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2 - a^2 b^2) = 3(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - b^2)^2$.

2. The sides CA, AB of the triangle of reference are divided in P, Q so that CP . PA : AQ : QB. Show that the locus of the intersection of BP and CQ is an ellipse.

3. Prove that $F\left\{f(x)\right\}$ is always a maximum or minimum when $f(x)$ is so; but that if $a$ be the maximum or minimum value of $f(x)$, $F(a)$ is not a maximum or minimum value of $F(x)$.

4. All curves represented by the equation $\frac{x^{n+1}}{a} + \frac{y^{n+1}}{b} = \left(\frac{ab}{a+b}\right)^n$ for different values of $n$ touch each other at the point for which $x = y = \frac{ab}{a+b}$; and the radius of curvature is $\frac{(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{n(a+b)^2}$.

5. Trace the curve whose equation is $x = 2a \sin\frac{y}{x}$ and prove that the area of each loop is $\pi a^2$.

6. The lemniscate $\gamma^2 = c^2 \cos 2\theta$ revolves about a tangent at the pole: prove that the volume of revolution $= \frac{\pi^2 c^3}{4}$.

7. If a plane be drawn through the straight lines $\frac{x}{c} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$, the two straight lines in which it intersects the curve whose equation is $(B-C)yz(mz-ny) + (C-A)zx(nx-cz) + (A-B)xy(ly-mx) = 0$ will be at right angles to each other.

8. The surfaces whose equations are

$$\frac{x^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_1^2} = \frac{2z}{c_1}, \quad \frac{x^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_2^2} = \frac{2z}{c_2}, \quad \frac{x^2}{a_3^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_3^2} = \frac{2z}{c_3},$$

will have a common tangent plane if $\begin{vmatrix} a_1^2, & a_2^2, & a_3^2 \\ b_1^2, & b_2^2, & b_3^2 \\ c_1, & c_2, & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

9. The catenary whose equation is $S = c\tan\phi$ is described under the action of an accelerating force whose direction at any point makes an angle $\phi$ with the normal on the side towards the vertex: prove that the acceleration varies inversely as the cube of the distance from the directrix.

10. A particle is describing a circle under the action of a constant force in the centre; the force is suddenly increased to ten times its former magnitude: prove that the next apsidal distance is one-fourth of the radius of the circle.

11. If the sides of a spherical triangle be together equal to half a given circle, and each of its angles be externally bisected by arcs of

great circles prove that each side of the spherical triangle thus formed will be a quadrant.

12. Calculate the sun's distance in miles, his parallax being 8. 9.′

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Show how to find the term involving $apbqcr$ ..... in the expansion of $(a + b + c + \ldots\ldots)^m$. Find the coefficient of $x^{18}$ in $(1 + x^5 + x^6 + x^9)^4$.

2. Prove that—

$$n^{n+1} - n(n-1)^{n+1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\,2}(n-1)^{n-1} - \ldots\ldots = \frac{\pi}{2}\underline{|n+1}$$

3. If $S_1$, $S_2$, $S_3$ be the sums of the first, second, and third powers respectively of all the numbers less than a given number N and prime to it, prove that $S_1 N^2 - 3 S_2 N + 2 S_3 = 0$.

4. If O be the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle ABC of perimeter S, and D, E, F, the centres of the circles circumscribing the triangles OBC, OCA, OAB, respectively, prove that the area of the triangle DEF $= \frac{SR}{2}$, and the radius of the circle circumscribing it $= R$, where R is the radius of the circle circumscribing the original triangle.

5. Resolve $x^n - 1$ into factors, $n$ being an odd integer.

6. Obtain the following expressions for the value of $\pi$:—

(i) $$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3\cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 2^7} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3\cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 3^5} - \frac{1}{7\,3^7} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

(ii) $$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

7. If any group consisting of an odd number of terms is deficient in an equation, show what may be inferred as to the number of imaginary roots of the equation. What can you infer by inspection as to the number of imaginary roots of $x^9 - 5x^6 + 2x^2 + 1 = 0$, and $x^{2n} - x^{n+1} + x^{n-4} + 1 = 0$?

8. If $n$ is a prime number and $a$ any root of the equation $x^n - 1 = 0$ except unity, then all the roots of the equation will be furnished by the series $a, a^2, a^3, \ldots\ldots, a^n$.

9. State Newton's method of approximating to the numerical value of a root of an equation, and give a geometrical proof of Fourier's rule for conducting Newton's approximation

10. Find the equation to the asymptotes of the curve of the second degree given by the equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, and hence deduce the condition that this should represent a rectangular hyperbola.

Two lines are drawn through the origin parallel to the asymptotes of the above curve: find the equation to the line joining the points in which they cut the curve.

11. If $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$ be the polar equation to a conic, find the polar equation to the chord joining the points whose angular co-ordinates are $\alpha + \beta$, $\alpha - \beta$.

Hence deduce the equation to the tangent at the point whose angular co-ordinate is $\alpha$

12. Find equations to determine the foci of the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + cy^2 = d$$

when the axes are oblique.

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## ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. BOUTFLOWER, M. A.

1. Determine the conditions under which the general equation of the second degree in trilinear coordinates represents a circle.

2. Investigate the equation to a conic section inscribed in the triangle of reference.

The equation to the ellipse which touches the sides of the triangle of reference at the points where they are met by the bisectors of the opposite angles $\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\gamma} = 0$.

3. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force varying inversely as the $n^{th}$ power of the distance of the particle from a fixed point in that line: determine the motion.

4. A particle moves along a curve: investigate formulæ for its accelerations along the tangent and normal at any instant.

An equiangular spiral is described by a point with constant acceleration in a direction making an angle $\phi$ with the normal; prove that

$$\sin\phi\,\frac{d^2\phi}{d\theta^2} = 2\sin\phi + \cot\alpha\cos\phi,$$

$\alpha$ being the angle of the spiral.

5. A particle describes an elliptic orbit; prove that the sum of the ratios of its angular velocities at the ends of a chord through one focus about this focus to its contemporaneous angular velocities, respectively, about the other focus is constant.

6. A particle moving in a resisting medium is acted on by a force whose direction is constantly parallel to a fixed line: find the resistance that a given curve may be described.

A heavy particle falls down the arc of a smooth cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards in a medium whose resistance is mass + (velocity)$^2$ ÷ $2c$, its distance along the arc from the vertex being initially $c$, prove that the time to the cusp will be $\sqrt{\frac{8a}{g}\left(\frac{4a}{c}-1\right)}$

where $2a$ is the length of the axis.

7. Shew how the motion of an incompressible fluid in a tube of small section may be determined.

Find approximately the time in which all the air will escape through a very small hole at the top of a diving bell at a given depth below the surface of the water.

8. Prove the formulæ known as Napier's analogies.

9. Investigate an expression for the angular radius of the circle described about a spherical triangle.

Prove that the tangent of the angular radius of the circle described about an equilateral triangle is twice the tangent of the angular radius of the circle inscribed in the same triangle.

10. Shew that if the azimuth of a Star at its rising be equal to the N. P. D. of the Sun at 6 A. M. to a spectator in 45° North Latitude, the declination of the star will be equal to the altitude of the Sun and the hour angle of the Star to the South azimuth of the Sun.

11. Having given the R. A. and N. P. D. of a Star, shew how to determine its geocentric latitude and longitude.

12. Shew how to find the time, magnitude and duration of a lunar eclipse.

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## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. If any number of forces act on a rigid body in any direction find the condition that they may have a single resultant, and the equation of the straight line along which this acts.

2. Investigate formulæ for determining the centre of gravity of any given surface.

Find the centre of gravity of the portion of a spherical surface between two parallel planes, and hence deduce the centre of gravity of the surface of the eighth part of a sphere.

3. Find the equations of equilibrium of a flexible string acted on by any forces.

A heavy chain of which the density at any point varies as $\sin^2\phi$, where $\phi$ is the angle the tangent at that point makes with the horizon, hangs suspended from two points: find the intrinsic equation of the curve in which it hangs.

4. If the particles of a homogeneous sphere attract each other according to the law of inverse squares, prove that a particle inside

the sphere will be attracted to the centre with a force which varies as the distance from the centre.

5. In a fluid at rest under the action of forces such that $X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz$ is a perfect differential, where X, Y, Z, are the rectangular components of the external forces acting on the fluid at the point $x, y, z$, prove that the surfaces of equal pressure, the surfaces of equal density, and the surfaces of equal potential are all the same surfaces.

6. A cylinder containing liquid is made to rotate about its axis which is vertical: prove that the surface of the liquid assumes the form of a paraboloid of revolution.

If initially a heavy piston of known weight which just fits the cylinder rests on the liquid, find the height to which it will rise when the cylinder rotates with a given angular velocity.

*7. In a flexible surface in equilibrium under the action of fluid pressures, prove that the tangential tensions of the surface in any two directions at right angles to each other are the same, and that there are two directions at right angles to each other for which the tangential tension vanishes.

8. Explain the physical meaning of the equation of Continuity in Hydrodynamics, and obtain it in the form—

$$\frac{d}{dt}(k\rho) + \frac{d}{ds}(k\rho v) = 0,$$

where $ds$ is an arc of the line of motion at any point, $k$ the area of a small section perpendicular to the line of motion, $\rho$ the density at this section, $v$ the velocity.

9. Rays of light diverge from a point S: find a surface which will refract them accurately to another point H.

What does this become when (i) S moves to infinity (ii) H moves to infinity?

10. Define the "Least Circle of Aberration" after direct reflexion or refraction at a plane or spherical surface, and find its position and dimensions.

Prove that it is a circle on the caustic surface.

11. Define the "dispersive power" of a medium, and shew that if a pencil of light passes centrically with small obliquity through two thin lenses in contact, the condition of achromatism is

$$\frac{A_1}{f_1} + \frac{A_2}{f_2} = 0,$$

where $A_1$, $A_2$, are the dispersive powers of the two media for the two colours for which the combination is achromatic, $f_1$, $f_2$, the focal lengths of the two lenses.

12. What is meant by the "ragged edge" of the field of view in a telescope? In the Astronomical telescope, find the angular breadth of the field of view, and of the ragged edge.

## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner*—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. If $x = m \tan (z - nx)$, where $n$ is small compared with $z$, prove that $x = \dfrac{m \sin 2z}{2\ mn + \cos 2z}$ approximately.

2. If $x(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + x_1(aa_1 + bb_1 + cc_1) + aa_2 + bb_2 + cc_2 = 0$ & $x(a_1 a + b_1 b + c_1 c) + x_1(a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2) + a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2 = 0$ find $(ax + a_1 x_1 + a_2)^2 + (bx + b_1 x_1 + b_2)^2 + (cx\ c_1 x_1 + c_2)^2$, in terms of $a, b, c, a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, c_2$.

3. Given the circumscribed and inscribed circles of a triangle, find the locus of the centres of the escribed circles.

4. If $\tan\theta + \tan\phi + \tan\psi = 1 + \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\tan\theta \tan\phi + \tan\phi \tan\psi + \tan\psi \tan\theta = 1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan\theta \tan\phi \tan\psi = 1,$$

find $\theta_1\ \phi_1\ \psi$.

5. Prove that the locus of the middle points of all chords of an ellipse which pass through a fixed point is an ellipse, and find the magnitude and position of its axes in terms of the coordinates of the fixed point.

6. Within the evolute of an ellipse, a similar ellipse is inscribed, and within its evolute a similar ellipse, and so on to infinity: prove that the sum of the areas of all these ellipses $= \dfrac{\pi(a^2 + b^2)}{4ab}$, where $a$, $b$, are the semi-axes of the original ellipse.

7. Three uniform beams AB, BC, CD of the same material and thickness and of lengths $a$, $2a$, $a$, respectively are connected by hinges at B and C and rest on a perfectly smooth sphere of radius $2a$, so that the middle point of BC, and the ends A, D are in contact with the sphere; find the pressures at the middle point of BC and at A, D, in terms of the weight of the beams.

8. Three equal cylinders are placed vertically in contact on a rough horizontal plane, sufficiently rough to prevent sliding; find how much water must be poured into the space between the cylinders in order to disturb the equilibrium.

9. A hollow cylinder is filled with inelastic fluid, and made to revolve about a vertical axis attached to the centre of its upper surface with a velocity sufficient to retain it at the same inclination, $a$, to the axis: find at what point of the face a hole may be bored without loss of any fluid.

10. If the earth, supposed spherical, were covered to a depth $h$ with water, $h$ being small compared with the earth's radius, show that the height to which a person must be raised above the surface of the water in order to see as far below the horizon as when he was on the surface of the earth is $\dfrac{h^2}{2r(\mu - 1)}$ nearly, $\mu$ being index of refraction for water.

## INDUCTIVE LOGIC.

*Examiner*—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. It is said there are three ways of explaining laws, give illustrations of each.

2. It is desired to ascertain whether Alcohol is injurious to man. It is conceded that the substance is widely diffused in nature. Describe the application to this question of the four experimental methods, or of those which you consider appropriate.

3. Discuss the statements "Metaphor is no argument." Nothing is that errs from law." "This may be very well in theory but it will not do in practice."

4. On what kind and degree of evidence should we properly believe that a change of moon brings change of weather.

5. Approximate generalisations may be self-corroborative or self-infirmative; Illustrate this statement.

6. Shew by examples that a word is like a living being through which passes a continual flow of material. It slowly absorbs new meanings and discards old ones.

7. Consider one only of following theses:

*a.* The rudest forms of speech must have served to express a man's idea to himself, before they expressed it to his neighbour.

*b.* Man is distinguished from all other animals by the extent of his obligations to society.

*c.* Freewill is the property possessed by an Ego of initiating motion in opposition, if need be, to the sum total of the forces which the Non-Ego is bringing to bear upon it,

8. Discuss one only of the following statements:

*d.* The preparation of mould by worms partly illustrates the formation of the earth's present surface by slow forces at work through vast periods.

*e.* The heat given out by animals is large and naturally variable while that from plants is properly more constant and is generally insensible.

*f.* In modern states wealth is transferred from place to place without a simultaneous movement of material. Force also may now be transferred, and in fact we may picture to ourselves an Electric Clearing House.

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## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—DR. MURRAY THOMSON

1. What is isomorphism? Explain how it may assist in the determination of the combining weight of an element or a compound? 8

2. Explain by symbols the precipitation which takes place when water in excess is added to a neutral solution of Bismuth and a similar solution of Antimony. What re-agent being present will entirely prevent the precipitation of the one metal but not of the other? 10

3. How many grammes of Iron Sulphide are required to yield the Hydric Sulphide necessary to precipitate all the copper from 10 grammes of Anhydrous Cupric Sulphate. 10

4. Explain the action of a mixture of strong Sulphuric and Nitric Acids on Cotton Wool. Give the name and composition of the substance produced. Name another Nitryte substitution prosimilar to that obtained from Cotton? In what form is this latter product usually employed. 10

5 Describe the process by which Ethyl Alcohol may be obtained by the synthesis of its elements. 12

6 Name the alkaloids contained in opium which of these do not dissolve out when the drug is treated with water. 10

7. How is Formic Acid obtained from Carbonic Oxide? From 100 litres of this gas measured at 0° C and 760 mm., how many grammes of Formic Acid may be obtained? 12

8. The Silver salts of two Fatty acids yield on analysis 63·9 and 64·7 per cent. of silver what are the names and formulæ of the acids? 8

9. How would you proceed to analyse the minerals Felspar and Barite? 10

10. Give some account of the Phlogiston theory. By whose experiments was the theory finally upset, also name two authors almost contemporary with the inventors of the theory whose experiments were enough to prove that the theory was untenable. 10

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## HEAT.

*Examiner*—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. A thermometer is incompletely immersed in a liquid and indicates 80° C. The zero graduation is in the surface of the liquid and the mercury above the liquid is assumed to be at 0° C. Determine the true temperature of the liquid. The coefficient of apparent expansion of Mercury is given as $\frac{1}{6480}$.

2. A kilogram of steam at 100° C. when mixed with 8 kilograms of ice at 0° C. will produce 9 kilograms of water at 0° C. If however the latent heat of water were half a degree less and that of steam one degree more, a kilogram of steam at 100° C. would, with 3 kilograms of ice at 0° C. produce 4 kilograms of water at 100° C. Determine the two latent heats.

3. The tension of saturated steam at 60° C. is 148·791, while that at 65° C. is 186·945 mm It is required approximately to ascertain the temperature at which a given mass of saturated steam occupies four times the volume which an equal mass of saturated steam at 100° C. would occupy.

4. A perfect gas is initially at a given volume and temperature. It is brought into a different volume and temperature. Would the above data be sufficient to determine the heat emitted or absorbed? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Indicate the construction of any thermometer which, while small, shall be exceedingly delicate—excluding those in which electric currents are employed.

6. An air-pump can exhaust gas from a vessel till the residual tension is $a$ mm. There is in the vessel initially dry air at a tension $h$ mm Aqueous vapour, at a temperature which is kept constant throughout the following processes, is allowed to distil into the vessel before the pump is worked. The vapour tension is $\beta$ mm corresponding to the constant temperature. The vessel is now repeatedly exhausted as far as possible, no vapour being admitted during one process, but vapour being allowed to enter at the conclusion of each process. Shew that after $n$ exhaustions the dry air in the vessel has a tension

$$\frac{an}{\frac{a^n - \beta^n}{a - \beta} + \frac{\beta^n}{h}}.$$

7. Indicate the method of solving the following problem, using letters to denote any necessary experimental constants. A kilogram of dry air is at vol $V_1$ and temperature $T_1$. Another kilogram of dry air is at volume $V_2$ and temperature $T_2$. Each mass is saturated at its own temperature with aqueous vapour, its volume remaining unchanged. The masses of wet air are mixed inside a vessel whose volume is $V_1 + V_2$ and the sides of which are impervious to heat. It is desired to ascertain the final state of the gaseous mixture, the volume of any condensed vapour being treated as inappreciable

8. A thin ribbon of platinum has its ends in a horizontal plane. The ends are fixed and the ribbon initially is straight. It is heated and its centre rises so that the ribbon forms a circular arc, $h$ is the height to which the centre rises, $2l$ is the original length of the ribbon and $2d$ is the extension due to heat; shew that $3\,dl = 2\,h^2$ approximately.

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## ELECTRICITY.

*Examiner*—MR. A. EWBANK, M. A.

1. Two metallic bodies are each in a neutral condition and are connected by a long fine wire. Show how without placing any electric charges upon them we may cause electricty to flow from one body to the other.

2. Two equal bodies are separately charged at a distance from each other and from all other bodies to potentials $V_1$ and $V_2$ respectively. They are then connected by a long fine wire, and it is found that one tenth of the whole acquired energy has been dissipated. It is required to determine the ratio between $V_1$ and $V_2$.

3. A vessel containing a solution of normal potassium sulphate is divided into two parts by a porous partition. A current of electricity is passed through the solution, the positive electrode being of copper and the negative one of zinc, discuss the chemical changes that will take place.

4. Two voltaic couples (or elements) are associated as if for quantity and the circuit is completed by a wire of resistance R. The resistances of the couples are $r_1$, $r_2$ and their electromotive forces are $E_1$. $E_2$ of which $E_1$ is the greater. Obtain an expression for the magnitude and direction of the current which flows through the couples whose electromotive force is $E_2$.

5. Into a glass vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid are plunged, in order, a copper plate $C_1$, a zinc plate $Z_1$, a copper plate $C_2$ and a zinc plate $Z_2$. $Z_1$ and $C_2$ have a metallic connexion above the liquid. $C_1$ and $Z_1$ have no metallic connexion nor have $C_2$ and $Z_2$. It is required to consider the nature of the currents, if any, which will be set up when $C_1$ is connected externally with $Z_2$.

6. Describe any kind of electric accumulator where a small charge being communicated to some portion of the instrument, the charge is multiplied by a cycle of movements.

7. Consider some cases in which the formula $Q = C V$ holds good, C being independent of Q

8. Discuss the principle on which is based Sir Wm. Thomson's quadrant electrometer.

9. Briefly describe the ordinary systems of electric units.

10. A charge of electricity is placed on a hollow metallic sphere having no other body in its neighbourhood. P and Q are points inside. Investigate the change of potential, if any, in moving from P to Q.

N. B.—Full marks will be given for the satisfactory treatment of any eight out of the above ten questions.

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## GEOLOGY. I.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

*Petrology and Mineralogy (including Chemistry).*

1. State the evidence on which Durocher founded his hypothesis as to the existence of an acid and a basic magma in the earth's crust, and show whether later observations have confirmed or disproved this hypothesis.

2. Supposing two Nicols prisms to be so placed in the field of a microscope as to produce total darkness, what will be the effect of revolving these prisms, and placing on the stage, firstly, a slice of rock-salt, and, secondly, of a section of a crystal of nitre normal to its long axis. Explain the phenomena observed in the two cases.

3. Give a list of the more common minerals usually occurring in rocks as constituents; and mention the chief species of the felspar group, with the systems in which they crystallise.

4. Describe and give examples of nodules occurring in limestones, dolomites, shales, and sandstones, and give your opinion as to their mode of origin.

5. Name the specimens placed before you, stating as much as you can regarding their history and origin.

6. What are the chief methods of measuring the angles of crystals? Describe the construction and method of using the 'reflecting goniometer.'

7. Give the names, and the crystalline systems of the minerals having the following chemical formulæ; *viz.* Ca. $Co_3$ (Ca. Mg.) $Co_3$; Fe. $S_2$; $Fe_3 O_4$; $Sn O_2$; 3 $(Ca_3 P_2 O_8)$ + Ca $(Cl. F.)_2$; and Ti $O_2$. In what rocks does analcime occur? Mention its color and crystalline system, and show how it is distinguished from leucite.

8. What were the various theories entertained by the older geologists as to the origin of granites, and what are the modern views on this subject?

9. Describe the phenomena known as the 'occlusion of gases,' and mention the principal bodies in which this occurs, and the gases more commonly occluded

*N. B.* If you have not time to answer all the questions fully, it will be better to answer fully some of them, rather than to answer them all imperfectly.

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## GEOLOGY. II.

### *Examiner*—Mr. R. Lydekker, B. A.

*Palæontological and Stratigraphical.*

1. Describe some of the principal types of Foraminifera, illustrating by diagrams.

2. In what respects do the sponges of the cretaceous period differ from the majority of those at present existing?

3. Mention the chief modes of reproduction occurring in the corals, recent and fossil, and distinguish between palæozoic and ordinary living corals.

4. Describe the structure of the 'test of a sea-urchin, illustrating by a diagram, and showing how the palæozoic differ from the living forms.

5. Mention the characteristic fossils of the English gault.

6. Give a sketch of the distribution in time of the order Crinoidea.

7. Refer to their zoological and geological positions the specimens set before you, giving, as far as you can, their generic and specific names.

8. Describe the structure of the genus *Trinucleus*, and give its geological distribution.

9. Enumerate the chief fossil genera of the Cephalopoda. What is the zoological position of *Spirula*?

10. Contrast the rocks of the Trias of Germany and England, mentioning homologous rocks in India.

11. To what geological periods do the following rock-groups belong? *viz.*, Barton clay, Lingula flags, Coniston grits, Spiti shales, Headon limestones, Norwich crag, Snowdon quartzites, Hebridean gneiss and Llanberris slates.

N. B. It is better to answer some questions thoroughly, than all imperfectly.

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## GEOLOGY. III.

*Examiner*—MR. R. LYDEKKER, B. A.

*Physical (Dynamical), and Stratigraphical.*

1. What are the chief methods of action of rivers and tides in the denudation of the earth's surface; which is the more powerful agent? Are you acquainted with any recent theory showing that the tides were once vastly more powerful than at present? If so, explain it.
2. What geological evidence is there in favour or disfavour of the doctrine of the antiquity of the existing continental areas?
3. What evidence is there of former oscillations in the level of the land in southern Italy? State this evidence fully, and cite analogous instances in India.
4. Are there any reasons for the belief that the north polar regions once enjoyed a less rigorous climate than at present? If so, state them fully.
5. State the modern view as to the mode of origin of mountain chains, and draw an ideal section of any chain you are acquainted with, exhibiting the feature of 'inversion.'
6. In what rocks does 'columnar' structure occur? Mention localities in Europe and India where this may be observed, and state your opinion as to its origin.
7. Compare the rock-groups composing the Devonian system in England, Scotland, and Germany, stating their different origins.
8. Into what groups is the Jurassic system of England divided? Mention homologous rocks in India.
9. State the various theories which have been propounded as to the origin of coal. In what rocks is workable coal found in India?
10. Give a table illustrative of the divisions of the Tertiary rocks of England, and show what representations of them are found in India.
11. Describe briefly the chief characters of the Gondwana rocks of India.
12. Draw a geological section from London to Boulogne.

N. B. It is better to answer some questions thoroughly, than all imperfectly.

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## BOTANY. I.

*Examiner*—DR. GEO. KING.

1. Define the terms calyptra, conjugation, resting-spore, paraphyses, gemma, cystocarp.
2. Give a brief account of the geographical and altitudinal distribution of Conifers, Palms, grasses, orchids, mosses and Algae.
3. Give an account of the movements of gases in plants
4. Describe the ovules of Coniferae, Cycadeae, Santalaceae
5. Describe the fructification of Polypodium, Helminthostachys, Marchantia.
6. Give as many examples as you can of monocotyledons with netted venation, and of dicotyledons with straight venation.
7. Of what organs may tendrils be modifications? Illustrate your answer by as many examples as possible.

8. Name and refer to their natural orders any ten aquatic plants indigenous to Bengal.

9. Give an account of the way in which peat and coal have been formed.

10. Give a short account of the Floras of the upper cretaceous and great oolite formations.

## BOTANY. II.

*Examiner*—DR. GEO. KING.

1. Describe the fruit of the genera Vanda, Ficus, Ricinus, Vernonia.

2. Describe the leaves in the genera Drosera, Utricularia, Nepenthes.

3. Give a short account of the processes of transpiration, respiration, assimilation and metastasis.

4. Describe as fully as you can the life history of the organisms which cause dry-rot in wood.

5. Describe the structure and mode of germination of the seeds of the common onion, radish, pea and caster-oil plant.

6. Give the characters that separate—

Bignoniaceae from Scrophulariaceae.
Apocynaceæ ,, Asclepiadaceæ.
Leguminosæ ,, Rosaceæ.
Verbenaceæ ,, Boraginaceæ.
Gramineæ ,, Cyperaceæ.

7. Define the terms social, endemic, polymorphic as applied to plants, and illustrate your answer by as many examples as possible.

8. Give a general account of the influence of light on vegetation.

9. Give a short account of the chief fossil plants found in Indian Coal.

## BOTANY. III.

*Examiner*—DR. GEO. KING.

1. Sketch the life-history of a moss.

2. Discuss the circumstances that would be likely to affect the results of the struggle for existence amongst plants growing under similar conditions.

3. Give a brief account of the various views as to the origin of species, and state clearly what you conceive a *species* to be.

4. Mention some plants of the Arctic fossil Flora. What indications do these afford as to the climatic conditions under which they lived ?

5. Name any six naturalized plants now common as weeds in Bengal and mention what countries they are natives of. State exactly what you understand by *a weed*.

6. Describe minutely the structure and mode of growth of a young shoot of a dicotyledon.

7. Describe the inflorescence in Cycas, Ananassa, Casuarina.

8 Describe and refer to their natural orders the specimens marked 1, 2, 3.

9. Give a short account of the fossils called Stigmaria, Sigillaria, Lepidodendron.

# Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

## 1882.

## ENGLISH. I.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B. A.

1. Turn into modern English prose the following passage, and Comment on the Spelling and Grammar.

"I have a neihzebor me nich,
I have annyzed him ofte,
Ablamed him behynde his bak
To bringe him in disclaundre
And peired him bi my pouwer.
I-punisched him ful ofte;
Bilower him to lordes
To make him leose selver,
I-don dis ffrendes ben his fon
Wip my false tonge."

2. When and in what dialect was the foregoing passage written? Into what principal groups may the dialects of Early English be divided? What are the chief characteristics of each group? What are the most important works extant that belong to each?

3. Write out the argument of the "Man of Lawe's" Tale. From what sources did Chaucer borrow the story, and in what other forms has it appeared?

4. Write notes on the following passages—

(*a*) "He was a jangler a goliardeis,
And that was most of sinne and harlotries.
Wel conde he stelen corne and tollen thries,
And yet he had a thomb of gold parde."

(*b*) "O Mars, O Atagir, as in this cas!
O feble moone, unhappy ben thy pas!
Thou knyttest thee ther thou art not receyued,
Ther thou were wel, from thennes ortow weyued.

(*c*) "And by his thre speeres in his worching
He knew ful wel how fer Allnath was schore
Fro the heed of thilk fixe Arieu above
That in the fourth speere considered is."

Explain the metre in these extracts.

5. Discuss the various modifications that have been introduced into the form of the Sonnet. Quote instances from different periods in illustration

6. Give some account of twelve of the most eminent prose writers before the 17th century, and of their principal works.

## ENGLISH. II.

*Examiner*—MR. A. W. GARRETT, B. A.

1. "Spenser has the wit of the Southern with the deeper insight of the Northern genius." Criticise this statement, and quote in illustration from the "Faerie Queene." Give some account of the chief allegorical writings in the English language.

2. "When he had done his 'prentice work, and become master of his craft, every play of Shakespeare's became a true poem, and had the spiritual unity that is in every great work of art. Each play had its own theme in some essential truth of life, which is its soul expressed in action and with which every detail is in exquisite accord." Illustrate this criticism in detail from "Romeo and Juliet," "the Merchant of Venice" "or the Tempest."

3. Marlowe's *Faustus* represents the highest point reached by the Elizabethan drama before 1590." Give some account of this play. Whence did Marlowe obtain the story, and by what other English writers has it been employed? Name the principal dramas before 1590.

4. Explain and comment upon the following passages—

(*a*) "Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues, nor Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Both thanks and use."

(*b*) "But all the story of the night told over,
And all their minds transfigured so togather,
More witnesseth then fancy's images
And grows to something of great constancy;
But, howsoever, strange and admirable."

(*c*) Or what is he of basest function
That says his bravery is not of my cost,
Thinking that I mean him, but therein suits
His folly to the mettle of my speech?
There then: how then? what then? Let me see wherein
My tongue hath wronged him.

(*d*) "I have no way, and therefore want no eyes;
I stumbled when I saw: full oft 'tis seen,
Our means secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities."

(*e*) "Why, why is this?
Think'st thou I'ld make a life of jealousy,
To follow still the changes of the moon
With fresh suspicions? No: to be once in doubt
Is once to be resolved: exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such ex-supplicate and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference."

Assign each of these passages to the *dramatis persona* who speaks it. Illustrate from them the general rules that govern Shakespeare's metre.

5. Give some account of More's *Utopia*, Ascham's *Schoolmaster*, Lyly's *Euphues*, and Sidney's *Arcadia*.

6. "The style" of Bacon's essays "had all the strength of Euphuism and none of its weakness. The sentences were all such as it needed ingenuity to write; but this was the rare ingenuity of wisdom." Illustrate this statement from any of the essays you remember.

7 What earlier poems served as models to Milton in writing "Comus" and "Lycidas"? Show by an analysis of *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso* that these two poems are exactly parallel in structure.

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## ENGLISH. III.

*Examiner*—MR. A. W. GARRETT, B. A.

1. "Of all English poets Dryden perhaps is the most English." Examine the truth of this Statement.

2. Give in chronological order the names of twelve of the most eminent English poets between 1650 and 1850. Name their principal works, and state in each case the chief influences which helped to form their taste and style.

3. Name the authors, and give a brief account of the following works: Ossian's Poems Drapier's Letters. Battle of the Bards. The True-born Englishman. London The School for Scandal. Aurora Leigh. Sartor resartus. Romola. Vanity Fair.

4. Write a short life of Burke with an account of his writings and opinions. Compare the chief characteristics of his literary style with the styles of Macaulay and Carlyle.

5. Sketch, from its origin up to the present day, the course of the King Arthur Legend in English literature.

6. Name the author of each of the following extracts; quote, or give the substance of the context in each case; and quote any other passages you remember, that contain similar ideas.

(*a*) "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;"

(*b*) "Stern law-giver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face."

(*c*) "We love before and after
And pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

(*d*) "Thy voice is on the rolling air,
I hear thee where the waters run,
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair."

7. Write a critical analysis of one of the following: Shelley's Ode to a Skylark," Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale." Wordsworth's "Ode on intimations of Immortality." Coleridge's "Christabet."

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## ENGLISH ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MR. A. W. GARRETT, B. A.

Select one of the following subjects:

1. The genius and character of Byron.
2. The use and abuse of the printing press in the present day.
3. Bacon as a moralist.

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## PHILOSOPHY.

*Exminaer*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

आकाशवायू शब्देन स्पर्शेन चानुमीयेते,—शब्दो द्रव्याश्रितो गुणत्वात् यथा घटरूपम् अनेन द्रव्यान्तरबाधात् शब्दाश्रयत्वेनाकाशं सिध्यति। पृथिव्यादित्रयावृत्तिरयं स्पर्शो द्रव्याश्रितो गुणत्वादित्यनुमानेन द्रव्यान्तरबाधात् स्तशाश्रयत्वेन वायुः सिध्यति।

काले प्रमाणं यथा—परत्वापरत्वे द्विविधे कालिके दैशिके च, परत्वोत्पत्तिश्च बहुतररविक्रियाविशिष्टशरीरज्ञानात् अपरत्वोत्पत्तिश्च स्वल्पतररविक्रियाविशिष्टशरीरज्ञानात्; तत परत्वं ज्येष्ठत्वम् अपरत्वं कनिष्ठत्वं; तदनुमानं यथा, परत्वजनकं बहुतररविक्रियाविशिष्टशरीरज्ञानमिदं परम्परासम्बन्धघटकसापेक्षं, साक्षात्सम्बन्धाभावे सति विशिष्टज्ञानत्वात्, लोहितः स्फटिक इति प्रत्ययवत्; परम्परासम्बन्धश्च स्वसमवायिसंयुक्तसंयोगः, तेन सम्बन्धघटकः कालः सिध्यति। ननु कालस्य भूतभविष्यद्वर्त्तमानभेदेन बहुत्वात् कुत एकत्वमिति चेन्न, उपाधिभेदेन भेदप्रत्ययात् कालोपाधयो रविक्रियादिरूपा भिन्ना एव।

1. Translate into English the above lines?

2. What conception can you form of आकाश as distinct from *Space* and *Air*?

3. Is the theory that the existence of ákása is proved from *sound* consistent with the teaching of modern science?

4. What idea is conveyed by the words द्रव्यान्तरबाधात् and उपाधिभेदात्?

5. Translate the following into corresponding philosophical term in English:

स्मरणं, अनुभवः संस्कारः संशयः

6. How is स्मरणं produced according to the *Tarkamrita*?

7. What are the causes of अयथार्थज्ञानं according to the same authority?

अन्यथानुमितौ च शक्तिविरहात् ॥ ९ ॥

अथापि स्यादन्यथा वयमनुमिमीमहे यथा नायमनन्तरो दोषः प्रसज्येत। न ह्यनपेक्षस्वभावाः कूटस्थाश्चात्मानोऽभिगुणा अभ्युपगम्यन्तेऽप्रमाणाभावात्। कार्यवशेन तु गुणानां स्वभावे ऽभ्युपगम्यते, यथा यथा कार्यात्याद् उपपद्यते तथा तथा एतेषां स्वभावो ऽभ्युपगन्तव्यः, चलं गुणद्वयमिति चास्त्यभ्युपगमः, तस्मात् साम्यावस्थायामपि वैषम्योपगमयोग्या एव गुणा अवतिष्ठन्त इति। एवमपि प्रधानस्य शक्तिविरहाच्चनानुपपत्त्यादयः पूर्वोक्ता दोषास्तदवस्था एवा। शक्तिमपि त्वनुमिमानः प्रतिपादितत्वान्निवर्तेत, चेतनमेकमनेकप्रपञ्चस्य जगत उपादानमिति ब्रह्मवादप्रसङ्गात्। वैषम्योपगमयोग्या अपि गुणाः साम्यावस्थायां निमित्ताभावान्नैव वैषम्य भजेरन्, भजमाना वा निमित्ताभावाविशेषात् सर्वदैव वैषम्यं भजेरन् इति प्रसज्यत एवायमनन्तरोऽपि दोषः ॥

8. State the force of this argument in your own words in English.

9. What was the author's object in speaking of the साम्यावस्था? What is its import?

10. What are the characteristics of the three *gunas* respectively?

11. What is the precise theory of the Sankhyas about the origin of the world? and what objections do they take to the Vedant theory?

12. Compare the modern *agnostic* or *atheistic* theories with the Sankhya philosophy.

13. Is not the Vedant on its own grounds liable to strictures, and is not there some force in the Sankhya argument when it opposes the Vedant?

न नरेणावरेण प्रोक्त एष सुविज्ञेयो बहुधा चिन्त्यमानः।
अनन्यप्रोक्ते गतिरत्र नास्त्यणीयान् ह्यतर्क्यमणुप्रमाणात् ॥ ८ ॥
नैषा तर्केण मतिरापनेया प्रोक्तान्येनैव सुज्ञानाय प्रेष्ठ।
यान्त्वमापः सत्यधृतिर्बतासि त्वादृङ्नो भूयान्नचिकेतः प्रष्टा ॥ ९ ॥
जानाम्यहं शेवधिरित्यनित्यं न ह्यध्रुवैः प्राप्यते हि ध्रुवं तत्।
ततो मया नाचिकेतश्चितोऽग्निरनित्यैर्द्रव्यैः प्राप्तवानस्मि नित्यं ॥ १० ॥

कामस्याप्तिञ्जगतः प्रतिष्ठां क्रतोरनन्त्यमभयस्य पारं ।
स्तोममहदुरुगायम्प्रतिष्ठां दृष्ट्वा धृत्या धीरो नचिकेतोत्यस्राक्षीः ॥११॥

14. Translate the above lines into English ?

15. How would you characterize the Kathopanishad—as a work on argumentative philosophy, or a sort of contemplative theosophy ? Give reasons for whatever you may say.

16. Why is it classed among the Vedantic Upanishads ?

जननमरणकरणानां प्रतिनियमादयुगपत् प्रवृत्तेश्च ।
पुरुषबहुत्वं सिद्धं त्रैगुण्यविपर्ययाच्चैव ॥ १८ ॥
तस्माच्च विपर्यासात्सिद्धं साक्षित्वमस्य पुरुषस्य ।
कैवल्यं माध्यस्थ्यं द्रष्टृत्वमकर्तृ भावश्च ॥ १९ ॥
तस्मात्तत्संयोगादचेतनं चेतनावदिव लिङ्गम् ।
गुणकर्तृत्वे च तथा कर्त्तेव भवत्युदासीनः ॥२० ॥
पुरुषस्य दर्शनार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य ।
पङ्ग्वन्धवदुभयोरपि संयोगस्तत्कृतः सर्गः ॥ २१ ॥

17. Translate the above aphorisms into English.

18. Why has the author taken such pains to prove that there are *many persons* in the world ?

19. Does he hold that prakriti or Nature is *alone* the cause of the world, or does he associate *Purusha* with Nature ? What office is assigned to the Purusha ?

20. What is the force of the example by which he has illustrated his point ?

21. What motive is attributed to Nature in the work of creation ?

22. What was the *object* which the Sankhya philosophy professed to promote, and how is that object supposed to be gained by the elaborate arguments of the author ?

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## PROSE AND DRAMA.

*Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

1. Translate the following into English :

गतायां च तस्याम् अस्तमुपगते भगवति हारीतहरितवाजिनि सरोजिनीजीवितेश्वरे चक्रवाकसुहृदि सवितरि लोहितायमाने पश्चिमाशामुखे हरितायमानेषु कमलवनेषु नीलायमाने पूर्वदिग्भागे पातालपङ्ककलुषेण महाप्रलयजलधिपयःपूरेणेव तिमिरेणावष्टभ्यमाने जीवलोके किंकर्त्तव्यतामूढां तामेव तरलिकामपृच्छम् अयि तरलिके कथं न पश्यसि दृढमाकुलं मे हृदयम् अप्रतिपत्तिबहुलानि चेन्द्रियाणि न स्वयमण्वपि कर्त्तव्यमलमस्मि

ज्ञातुम् उपदिशतु मे भवती यदत्र साम्प्रतम् अयमेवं त्वत्समक्षमेवाभिधाय गतः कपिञ्जलः यदि तावदितरकन्यकेव विहाय लज्जामुत्सृज्य धैर्य्यमुन्मुच्य विनयमचिन्तयत्वा जनापवादमतिक्रम्य सदाचारमुल्लङ्घ्य शीलमवगणय्य कुलमङ्गीकृत्यायशो रागान्धवृत्तिरननुज्ञाता पित्रा अननुमोदिता मात्रा स्वयमुपगम्य ग्राहयामि पाणिम् एवं गुरुजनातिक्रमादधर्म्मो महान्। अथ धर्म्मानुरोधादितरपक्षावलम्बनद्वारेण मृत्युमङ्गीकरोम्येवमपि प्रथमं तावत् स्वयमागतस्य प्रथमप्रणयिनस्तत्र भवतः कपिञ्जलस्य प्रणयप्रसरभङ्गः। पुनरपरं यदि कदाचित्तस्य जनस्य मत्कृतादाशाभङ्गात् प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते तदपि मुनिजनवधजनितं महदेनो भवेत् इत्येवमुच्चारयन्त्यामेव मयि आसन्नचन्द्रोदयजन्मना विरलविरलेनालोकेन वसन्तवनराजिरिव कुसुमरजसा धूसरतां वासवी दिगयासीत्।

2. Who is meant by सरोजिनी जीवितेश्वरे and चक्रवाकसुहृदि and why is he so styled?

3. What is the import of लोहितायमाने, हरितायमानेव and नीलायमाने?

4. What is implied by अण्वपि कर्त्तव्यं?

5. What is the meaning of अननुमोदिता मात्रा ग्राहयामि पाणिम् and इतरपक्षावलम्बनद्वारेण and मुनिजनवधजनितं महदेनो भवेत्।?

वासन्ती। हा प्रियसखि हा महाभागे ईदृशस्ते निर्म्माणभागः। रामभद्र रामभद्र। अथवा अलं त्वया। आर्य्ये आत्रेयि अथ तस्मादरण्यात् परित्यज्य निवृत्ते लक्ष्मणे सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमिति काचिदस्ति प्रवृत्तिः।

आत्रेयी। नहि नहि।

वासन्ती। हा कष्टमरुन्धतीवशिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकदम्बकेषु जीवन्तीषु प्रवृद्धासु राज्ञीषु कथमिदं जातम्।

आत्रेयी। ऋष्यशृङ्गाश्रमे गुरुजनस्तदासीत्। सम्प्रति तु परिसमाप्तं तत् द्वादशवार्षिकं सत्रम् ऋष्यशृङ्गेण विसर्जिताश्च सम्पूज्य गुरवः। ततो भगवत्यरुन्धती नाहं वधूविरहितामयोध्यां गमिष्यामीत्याह तदेव राममातृभिरनुमोदितम्, तदनुरोधाद्भगवतो वशिष्ठस्य परिशुद्धा वाचः यथा वाल्मीकि तपोवनं गत्वा तत्र वत्स्याम इति।

वासन्ती। अथ स राजा किमारम्भः सम्प्रति।

आत्रेयी। तेन राज्ञा क्रतुरश्वमेधः प्रक्रान्तः।

वासन्ती। हाधिक परिणीतमपि।

आत्रयी । शान्तं शन्तम् ।

वासन्ती । का तर्हि यज्ञे सहधर्म्मचारिणी ।

आत्रेयी । हिरण्मयी सीताप्रतिकृतिः ।

6. Translate the above extract into English.

7. Give the samasa and expound the meaning of निर्माण-भाग. To whom is this sentence addressed ?

8. Parse अरुन्धतीवशिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु expounding the meaning and samasa.

9. What is the meaning of सत्रं ? How does it differ from यज्ञ ?

10. What is the meaning of किमारम्भ ? Parse it.

11. Against whom and why does Vasanti cry *shame !* by the word हाधिक् ?

12. What customs of the time does that cry indicate ?.

चारु । सलज्जम् । भो अधिकृता ! मया कथमीदृशं वक्तव्यम् ? यथा गणिका मम मित्रमिति ; अथवा यौवनमत्रापराध्यति, न चारित्र्यम् ।

अधि । व्यवहारः सविघ्नोऽयं त्यज लज्जां हृदि स्थिताम् ।
ब्रूहि सत्यमलं धैर्य्यं, छलमत्र न गृह्यते ॥

अलं लज्जया ; व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति ।

* * *

चारु । आः ! असम्बद्धप्रलापिन् !
अभ्युक्षितोऽसि सलिलैर्न बलाहकानां
चाषाग्रपक्षसदृशं भृशमन्तराले ।
मिथ्यैतदाननमिदं भवतस्तथाहि
हेमन्तपद्ममिव निष्प्रभतामुपैति ॥

* * *

अधि । अपेहि मूर्ख ! ।
वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि, न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता ?
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं, तव न सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ? ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमन्तःक्षिपसि, स च ते दग्धो भवति नो,
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ? ॥
आर्य्य-चारुदत्तः कथमकार्य्यं करिष्यति ।

कृत्वा समुद्रमुदकोच्छ्रयमात्रशेषं
दत्तानि येन हि धनान्यनवेक्षितानि ।

13. Translate the above passages into English.

14. What is the meaning of व्यवहारः ?

15. Is the word अलं used in the same sense in both the places in which it occurs in the above extracts ? If not, show the difference

16. What is the literal meaning of बलाहकानां and अन्तराले ?

17. Parse भवतः Show the logical connexion between the line commencing with मिथ्यैतदाननमिदं and the one beginning with हेमन्त.

18. What excuse is implied by the words यौवनमत्रापराध्यति, न चारित्र्यम् ?

19. What offence is by implication imputed to Sakara by the words न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता?

20. What is the meaning of पाणिमन्तः Separate the words.

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## POETRY.

*Examiner*—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

यदुवाच दुष्टमतिरेष परिविवदिषुर्मुरद्विषम् ।
द्व्यर्थमपि सदसि चेदिपतेस्तदतोपराधगणनामगाद्वचः ॥ ७३ ॥
कटुनापि चैद्यवचनेन विकृतिमगमन्न माधवः ।
सत्यनियतवचसो वचसा सुजनञ्जनाश्चलयितुङ्क ईशते । ७४ ॥
न च तन्तदेतिशपमानमपि यदुनृपाः प्रचक्रुधुः ।
शौरिसमयनिगृहीतधियः प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्त्तते ॥ ७५ ॥
विहितागसोमुहुरलङ्घ्य निजवचनदामसंयतः ।
तस्य कतिथ इति तत्पथमं मनसा समाख्यदपराधमच्युतः ॥ ७६ ॥
स्मृतिवर्त्म तस्य न समस्तमपकृतमियाय विद्विषः ।
स्मर्त्तुमधिगतगुणस्मरणाः पटवो न दोषमखिलङ्कलूत्तमाः ॥ ७७ ॥

1. Translate the above passage into English. Give the most appropriate word in English for द्व्यर्थं as it is used here. In what case is वचः ?

2. What is the meaning of अगात as preceded by अपराधगणनाय ?

3. Parse ईशते and सत्यनियतवचसः

4. What is the meaning of शपमानं ? Has it any other meaning ?

5. What does चुक्रुधुः govern and according to what rule ?

6. Who was शौरि and why was he so called ?

7. What is the meaning of निगृहीतधियः ?

8. What does कतिथ mean ? What would it be according to Vedic usages ? Expound the moral maxim in the last line of the above extract.

दश । अरे ! किमत्र काचिद्भ्रान्ति ?

अज्ञो वा, यदि वा विपर्य्ययगतो ज्ञानेऽथ सन्देहभृद्
दृष्टादृष्टविरोधिकर्म्म कुरुते यस्तस्य गोप्ता गुरुः ।
निःसन्देहविपर्य्यये सति पुनर्ज्ञाने विरुद्धक्रियं
राजा चेत् पुरुषं न शास्ति तदयं प्राप्तः प्रजाविप्लवः ॥ ३५ ॥

विश्वा । युक्तमाह भोः ! महाराजः ।

अनुत्पन्नं ज्ञानं यदि यदि च सन्देहविधुरं
विपर्य्यस्तं वा स्यात् परिचर वसिष्ठस्य चरणौ ।
ध्रुवं ज्ञाने दोषः कथमपरथा दुर्व्यवहृति-
र्विशुद्धौ चेत् पापं चरसि न सहन्ते नृपतयः ॥ ३६ ॥

जाम । —

धर्म्मे ब्रह्मणि कार्मुके च भगवानीशो हि मे शासिता,
सर्वक्षत्रनिवर्हणस्य विनयं कुर्य्युः कथं क्षत्रियाः ।
सम्बन्धस्तु वसिष्ठमिश्रविषये मान्यो जरायां, न तु
स्पर्द्धायामधिकः समश्च तपसा ज्ञानेन चान्योऽस्ति मे ॥ ३७ ॥

वसि । भृगुप्रसवात् पराजय इति प्रियं नः । किन्नु खलु ।

अस्माभिरेव पाल्यस्य प्रशस्तत्वात् प्रियस्य नः ।
अस्मद्गृहे पुराणस्य पश्याचारस्य विप्लवम् ॥ ३८ ॥

जनक-दशरथ-विश्वामित्राः । अनार्य्य निर्मर्य्याद !

जगत्सनतानगुरौ वसिष्ठेऽपि निरङ्कुशः ।
व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्यसे ॥ ३९ ॥

9. Translate the above lines into English. Can you find in the above lines any light on the Hindu Criminal Jurisprudence in the

author's time of punishment of immorality by the State?

10. What is meant by भृगु प्रसवात? Who was Bhrigu, and what was his position according to ancient Indian tradition?

11. Is there any reason for considering Jamadagni as an Asura gura since he was a Bhargava?

अपि लोकयुगं दृशावपि श्रुतदृष्टा रमणीगुणा अपि ।
श्रुतिगामितया दमस्वसुर्व्यतिभाते सुतरां धरापते ॥ २२ ॥
नलिनं मलिनं विवृण्वती पृषतीमस्पृशती तदीक्षणे ।
अपि खञ्जनमञ्जनाञ्चिते विदधाते रुचिगर्व्वदुर्व्विधं ॥ २३ ॥
अधरं खलु बिम्बनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भव्यमन्वयं ।
लभतेऽधरबिम्ब इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदेऽवदत् ॥ २४ ॥
हृतसारमिवेन्दुमण्डलं दमयन्तीवदनाय वेधसा ।
कृतमध्यविलं विलोक्यते धृतगम्भीरखनीखनीलिम ॥ २५ ॥

12. Show fully and clearly the play on the words in the first sloka of the above extract.

13. Propound the ideal etymology and sentimental meaning attached to the word अधरबिम्ब in the 3rd sloka beginning with अधरं खलु.

14. What is the subject of the second sloka beginning with the words नलिनं मलिन् and to what verb is it the nominative?

15. Parse पृषतीं.

16. What is meant by रुचिगर्वदुर्विधं?

17. Explain the fanciful idea about the moon in the last slokas Exhibit the samasa in the following compounds: कृतमध्यविलं and धृतगम्भीरखनीखनीलिम ॥

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## BHATTI, GRAMMAR, TRANSLATION.

*Examiner*—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

मायानामीश्वरास्तेऽपि शस्त्रहस्ता रथैः कपिं ।
प्रत्यावृतिरे हन्तुं हन्तव्या मारुतेः पुनः ॥
तांश्चेतव्यान् क्षितौ श्रित्वा वानरस्तोरणं युतान् ।
जघानाधूय परिघं विजिघृक्षून् समागतान् ॥
संजुघुक्षव आयूंषि ततः प्रतिरुरूषवः ।

रावणान्तिकमाजग्मुर्हतशेषा निशाचराः ॥
एकेन बहवः शूराः साविष्काराः प्रमत्तवत् ।
वैमुख्यञ्चक्रमेत्युच्चैरूचुर्दशमुखान्तिके ॥
मांसोपभोगसंशूनानुद्विग्नास्तानवेत्य सः ।
उद्वृत्तनयनो मित्रान्मन्त्रिणः स्वान् व्यसर्ज्जयत् ॥
प्रमेदिताः सपुत्रास्ते सुस्वान्ता वाढविक्रमाः ।
अश्लिष्टनादा निरगुः फाण्टचित्रास्त्रपाणयः ॥

1. Translate the above lines into English.

2. What is the meaning of हन्तव्या मारुतेः पुनः ?

3. Why is मारुतेः put in the Genitive case ? Cite the rule.

4. What governs the nouns तोरणं परिघं and विजिघृक्षून् ?

5. What is the meaning of चेतव्यान् ?

6. Give the Grammatical formation and the etymological meaning of विजिघृक्षून् and संजुघुक्षवः and प्रतिरुरूषवः.

7. Expound the samasa of हतशेषाः मांसोपभोगसंशूनान्.

8. Undo the *Sandhi*, and separate the words चक्रमेत्युच्चैः

न प्राणिषे दुराचार मायानामीशिषे न च ।
नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं तमूचे वानरो वचः ॥

9. By what is मायानां governed ?

10. What is the meaning of नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं ? Are the verbs in the first line used in the sense of the Present tense ?

11. Was Rama's ancestor ककुत्स्थ named so originally, or was it a title which was given him afterwards ? If the latter, why was it given ?

आस्ते स्मरन् स कान्ताया हृताया वालिना कपिः ।

12. What does स्मरन् govern here as its object ? Cite Panini's rule on the subject.

13. Say generally what verbs govern the sixth case as their object, and under what circumstances and limitations ?

14. What parts of the verb वच (to speak) are never used? What is its 3rd singular in लङ् (3rd Preterite or Aorist) and its 3rd plural in the Benedictive (*Asir-ling*) ?

15. What is the Imperative 2nd singular of अस (to be) and of

भाव ? Do you know any other verbs which have a similar termination in the same mood, person, and number ? Do you know any verb which has the same termination in the Rig-Veda, but not in modern Sanskrit ?

16. Translate the following paper into elegant Sanskrit prose :

"He was succeeded by the impious blasphemer Sennacherib. The removal of the intervening tribes had made it easy for an Assyrian army to invade Judea, and the new king Sennacherib commenced an expedition against all the fenced cities of Judea, The Jewish king avoided the ruin of his kingdom by paying to the king of Assyria a large amount of gold and silver coins. Sennacherib then turned his arms against Egypt. For three years he fought successfully against the Egyptian armies—but he was eventually forced by the king of Ethiopia to retreat to his own country. He again turned his arms against Judea, and there he behaved with such arrogance and impiety that by a wonderful dispensation of Providence his whole army was destroyed and himself driven back to his own country with shame and despair."

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## LATIN.

*Examiner*—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

(*a.*) Quid opus est, inquit, sectatoribus ? A me tu id quaeris, quid opus sit eo, quo semper usi sumus ? Homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut referendi beneficii locum, hanc in nostris petitionibus operam atque adsectationem. Neque enim fieri potest neque postulandum est a nobis aut ab equitibus Romanis, ut suos necessarios candidatos adsectentur totos dies : a quibus si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observarii videmur et coli : tenuiorum et non occupatorum amicorum est ista adsiduitas : quorum copia bonis viris et beneficis deesse non solet. Noli igitur eripere hunc inferiori generi hominum fructum officii, Cato : sine eos, qui omnia a nobis sperant, habere ipsos quoque aliquid quod nobis tribuere possint. Si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est : si, ut suffragentur, nihil valent gratia.

*Cicero, Pro Murena.*

(*b.*) Adjiciebat crimina longius repitita, quod consortium imperii juraturasque in feminae verba praetorias cohortes idemque dedecus senatus et populi speravisset, ac post quam frustrata sit, infensa militi patribusque et plebi dissuasisset donationem et congiarium, periculaque viris illustribus instruxisset, quanto sudo labore perpetratum ne irrumperet curiam, ne gentibus externis responsa daret temporum quoque Claudianorum obliqua insectatione cuncta ejus dominationis flagitia in matrem transtulit, publica fortuna exstinctam referens. Namque et naufragium narrabat : quod fortuitum fuisse, quis adeo hebes inveniretur ut crederet ? Aut a muliere naufraga missum cum telo unum, qui cohortes et classes imperatoris perfringeret ? Ergo

non jam Nero, cujus immanitas omnium questus anteibat, sed Seneca adverso rumore erat, quod oratione tali confessionem scripsisset.

*Tacitus, Ann.*

(*c.*) Quid tibi nobiscum est, lūdi scelerate magister
Invisum pueris virginibusque caput ?
Nondum cristati rupere silentia galli :
Murmure jam saevo verberibusque tonas.
Tam grave percussis incudibus aera resultant,
Causidico medium cum faber aptat equum :
Mitior in magno clamor furit amphitheatro,
Vincenti parmæ cum sua turba favet.
Vicini somnum non tota nocte rogamus :
Nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave est,
Discipulos dimitte tuos. Vis, garrule, quantum
Accipis ut clames, accipere ut taceas ?

*Martial.*

2. Write a short essay on Life in Rome under the Empire.

3. Give a brief sketch of Cicero's life. Mention his principal works. What are the leading characteristics of his style ?

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## LATIN.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

(*a.*) Omnia postremo bona sensibus et mala tactu
Dissimili inter se pugnant perfecta figura ;
Ne tu forte putes serrae stridentis acerbum
Honorem constare elementis levibus aeque
Ac musaea mele, per chordas organici quæ
Mobilibus digitis expergefacta figurant ;
Neu simili penetrare putes primordia forma
In nares hominum, cum taetra cadavera torrent,
Et cum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est
Araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores :
Neve bonos rerum simili constare colores
Semine constituas, oculos qui pascere possunt,
Et qui conjungunt aciem lacrimareque cogunt
Aut foeda specie diri turpesque videntur.

*Lucretius, II.*

(*b*) Inclusam Danaën turris aënea
Robustaeque fores et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiae munierant satis
Nocturnis ab adulteris,
Si non acrisium virginis abditae
Custodem pavidum Juppiter et Venus
Risissent, fore enim tutum iter et patens
Converso in pretium deo.
Aurum per medios ire satellites
Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius
Ictu fulmineo : concidit auguris
Argivi domus ob lucrum

Demersa exitio; diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos
Reges muneribus; munera navium
Saevos illaqueant duces.
Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorrui
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Maecenas, equitum decus.

*Horace, Odes.*

(*c*) Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorem rupem, atque ita vectis saxis, ut aegre expeditus miles tentabundus, manibusque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes, demittere sese posset. Natura locus jam ante praeceps, recenti lapsu terrae in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat. Ibi quum, velut ad finem viae, equites constitissent miranti Hannibali, quae res moraretur agmen, nunciatur, rupem inviam esse. Digressus deinde ipse ad locum visendum, haud dubia res visa, quin per invia circa nec trita antea, quamvis longo ambitu, circumduceret agmen. Ea vero via insuperabilis fuit, nam quum super veterem nivem intactam nova modicae altitudinis esset, molli nec praealtae nivi facile pedes ingredientium insistebant, ut vero tot hominum jumentorumque in cessu dilapsa est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur. Tetra ibi luctatio erat; ut a lubrica glacie non recipiente vestigium, et in prono citius pede se fallente, ut, seu manibus in adsurgendo seu genu se adjuvissent, ipsis adminiculis prolapsis, iterum corruissent.

*Livy, XXI.*

2. When did Lucretius flourish? Sketch briefly his system of philosophy. Quote Virgil's lines concerning him.

3. Interpret all the allusions in (*b*) above.

4. In (*c*), discuss the words *tentabundus*, *expeditus*, *ambitu*, *jumentorum*, *tabem*.

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## LATIN.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*.) Tum satus Anchisa cestus pater extulit aequos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu;
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa;
Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant; vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequidquam inter se volnera jactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos

Dant sonitus; erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus; duro crepitant sub volnere malae.
Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem
Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
Ille, velut celsam oppugnatque molibus urbem.
Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis.
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum; et variis adsultibus irritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte
Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit.

*Virgil, Aeneid.*

(Annotate upon *pugnam lacessunt*, *tela exit*, and *a vertice*.)

(*b*.) Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
Dives, et ingenti curret super ora Liburno,
Atque obiter leget aut scribet, vel dormiet intus,
Namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
Ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus obstat
Unda prior: magno populus premit agmine lumbos,
Qui sequitur. Ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
Alter; at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
Pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
Calcor, et in digito clavus mihi cruris haeret.
Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
Centum convivae: sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix, et cursu ventilat ignem.

*Juvenal.*

(What was the *Sportula*? Give the Roman name for the military shoe or sandal.)

(*c*) Adsumo te in consilium rei familiaris, ut soleo. praedia agris meis vicina, atque etiam inserta, venalia sunt, in his me multa sollicitant; aliqua, nec minora, deterrent sollicitat primum ipsa pulchritudo jungendi: deinde quod non minus utile quam voluptuosum, posse utraque eadem opera, eodem viatico invisere, sub eodem procuratore ac paene iisdem actoribus habere, unam villam colere et ornare, alteram tantum tueri jam quod deliberationis nostrae caput est, agri sunt fertiles, pingues, aquosi: constant campis, vineis, silvis, quae materiam et ex ea reditum sicut commodum, ita statum praestant, sed haec felicitas terrae imbecillis cultoribus fatigatur; nam possessor prior saepius vendidit pignora et dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt.

*Pliny, Epp.*

2. Give some account of Ennius, Plautus, Statius, Attius, Sallust.

## LATIN.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

1. Translate into Latin prose :—

The story of Biton and Clitobus, which was in great reputation among the heathens, may teach us a caution in this matter. These two brothers, being the sons of a lady who was priestess to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple at the time of a great solemnity, the persons being absent who, by their office, were to have drawn her chariot on that occasion. The mother was so transported with this instance of filial duty, that she petitioned her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given to men ; upon which they were both cast into a deep sleep, and the next morning found dead in the temple.

*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Turn into Latin Elegiac Verse :

Home they brought her warrior dead :
She nor swooned nor uttered cry ;
All her maidens, watching, said ;
'She must weep or she will die.'

Then they praised him soft and low,
Called him worthy to be loved,
Truest friend and noblest foe ;
Yet she neither spoke nor moved.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the face-cloth from the face ;
Yet she neither moved nor wept.

Rose a nurse of ninety years,
Set his child upon her knee—
Like summer-tempest came her tears—
'Sweet my child, I live for thee.' *Tennyson.*

3. Show clearly what are the distinctive uses of the Indicative and the Subjunctive moods in Latin, giving examples.

4. Distinguish the meanings of the following :
(*a.*) murus, moenia, paries.
(*b.*) rursus, iterum.
(*c.*) metus, timor.
(*d.*) sanguis, cruor.

5. Write brief historical notes under the following heads :—*Consules ; Tribuni Plebis ; Decemviri ; Aediles ; Censores ; Senatus.*

6. State fully the authorship of the following passages :—

Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit.—Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.—Medioque in fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid.—Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—Homo sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto.—Semper ego auditor tantum ?—Me raris juvat auribus placere.

## MENTAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—Rev. W.[c] Hastie, B. D.

1. Discuss historically and critically the following propositions:

*a.* "The Positivists so far as they accept the teachings of their master, assert that observation of the mind is a thing inherently impossible in itself, and that Psychology is a chimera."

*b.* "Psychological Analysis has for object not only the adult mind with its acquired aptitudes but also the stages of Evolution through which that mind has passed."

*c.* "Consciousness and immediate knowledge are terms universally convertible."

*d.* "There cannot be a single or absolute cognition."

*e.* "The principles of Ethology are the *axiomata media* of mental Science."

*f.* "Every mental state is a function of three variables."

2. Give an account of recent investigations into the mathematical relations between sensations and stimuli. Examine the various views of the distinction between Sensation and Perception, and analyse the genesis and constituent elements of any common percept.

3. Expound Berkeley's Theory of Vision, referring to the sources. Trace the history and review the present position of the question. Examine the relation of Sight to the third dimension of space; and give a critical explanation and estimate of Reid's 'Geometry of Visibles.'

4. "What are Space and Time?" Examine the various theories and give a psychological vindication of the one you hold. Review the characteristic doctrines of 'Natural Realism,' 'Transfigured Realism,' 'Reasoned Realism,' and 'Ideal Realism,' mentioning the chief representatives of each.

5. Discuss the question between Nominalism and Conceptualism, in the light of recent enquiries into the origin and nature of Language. Comment on the statements: 'Animals have language, but it is individual not social; they have no Logic of Signs.' 'Language by its generalisation enables us to construct *objects*.'

6. State and criticise Hamilton's Law of the Conditioned in itself and in its application to explain the notion of Causality. Review the various forms in which the doctrine of Relativity has been maintained. Discuss the psychological validity of the distinction between necessary and contingent cognitions.

7. Summarize Bain's account of the origin and growth of the Will, compare it with the views of Hartley, Beneke and Morell, and criticise. Discuss generally the nature and range of the function of Association in the mental processes.

Explain the terms 'Ideation', 'Psychological Spectrum', 'Visualization,' 'Sensations of Tone, 'Indestructible Residues.'

## LOGIC.

*Examiner*—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

1. Give an account of the logical writings attributed to Aristotle, indicating their contents. Compare the Greek and the Hindu analyses of Inductive Reasoning. Justify or disprove the statement that "Kant has done more for logical science than any philosopher since Aristotle."

2. Review historically and critically, the attempts to reduce all Reasoning to one fundamental principle or law. Explain the distinctive characteristics of Quantitative and Qualitative Reasoning. Discuss the question whether Reasoning can of itself extend the range of human knowledge.

3. *a*. Trace and examine the view that all Reasoning must be ultimately founded upon an irrational assumption or involve a regress to infinity.

*b*. Examine the validity of Hegel's Dialectical method by criticising (1) his interpretation of 'Nothing,' (2) his view of the 'concept' or 'notion', (3) his transition from 'the Idea in itself' to its 'otherness' (heterization) in nature.

*c*. Examine Mill's account of the Evidence for the Law of Causality and criticise its relation to his general view of logical inference.

4. Examine the value of 'Conceivability' as a logical principle, referring to recent discussions. State Kant's view as to the possibility of a Criterion of Truth, and examine the various universal principles of certitude that have been proposed. Criticise the distinction between formal and material truth.

5. "All determination is negation" (Omnis determinatio est negatio). Review the history and applications of this principle. State and criticise Mill's Theory of Predication.

6. Review the controversy as to the degree of Certainty attainable by Inductive inference. Comment on the place and importance of Hypotheses in Science. Shew, with illustrations, all that is implied in scientific explanation of the Laws of Nature. Examine the statement that 'Induction is simply the inverse method of Deduction'.

7. "After how many and what sort of instances, may it be considered that an observed coincidence is not the effect of Chance?" Discuss this question.

Comment historically and critically on the origin and validity of the special conceptions of the Higher Mathematics, and their applicability to calculations of empirical phenomena.

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## MORAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.

1. Distinguish the different Methods that have been applied to the problems of moral Science and classify the various systems that have resulted, giving their technical designations and their characteristic doctrines.

Comment, historically and critically, upon the following statement: "The doctrine of Goods, the doctrine of Virtue, and the doctrine of Duty are the departments of Ethics and each contains the whole under a peculiar point of view."

2. Review the theories of the Greek schools regarding the Chief Good, and compare them with those of the Hindu systems. Mention any distinctively modern theories, and account for what is special in their form and content.

3. State carefully the views of Plato, Aristotle and the Stoics regarding 'Justice.' Shew how the conception of Justice was affected by the Roman Law and by Christian morality respectively. Criticise Hume's theory of Justice.

4. Give an account of the ethical doctrines of Spinoza, and in particular his view of the Passions, of the Will, of Moral Judgment, and the Chief Good. Add a general review and criticism of the Ethics of Pantheism.

5 State the cardinal doctrines of Utilitarianism as expounded by John Stuart Mill, and review the assertion that "Utility has or might have all the sanctions attaching to any other system of morals."

Criticise any of the recent attempts to apply the theory of Evolution to Ethics.

6. "How is a categorical Imperative possible?" Explain the psychological relations and the metaphysical issues of this question as raised and discussed by Kant. Shew how Fichte and Hegel subsequently apprehended and dealt with the problems of moral science.

7. Write notes on 1, The various theories of the origin of society; 2, The ultimate sanction of Law; 3, The relation of Ethics to Jurisprudence; 4, The present position of the Free-Will controversy.

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## HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*—REV. W. HASTIE, B. D.

1. Give a critical account of the doctrines of Anaxagoras, and of his place in the development of Greek philosophy.

2. Briefly analyse the following Dialogues of Plato: 1, The Theaetetus. 2, The Philebus. 3, The Phaedrus. 4, The Phaedon. Add a critical estimate of the doctrine unfolded in each.

3. Examine the relevancy and value of Locke's criticism of the Cartesian doctrine of 'Innate Ideas.' Give summarily Locke's own view of the origin, formation and limits of human knowledge. Then state where and how Locke's doctrines were criticised by Leibnitz.

4. "Hume must have admitted, and in fact does admit, the possibility that the mind is a Leibnitzian monad or a Fichtean world-generating Ego, the universe of things being merely the picture produced by the evolution of Consciousness."

Elucidate and examine this statement by reference to the views of Hume, Leibnitz, and Fichte, as contained in their writings.

5. "In opposition to Fichte's subjective Idealism, and to Schelling's renewed Spinozism Herbart, on the basis of the realistic element in the Kantian philosophy, as also of Eleatic, Platonic and Leibnitzian doctrines, developed a philosophical doctrine, which he himself named from its predominant character, Realism."

Explain these relations of Herbart's philosophy, give a summary view of his system, and trace its influence on recent speculation.

6. Write annotations, explanatory and critical, on the following points: 1, Zeno's arguments against motion, 2, Aristotle's criticism of Plato's Idealism, 3, William of Occam's refutation of Realism, 4. Berkeley's universal Immaterialism, 5, Kant's Critique of the Faculty of Judgment, 6, Comte's classification of the sciences.

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## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Examiner*—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M A.

1. Trace the progress of economical science in England previous to the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*; give a critical estimate of that work; and indicate briefly the more important advances in the science during the present century.

2. Account for variations in the productiveness of productive agents; state and explain the laws that limit production; and discuss the method proposed in order to counteract the operation of these laws.

3. Compare and discuss the grounds of property in land, a patent, and the goodwill of a business. State and discuss Mill's views as to the general principles of inheritance; compare the economical effects of the prevailing laws of inheritance; and discuss their application to India.

4. Explain generally the conditions of high wages; account for differences of wages in different employments; and show in what respects the popular remedies for low wages are fallacious. Exemplify the influence of the corporation laws on wages and profits.

5. Discuss the relations of value to demand and supply, and show that a general rise of values is impossible. Show how value is affected by the various elements of the cost of production, and apply your answer to the value of money. How does Adam Smith account for the variations in the value of silver during the 17th and and 18th centuries?

6. Discuss the general principles of taxation. State in general terms how the progress of society affects production and distribution, and explain the economical effects of the ordinary functions of government, with illustrations.

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## MODERN EUROPE.

*Examiner*—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. State precisely what is meant by "the Holy Roman Empire;" show how and when it came into existence; and explain its importance to the student of modern European history. Describe the growth of the Papal supremacy and the circumstances that favoured it.

2. Explain, after Guizot, the various elements of European society; describe and illustrate in detail the attempts made to combine them before the close of the 14th century; and account for their failure.

3. Summarise Guizot's account of the internal state and the international relations of the various European countries in the 15th century; explain fully the tendency which he finds in the history of this period, and describe carefully the state of society which resulted from it.

4. Describe the struggle by which Holland achieved its independence; explain its commercial importance; and give an account of its colonies at the beginning of the 17th century. Trace briefly the relations between Holland and Belgium since the date of the French Revolution, and explain the present position of Belgium among the nations of Europe.

5. Give a general view of the affairs of Europe from the Peace of Ryswick to the Treaty of Rastadt. Review the career of Charles XII of Sweden.

6. How do you account for the French Revolution? Give an outline of its progress, and explain briefly its influence on the subsequent history of France and the leading nations of Europe. Give an estimate of the present position of France among the nations of Europe.

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## ENGLAND AND INDIA.

*Examiner*—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. Give an account of the original sources of the history of England prior to the Norman Conquest. Draw a map of England and Scotland, showing the political divisions that existed in 600 A. D. and trace the history of the various English kingdoms to the date of the over-lordship of Wessex. Describe briefly the more important institutions of the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Give an account of the condition of Scotland in 1290 A. D. Trace historically the relations between the crowns of England and Scotland prior to that date, and determine the true character and object of the wars between the two countries in the time of Edward I and Edward II. Explain and criticise the foreign policy of Edward III.

3. "The Puritans, whilst in the temporary possession of power, defaced the noblest edifices of the land, in effect closed the universities and annihilated learning, and inflicted the most atrocious hardship on many thousands of families, among whom were to be found some of the wisest and best that our country can boast, both in church and state." Examine this statement critically; and give your own estimate of the social and political influence of Puritanism, and of its relation to culture. Trace briefly the history of toleration in England.

4. Summarise Hallam's account of the Revolution, and the arguments for and against it; explain how it affected the executive government and the personal influence of the Crown; and show, by a review of the period, in what respects the power of the executive was increased during the earlier half of the 18th century.

5. Describe the internal condition of the Mogul Empire at the accession of Akbar, and explain fully his policy and method of government. Give an account of the conquests made in his reign, and trace briefly the operation of the causes that ultimately led to the fall of the Mogul Empire.

6. Trace the rise of the families of Sindia and Holkar, and explain the relations to the British Government at the various stages in their history. Trace the history of political relations between the British Government and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and give a full account of the transactions relating to the Berars.

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## GREECE AND ROME.

*Examiner*—REV. JAS. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. Explain fully the extent and significance of the revolution headed by Klisthenes; describe the various elements of the government of Athens as determined by it; and show how it influenced the subsequent history of the state. Give an account of the changes constitutional and judicial, introduced by Perikles.

2. Give an account of the formation of the confederacy of Delos, and trace its history, explaining carefully its relation to the general current of Greek history. Give a brief sketch of Greek literature and philosophy during the latter half of the 5th century B. C.

3. Describe the battle of Leuctra; explain its consequences and trace the course of Greek history to the battle of Mantinea. Explain and criticise the policy of Epaminondas, and contrast his career and character with those of Perikles.

4. State precisely the relations between the patricians and plebeians as determined by the code of the Twelve Tables. Give a detailed account of the subsequent struggle for the equalisation of the orders; and contrast the democracy of Rome with that of Athens.

5. Give an account of the Social War and explain its results. Sketch the course of Roman history from the close of the Social War to the death of Julius Cæsar; and explain fully in what respects and by whom the constitution was modified during that period.

6. Give an account of the Roman Empire under the Antonines, as regards its extent, internal condition and constitution. Indicate briefly the conduct of the Roman Government towards the Christians from the reign of Nero to that of Constantine.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS. I.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. When $n + z$ figures of a cube root have been obtained by the ordinary method, $n$ more may be obtained by division only, supposing $2n + z$ to be the whole number.

2. If $x + y + z = xyz$, prove that $(2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x^2 y^2 z^2)^2 = 4(1 + x^2)(1 + y^2)(1 + z^2)$.

3. Find the coefficient of $x^{17}$ in $(1 + 2x - 3x^2 + 2x^3)^7$.

4. Expand $e^x$ in terms of $x$.

By means of the identity $\log \frac{1 + x^3}{1 - x^3} = \log \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} + \log \frac{1 - x + x^2}{1 + x + x^2}$ prove that, if $n$ be an add number, $1 - \frac{n-3}{\lfloor 2} + \frac{(n-4)(n-5)}{\lfloor 3} - \frac{(n-5)(n-6)(n-7)}{\lfloor 4} + \ldots = \frac{3}{n}$ or $0$ according as $n$ is or is not, divisible by 3. What is the number of terms in this series?

5. The arithmetical mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometical mean.

6. If O be the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABC. and P any point in the plane prove that $PA^2 \sin 2A + PB^2 \sin 2B + PC^2 \sin 2C = 4(R^2 + OP^2) \sin A \sin B \sin C$.

7. In any triangle ABC prove that $\cos^3 A + \cos^3 B + \cos^3 C = 1 + 3 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - \sin \frac{3A}{2} \sin \frac{3B}{2} \sin \frac{3C}{2}$.

8. Expand $\sin \theta$ in terms of $\theta$.

9. Prove that $\sin \theta = \theta \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)$

and hence by differentiation prove that

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta^2} + \frac{1}{(\pi + \theta)^2} + \frac{1}{(\pi - \theta)^2} + \frac{1}{(2\pi + \theta)^2} + \frac{1}{(2\pi - \theta)^2} + \ldots$$

10. Solve the equation $x^4 - 8x^3 + 22x^2 - 23x + 6 = 0$. given that the product of two roots is 1.

11. One root of the equation $x^4 - 7x^3 + 9x^2 - 10x + 27 = 0$ lies between 2 and 3; find it to three places of decimals.

12. Evaluate the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 & 15 & 24 \\ -3 & 10 & 25 & 38 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 23 & 7 & 13 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

## PURE MATHAMATICS. II.

*Examiner*—Mrs A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Obtain the polar equation of a parabola referred to the focus, and prove that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus upon a tangent is a straight line.

2. Show that the equation of the chord of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ which is bisected at the point (X, Y) is

$$\frac{xX}{a^2} + \frac{yY}{b^2} = \frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2}$$

Obtain the corresponding equation for the plane section of the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ which has its centre at the point (X, Y, Z).

3. Define the radical axis of two circles.

The difference of the squares of the tangents from any point to two circles is proportional to the distance of the point from the radical axis.

4. From any property of a system of circles having a common radical axis deduce a property common to all cones (1) by projection, (2) by reciprocation.

5. The equations of two conics referred to the same triangle are $l\alpha^2 + m\beta^2 + n\gamma^2 = 0$, $l'\alpha^2 + m'\beta^2 + n'\gamma^2 = 0$; state the geometrical relations of the triangle of reference to the two conics, and illustrate by figures, (1) when the conics intersect in four real points, (2) when the conics do not intersect.

6. Investigate the loci

(1) $11x^2 - 24xy + 4y^2 + 44x - 8y - 5 = 0$;

(2) $a\beta\gamma + b\gamma\alpha + c\alpha\beta + k(a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma)^2 = 0$;

(3) $l(b\beta + c\gamma - a\alpha)^2 + m(c\gamma + a\alpha - b\beta)^2 + n(a\alpha + b\beta - c\gamma)^2 = 0$.

7. Determine the equations of the generators of the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, proving that generators of the same system do not intersect.

8. Determine the area of the section of surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ made by the plane $lx + my + nz = p$.

9. Write down the discriminating cubic of a surface of the second degree. Determine the nature of the surface

$$3y^2 - 3z^2 - 4zx + 4xy - 3x + 2y + 2z = 0.$$

10. Determine the radii of curvature and torsion at any point of a helix.

11. Prove Meunier's Theorem for the curvature in an oblique section of a surface.

## PURE MATHEMATICS. III.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. If $x = r \text{ Cos } \theta$, $y = r \text{ Sin } \theta$, and $u = f(x, y)$. prove that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} = \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{dy^2}{d\theta^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{du}{dr}.$$

2. State Leibnitz's Theorem.

Hence find $\frac{dry}{dx^r}$ when $y = \epsilon^{ax} \text{ Sin } bx$.

Show that the result is the same as that obtained by substituting for Sin $bx$ its exponential value, and then differentiating.

3. Eliminate the constants and trigonometrical functions from the equation $z = a \text{ Sin } \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + b \text{ Cos } (xy)$.

4. Distinguish between the degree of a curve and its class. What are the limits of the class number of a curve of the fourth degree?

5. Find all the asymptotes of the curve

$y^2 (x - 2a)(x - 4a) = x(x - a)(x - 3a)(x - 5a)$,

and the parabolic asymptote of the curve

$y^2 (x - 2a)(x - 4a) = a(x - a)(x - 3a(x - 5a)$.

6. Trace the first curve in question 5.

7. Integrate $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\, dx$, $\text{Sin}^n x dx$.

8. If $\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty \epsilon^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$, prove that $\Gamma(n-1) = \Gamma(n)$.

9. Find the whole length of the arc of a cycloid, and the volume of the surface formed by its revolution round the base.

10. Find the equation of a curve in which the radius of curvature varies as the cube of the intercept of the tangent between the point of contact and a fixed straight line.

Prove that the rectangular hyperbola is a particular case, the fixed straight line being an asymptote.

11. Integrate the equations—

(1) $x\frac{dy}{dx} - my = 1 - n \log x$

(2) $(n-1)x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - n(n-m)x\frac{dy}{dx} + m(n-m)y = 0$.

## PURE MATHEMATICES. IV.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Sum the series

(1) $-1 + 12x + 6x^2 + 78x^3 + 114x^4 + \ldots$ to $n$ terms;

(2) $\frac{1}{1\cdot2\cdot5} + \frac{3}{2\,3\,6} + \frac{5}{3\cdot4\cdot7} + \frac{7}{4\cdot5\,8} + \ldots$ to $n$ terms;

(3) $1 - \frac{\text{Cos } 2\theta}{|\underline{3}} + \frac{\text{Cos } 4\theta}{|\underline{5}} - \frac{\text{Cos } 6\theta}{|\underline{7}} + \ldots$ to infinity.

2. From the identity

$(b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3 + (a-b)^3 = 3(b-c)(c-a(a-b)$.

deduce the identity

$\text{Sin}^3(\beta-\gamma)\,\text{Sin } 3(\beta+\gamma) + \text{Sin}^3(\gamma-\alpha)\,\text{Sin } 3(\gamma+\alpha) + \text{Sin}^3(\alpha-\beta)\,\text{Sin } 3(\alpha+\beta)$

$= 3\,\text{Sin}(\beta-\gamma)\,\text{Sin}(\gamma-\alpha)\,\text{Sin}(\alpha-\beta)\,\text{Sin } 3(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)$;

and prove that

$(b-c)^7 + (c-a)^7 + (a-b)^7 =$

$7(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)(bc+ca+ab-a^2-b^2-c^2)^2$.

3. Construct a determinant whose value shall be 7 and first row 1, 7, 13, 14. Explain your process.

4. In a spherical triangle $\text{Tan } a\,\text{Tan } b\,\text{Tan } c = \frac{\text{Tan } a}{\text{Cos B Cos C}} - \frac{\text{Tan } b}{\text{Cos B}} - \frac{\text{Tan } c}{\text{Cos C}}$.

5. Find the trilinear equation of a rectangular hyperbola circumscribing the triangle ABC, and having its centre at the middle point of BC. If D be the fourth point of intersection with the circumscribed circle, prove that AD is a diameter of the circle, and that the tangents to the two curves at D form with DB, DC a harmonic pencil.

6. The locus of the centres of curvature of a system of parabolas having a common focus and axis, at the points where they are met by a fixed straight line perpendicular to the axis, is the curve $4y^2(x-3a) = (x+a)^3$, $a$ being the distance of the fixed straight line from the focus.

If $a = 0$ this reduces to $x(4y^2 - x^2) = 0$; account for the factor $x = 0$.

7. Determine the nature of the singular point at the origin in the curve $x^3y^2 = 2ax^3y + ax^4 + x^5$.

8 A variable parabola is drawn with its focus at a variable point P of an ellipse, and having the minor axis for directrix; prove that the parabola touches its envelope at the points where it is met by the normal to the ellipse at P.

9. The polar reciprocal of an ellipse with respect to a circle is similar to the given ellipse: prove that the locus of the centre of the circle is a curve of the fourth degree having nodes at the circular points at infinity and at the centre of the ellipse, the tangents at the latter node being the equi-conjugate diameters.

10 Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\text{Sin } x}{x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$.

*Full marks will be given for half the questions.*

## ASTRONOMY, OPTICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W BOOTH, B. A.

1. Describe Flamsteed's method of determining the position of the first point of Aries, what advantage does this method possess?

2. What is the equation of time, show that it vanishes four times a year, when is the part due to unequal motion in the ecliptic a maximum?

3. Prove and explain the formula for refraction, *viz*,

$$r = (\mu - 1) \tan z (1 - n \operatorname{Sec}^2 z).$$

4. How is the height of a lunar mountain determined?

5. Find the effects of the annual parallax of a star on its latitude and longitude.

6. Given the law of force under which an orbit may be described round one centre? how does Newton derive the law round any other? Hence prove that the law of force under which a body will describe an ellipse round any internal point varies directly as the distance from the point and inversely as the cube of the perpendicular on the polar of the point.

7. Parallel rays are incident on a reflecting semicircular mirror, and in its plane, find the caustic curve.

8. Explain the principle of an astronomical Telescope (Galileo, Newton, Herschel) or explain the principle of Ramsden's or Huyghen's eyepiece.

9. What is the least circle of aberration after direct reflexion or refraction at a plane or spherical surface? Calculate its position and dimensions.

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## HYDROMECHANICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. All space being supposed filled with an elastic fluid the particles of which are attracted to a given point by a force varying as the distance and the whole mass of the fluid being given, find the pressure on a circular disc placed with its centre at the centre of force.

2. Define the "*centre of pressure*" of a plane area and obtain formulæ for determining its position. Determine the centre of pressure of a rectangular board immersed vertically in a vessel containing three fluids of different densities, the length of the board being just equal to the whole depth of the fluid and being divided by the three fluid strata into three equal parts. [N. B. This may readily be obtained without the aid of the Calculus.]

3. Define *metacentre* and obtain formulæ for determining its position, also investigate the nature of the equilibrium of a floating body.

4. A solid ellipsoid floats in a fluid of twice its own specific gravity with its shortest axis vertical. Find the time of a small vertical oscillation and also the times of small angular oscillations about the two horizontal axes.

5. Prove that the work done in compressing a given quantity of a perfect gas originally at the pressure P and volume V to the volume $v$ is $\mathrm{P\,V}\log\left(\frac{\mathrm{V}}{v}\right)$.

6. Explain completely how the equations of fluid motion are obtained, viz,

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{dx} = \mathrm{X} - \frac{du}{dt} - u\frac{du}{dx} - v\frac{du}{dy} - w\frac{du}{dz}$$

and two similar equations what other equations are "generally necessary" obtain also the equation of continuity in $r$, $\theta$, $\phi$ co-ordinates.

7. Steam is rushing from a boiler through a conical pipe, the diameters of the ends of which are D and $d$, if V and $v$ be the corresponding velocities of the steam, and if the motion be supposed to be that of divergence from the vertex of the cone prove that $\frac{\dot{v}}{\mathrm{V}} = \frac{\mathrm{D}^2}{d^2}\epsilon^{\frac{v^2-\mathrm{V}^2}{2k}}$ where $k$ is the pressure divided by the density and supposed constant.

8. A solid generated by the revolution of the curve $y \propto x^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$ around the axis of $x$ floats with a portion $h$ of the axis immersed. If the solid be depressed through $(n^{\frac{1}{n-1}}-1)h$ it will on its return just emerge.

9. Prove Torricelli's theorem and find the time in which an ellipsoid will empty itself through a given small aperture at the extremity of one of its principal axes, which is vertical.

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## STATICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Find the point on the surface $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^3 = 1$, where a particle attracted by a force to the origin will rest in equilibrium.

2. A string of given length passes over a given pulley it has attached to it two extremities two weights one of which is capable of sliding freely on a given curve; to determine the curve on which

the other ought to slide in order that in every position of the two weights they may be in equilibrium.

3. A cube is acted on by four forces; one force is in a diagonal and the others in edges no two of which are in the same plane and which do not meet the diagonal; find the condition that the forces may have a single resultant.

4. The density of a triangle varies as the $n$th power of the distance from the base; determine $n$ when the centre of gravity of the triangle divides the straight line joining the vertex with the middle point of the base in the ratio of 3 to 1.

(*b.*) Find the centre of gravity of the area included by a loop of the curve $r = a \operatorname{Cos} 3\theta$.

5. Three equal balls placed in contact on a horizontal plane support a fourth ball. Determine the least values of the Co-efficients of friction of the balls with each other and with the plane that equilibrium may be possible.

6. A uniform string acted on by a central force assumes the form of an arc of a circle, determine the law of the force, the centre of force being on the circumference.

(*a.*) A uniform chain is kept in equilibrium in the form of an ellipse by repulsive forces $F_1$, $F_2$, in the foci prove that

$$\frac{1}{r_1}\frac{d}{dr_1}\left(F_1 r_1^{\frac{3}{2}} r_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{r_2}\frac{d}{dr_2}\left(r_2^{\frac{3}{2}} r_1^{\frac{1}{2}} F_2\right)$$

$r_1$ and $r_2$ being the focal distances.

7. A sphere placed on a horizontal plane is divided by a vertical plane into two equal parts which are just held together by an elastic string which passes round the greatest horizontal section; find the original length of the string.

8. A solid of revolution whose centre of gravity coincides with the centre of curvature at the vertex rests on a rough horizontal plane. Show that the equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the value of $3\left(\frac{dy}{dx^2}\right)^3 - \frac{dy}{dx^4}$, when $x$ and $y$ vanish, is positive or negative $x$ and $y$ being co-ordinates of the generating curve, measured along the tangent and normal at the vertex.

9. Being given a certain quantity of homogeneous matter determine the shape into which it must be moulded so that its attraction on a particle placed at a given point may be a maximum. $\left(\text{Force} \propto \frac{1}{d^2}\right)$.

(*a*) And show that this maximum attraction, is to that of a sphere containing the same quantity of matter on the particle (placed on its surface) as 3 is to $\sqrt[3]{25}$

## DYNAMICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Two ships are sailing uniformly with velocities $u_1$ $v_1$ along lines inclined at an angle $\theta$ shew that, if $a$, $b$, be their distances at one time from the point of intersection of the courses, the least distance of the ships is equal to

$$\frac{(av - bu) \operatorname{Sin} \theta}{(u^2 + v^2 - 2uv \operatorname{Cos} \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

find also the time in which this nearest distance will be reached.

[N. B. This may be solved immediately by a simple geometric construction.]

2. A body P is describing an ellipse in any manner. Q is a fixed point on the major axis and P G the normal at P, shew that at the moment when G coincides with Q the angular velocity of P about Q is to its angular velocity about G as $CD^2$ to $CB^2$

[C. B is semiaxis minor, CD is semidiameter conjugate to that through P.]

3. A fine thread having two weights each equal to P suspended at its extremities is hung over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line, a weight Q is then attached to the middle point of the portion of the string between the pegs and allowed to descend under gravity. Find the velocity of Q at any depth ($x$) below the horizontal line, when is this velocity a *maximum ?*

4. A particle moves in an ellipse under an attraction tending to a fixed point O prove that the acceleration due to the attraction at any point P varies as $\frac{DD'^6}{OP^2 \cdot PP'^3}$ where PP′ is the chord of the ellipse passing through O and DD′ the diameter parallel to PP′.

A particle is describing a curve about a centre of attraction, and its velocity $\propto \frac{1}{r^n}$ find the law of attraction and the equation of the path ?

6. A particle moves in a rough curve under forces T in the tangent and N in the normal, prove that the velocity at any point is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 e^{2\mu\psi} = \int (T + \mu N) e^{2\mu\psi} ds.$$

7. Two equal masses M, are connected by a string which passes through a hole in a smooth horizontal plane one of them hanging vertically shew that the other describes on the plane a curve whose differential equation is

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + \frac{u}{2} - \frac{g}{2h^2u^2} = 0$$

find also the *tension* of the string.

8 Demonstrate Kepler's Laws, and completely prove the fundamental equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} h &= \sqrt{\mu a (1 - e^2)} \\ \frac{v^2}{2} &= \frac{\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{2a}. \end{aligned}\right\}$$

## CHEMISTY.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Give a short chemical history of chromium and its compounds with special reference to the manufacture, composition, and constitution of the chromates.

2. Describe minutely how you would extract the gases dissolved in natural water, and how you would eudiometrically determine their several constituents. Give sketches of the apparatus you would employ.

3. State minutely the methods you would use in the qualitative and quantitative analysis of Brass.

4. What is meant by dissociation? Give several examples of this phenomenon, and describe one or two experiments in which dissociation can be proved to have taken place.

5. Explain fully the method of preparation of Phosphorus from bones and give the exact decompositions which take place in this process.

6. Give an account of the work of Gerhard and Laurent in the history of chemistry.

7. Describe minutely the method of preparation of artificial alizarin.

8. State the more important theories which have been put forward to explain the phenomena of fermentation. What are the chief results of Pasteur's investigations in this subject?

9. What is the theory of fractional distillation? How is the process carried out? Sketch the forms of apparatus you would use.

10. Starting with inorganic materials, how can such a substance as Ethyl alcohol be built up?

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## HEAT.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Give a sketch of the principles upon which the measurement of Temperature is based.

2 Give an account of Andrew's experiments on the critical temperature of carbonic acid.

3. Explain what is meant by an Indicator Diagram and define isothermal and adiabatic Lines.

4. State and derive geometrically or otherwise Clark Maxwell's Four Thermodynamic relations. How many independent relations of this kind are there? Give reasons.

5. Explain clearly what is meant by absolute temperature. Give a statement of any method which has been devised for obtaining measures of absolute temperature.

6. Give in full detail Prof. Rankine's method of determining the velocity of wave propagation, stating clearly the assumed conditions of motion.

7. Give a brief sketch of the molecular theory and the fundamental results derived from its assumption.

Assuming the necessary inferences from this theory establish the relation

$$v^2 = 3\frac{p}{\rho}$$

and thence determine the velocity of mean square of hydrogen gas at 32° F and atmospheric pressure.

8. Define the specific thermal conductivity of a substance.

The two sides of a large plate of given thickness are maintained at constant temperatures Find an expression for the amount of heat which flows across a given area of the plate in a given time.

9. If two bodies of equal and constant thermal capacity (C), be at the absolute temperatures T and T′ prove that the maximum mechanical energy which can be obtained during their reduction to common temperature $\theta$ ($= \sqrt{TT'}$) is $J\ C\ (\sqrt{T} - \sqrt{T'})^2$.

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## ELECTRICITY.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Give a brief account of the various theories of electricity with which you are acquainted

State any objections to the use of the term Electric Fluid.

2. Define in symbols the potential at a point due to a given distribution of Electricity.

Obtain the potential at an external point due to a uniform distribution of electricity over a sphere.

3. Define the terms—capacity of a conductor and capacity of a condenser.

Find the capacity of a condenser consisting of two coaxial cylindrical conductors of length $l$, large compared with their radii $r$ and $r'$, separated by a dielectric whose specific conductive capacity is $k$.

4. State and prove the most important properties of tubes of Force.

5. Prove that if an equipotential surface belonging to an electrical system be drawn. and if a distribution of electricity be made over the surface such that the density at every point of the surface is given by $\rho = \frac{F}{4\pi}$, the force at all external points will be the same in both cases, and one system may be substituted for the other for the determination of the force or potential at external points.

Give examples of the use of this principle.

6. Give a sketch of the part played by dielectric media according to Faraday and Clark Maxwell's views, with a brief statement of experiments confirming these views

7 Give an explanatory statement of Sir William Thomson's method of Electric Images for finding the distribution of electricity in certain cases.

Employ it to find the density at any point of a sphere kept at potential zero and placed in the neighbourhood of a very small conductor charged with $e$ units of electricity.

8. State and prove Kirchoff's laws. Employ them to determine expressions for the currents in the arrangement of conductors known as Wheatstone's Bridge.

9. What is meant by Duplex Telegraphy? Sketch and describe any arrangement by which it is usually effected.

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## MAGNETISM.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Investigate the potential at an external point of a thin magnetic shell in which the magnetization is everywhere normal to the surface.

2. Obtain an expression for the induced current produced in any closed circuit by the movement of the conductor or by any other change in the magnetic field.

Apply it to find the direction and intensity of the current in Delezenne's circle.

3. Under what conditions may a magnetic shell be substituted for a voltaic circuit in order to produce equal effects.

4. Investigate the potential and force at any point situated on the axis of a circular voltaic circuit.

5. Give a sketch of Amperé's experiments by means of which he derived his law of the action between electric currents.

Give the mathematical expression for the law and employ it to find the resultant mutual force between two infinite parallel rectilinear currents.

6. State briefly the chief facts known about the magnetic state of the earth; and the various theories assumed to explain terrestrial magnetic phenomena.

Assuming Biot's theory that the earth's magnetic action is equivalent to that of a small but powerful magnet passing through the centre of the earth prove that

$$\text{tangent (dip at P)} = 2 \tan (\text{magnetic latitude of P}).$$

7. Give a sketch of the advances made in electricity by Cavendish, Coulomb, Faraday and Clark Maxwell.

8. Write an essay on "radiation and absorption as phenomena or properties of gases.

9. What are the conditions for a legitimate scientific hypothesis? Criticize the various theories of electricity as scientific hypotheses.

# L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

## 1882.

### CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—RAI KANAILAL DE, BAHADUR.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define heat. What is meant by the specific heat of a body? Give the latent heat of water at 0° C and show how you would prove it. 40

2. Convert 28·6 inches into Millimeters, 400 grammes into grains, —4° C into F, and —95° F into C. 20

3. Write in symbols the changes which occur when the following substances are brought together:

(*a*) Copper and boiling Sulphuric Acid.
(*b*) Phosphorus and boiling solution of potash. 60
(*c*) Ferrous Sulphate and dilute Nitric Acid.
(*d*) Formic Acid and boiling Sulphuric Acid.
(*e*) Glass, fluorspar and boiling Sulphuric Acid.
(*f*) Potassic Nitrate and boiling Sulphuric Acid.
(*g*) Arsenious Ac'd, Potassic Chlorate, and boiling Nitric Acid.

4. Two litres of ethylene are mixed with the same volume of Marsh-gas. What volume of Oxygen will be required for their complete combustion, and how much water and Carbonic dioxide will be formed? 40

5. How would you prepare Chlorides from gold, silver, mercury, lead, zinc, antimony, and magnesium? Which of these Chlorides are soluble in water? 40

6. Write the Rational formulæ for gallic Acid, glucose, glycerine, quinine, Cane-Sugar, tartaric Acid, Camphor, and Cinchonine. 30

7. How is Chloral Hydrate prepared? Give its symbol. What are its characters and tests? 40

8. What are the chemical re-agents employed in coagulating Albumen? How would you determine quantitatively the presence of Albumen in urine? 40

9. Describe Fehling's method for the quantitative analysis of Sugar in Diabetic urine. What abnormal products in the same urine prevent the accuracy of the result and how would you separate them before the application of the test? 60

10. What are urinary Calculi? Distinguish those that are combustible from those that are incombustible. 30

Two hundred marks are reserved for Practical Chemistry.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner*—MR. J. WOOD-MASON.

1. What are the functions of the Blood, and what the uses of its constituent Cells, Salts, Albumen, &c. Describe and explain the phenomenon of Coagulation. 75

2. In which layer of the germ do the Wolffian bodies and their ducts arise? What becomes of these provisional organs as development proceeds (*a*) in the male and (*b*) in the female respectively? 75

3. Describe the structure and development of Fatty Tissue, and mention its most important functions or uses. 50

4. Describe, in the order of their succession from within outwards, the various kinds of tissues to be met with in a transverse section of a human bronchus. 50

5. Describe the microscopic structure of, and draw, a small portion of Ciliated Epithelium; and give the distribution of this tissue in the Human body. 50

6. What do you understand by the expressions 'muscular tone' and 'vascular tone'? How are these conditions of the muscles and vessels maintained? and how may they be upset? 95

7. Explain, 'reflex action,' 'automatism,' 'motor nerve,' 'sensory nerve,' 'nerve-centre', and 'inhibition'. 100

8. Describe and explain the phenomenon of the Pulse. 90

9. Describe the structure of Plain Muscle, give its distribution in the Human body, and point out how it differs from the striated variety in its mode of action. 65

10. Show that there is a parallelism between the three pairs of special Sense-organs, not only in their modes of development, but also in their modes of action. 150

11. Mention the organic functions the nervous centres for which are located in the *medulla oblongata*, and state the consequences which follow upon injuries to this part of the cerebrospinal nervous system. 150

12. Describe the mechanism of Coughing. 50

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## ANATOMY.

*Examiner*—DR. K. MCLEOD.

[Value of written examination 400; of practical 600; total 1000.]

1. Describe the sinuses and cells which exist in the interior of cranial and facial bones, and the apertures or ducts by which they communicate with adjacent cavities. 125

2. What structures are brought into view by removal of the complexus and biventer cervicis muscles? 75

3. When the axillary artery is tied opposite the lower border of the pectoralis minor muscle, through what channels does arterial blood reach the superior extremity? 150

4. In exposing the pancreas what structures have to be divided and displaced? 50

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## MATERIA MEDICA.

*Examiner*—DR. R. HARVEY.

Written examination 700; oral 300. Total 1000.

1. Give the source, physiological, and therapeutic effects and officinal preparations of Ergot of Rye. 175
2. What is Chloroform, how is it prepared, and what are the tests of its purity? 175
3. Name the various astringents, and state the chief uses of each. 175
4. Write prescriptions—*a*. For a cough mixture for a child two years of age; *b*. for an adult suffering from acute Rheumatism; *c*. for a lotion to be applied to a chronic ulcer. 175
5. What is the composition of the following pharmaceutical preparations? 175
   - *a*. Confectio aromatica.
   - *b*. Decoctum aloes compositum.
   - *c*. Mistura spiritus vini Gallici.
   - *d*. Pilula Rhei composita.
   - *e*. Pulvis Glycerhizæ compositus.
   - *f*. Tinctura Chinchonæ composita.
6. Give the Chemical composition, physical characters and therapeutic uses of Iodoform. 175

N. B. Only four questions are to be answered.

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—DR. D. D. CUNNINGHAM.

Full marks.

1. Give a botanical description of the specimens marked 1 and 2. 30
2. What are stipules? Describe their various forms and modifications? 10
3. Describe the processes of assimilation and respiration in plants. 30
4. Describe the structure of a palm stem.
5. Describe the arrangement of the imputescence in the fig and pineapple. 10
6. Enumerate the chemical elements found in plants and explain from what source or sources each is derived. 30
7. Define the terms thalamus, embryo, monadelphous, syngenesious, loculicidal, deciduous. 10
8. Give a botanical account of a potato and a mango. 20

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## COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

*Examiner*—MR. J. WOOD-MASON.

1. (*a*.) Point out the fundamental differences between the Protozoa and the Metazoa; and (*b*) give your reasons for 75

classifying the Sponges with the latter rather than with the former.

2. Describe *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, one of the Monera. 50

3. Mention, with brief explanatory notes, the different modes of Reproduction met with in the Animal Kingdom. 50

4. (*a*.) Mention the different modes of Respiration; (*b*) point out the essential differences between Lungs and Gills (= *branchiae*), between Tracheae and Tracheal Gills, and between true Gills and tracheal Gills; and (c) give instances of animals in which organs for *aerial* respiration occur in combination with organs for *aquatic* respiration. 75

5. Mention the structural arrangements by the possession of which Man is distinguished from all mammals except those that belong to the same order as himself. 50

6. Describe the Stomach of, and the act of Rumination in, the Sheep, illustrating your description by a diagram. 100

7. Give the (permanent and deciduous) dental formulæ of the Dog, the Tiger, and the Horse, and point out the differences between the two first named of these animals in the form and number of the teeth. 50

8. Explain the terms 'exoskeleton' and 'endoskeleton'; 'ectoderm,' 'mesoderm,' and 'endoderm'; and 'epiblast,' 'mesoblast,' and 'hypoblast.' To what parts of the adult vertebrate organism do the germ layers respectively give rise? 75

9 Compare the appendages of the head in the Common Cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*) with those of the Freshwater Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), giving the proper technical terms for the different parts and comparing them in the order of their succession from before backwards. 75

# L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

## MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

*Examiner*—DR. C. J. H. WARDEN.

1. Describe the symptoms of acute, and chronic lead-poisoning: mention some of the chief ways in which the metal may be introduced into the system.
2. Describe briefly the symptoms and post-mortem appearances in poisoning by the following substances:
   (*a.*) Aconite
   (*b.*) White Arsenic.
   (*c.*) Corrosive Sublimate.
3. How would you distinguish between post-mortem lividities and bruises produced during life?
4. Mention the abortives in common use in Bengal, and describe how they are used.
5. In a case of alleged infanticide, to what points would you direct your attention in order to form an opinion as to whether the child was born alive or not?
6. How would you ascertain whether a certain powder consisted of Cinchona or Nux Vomica bark?

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## MEDICINE.

*Examiner*—DR. R. C. CHANDRA.

1. Give a list of the principal eruptive fevers and describe fully the characteristic eruptions in each of the different stages. 200
2. What is Pericarditis? Describe its causes, symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. Explain fully its Diagnostic physical signs. 200
3. Describe the physical characters of the urine in a case of chronic Albuminuria. Explain how you would detect the presence of Albumen in the urine. Enumerate the diseases or deviations from health in which Albumen is found in the urine, either temporarily or for a lengthened period. Give a condensed account of the Symptoms, Pathology and Treatment of acute Bright's disease. 200

Paper 600; Chemical Examination 200; Oral Examination 200.

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## SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

*Examiner*—DR. D. C. C. RAYE.

1. What is an Aneurism? Describe the various *surgical* methods of treating the disease, noticing any recent modifications of the treatment. 100

2. What are the causes, symptoms and terminations of acute Synovitis? How would you treat a knee joint affected with this disease? 100

3. What are the cases suitable for excision of the Hip joint? Describe the operation. 100

4. What are the commoner varieties of Calculus met with in the bladder? What circumstances would influence you in selecting Lithotomy or Lithotrity as an operation? Describe how you would perform Lithotrity. 100

5. What are the symptoms of Syphilitic iritis? How may such a case terminate? How would you treat it? 50

6. What is entropion? Describe any single operation devised for its cure. 50

Total written paper, 500 marks.

„ Viva voce, 100 „
„ Practical, 200 „
„ Clinical, 200 „
Total 1000 „

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## MIDWIFERY.

*Examiner*—DR. R. C. CHANDRA.

1. Describe the contents of the Gravid Uterus at the third month, and what changes take place at the fourth 150

2. What are the different kinds of Head Presentations? How do you diagnose them? Describe fully the mechanism of Delivery in Head Presentations. 250

3. What is Phlegmasia Dolens? Describe fully its symptoms, progress, Pathology and treatment. 250

4. What is the Placenta? Describe fully its formation and anatomy.

Explain what is meant by Placenta Prævia. Describe its symptoms and Diagnosis, and give a succinct account of your management of a case of Placenta Prævia. 350

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## PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

*Examiner*—DR. J. F. P. MCCONNELL.

1. What pathological changes are characteristic of constitutional syphilis in (*a*) bone, (*b*) the liver, (*c*) the arteries. 200

2. Enchondromata. Give (1) varieties. (2) Structure, general and microscopic. (3) Chief seats of selection. (4) clinical characters 200

3. Describe the general and microscopic appearances of the bowel in acute catarrhofibrinous dysentery. 200

4. Mention the four principal classes of food, and give their respective functions in nutrition. State the relative value of carbo-hydrates and fats for the purpose of oxidation, and why it is that a given quantity of one of these two classes has a greater chemical value than a corresponding quantity of the other. 200

5. In the building of a large hospital, what conditions as regards construction, &c. would you consider necessary to make it a healthy habitation? 200

6. Explain what you know of the danger of using unprotected leaden pipes for the distribution of water to be used for drinking purposes. What waters act most, and what waters act least on leaden pipes? 200

# VII.

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